

The Trades Unionist

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

READ OUR ADVERTISEMENTS, PATRONIZE
OUR ADVERTISERS.



Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any man who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause.—President Gompers.

WITH A MISSION, WITHOUT
A MUZZLE.

VOLUME XX. NO. 1

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1915.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR



JAMES H. RYAN
Business Agent Brotherhood of Carpenters 132.

MONTH OF STRIKE DETERMINED TO WIN

It is now the beginning of the fourth month of the strike of the Brewery Workers, Engineers and Firemen at the local breweries with everything favorable to the side of the workers, whose grim determination to win at any cost is just as strong as on the day on which they were locked out. At every point along the line they have made tremendous inroads into the armor of the brewery proprietors, and the recent court decision stands as a bulwark against unfair tactics pursued by the Brewers. During the last two weeks, since the decision was handed down by Justice McCoy, upholding the contentions of the strikers in their peaceful picketing, several of the saloon keepers who had been holding back pending the decision have sent for representatives of the Brewery Workmen and signed up to handle union beer exclusively, and have received the card, "UNION BEER EXCLUSIVELY SOLD HERE." The most notable instances of this is the case of the two saloons, Stoner and Wolfe, who in the court proceedings, undoubtedly, at the request of the Brewery Workers, they both now have signed up to handle all union beer.

Milton S. Sellings stated that the fight would go on regardless of consequences to the business until every man who was locked out on April 1 goes back in a body to the places that they then held under the terms that they had been working under for the past three years. He also stated that their organizations could maintain the financial assistance to their members indefinitely, as they had a steady income from the membership all over the country and that this income would continue.

LAWSON JURY TRICKED DID GUARDS KILL NIMMO?

Trinidad, Colo.—A juryman in the John R. Lawson case voted to convict that he might visit his sick wife, who, the bailiff in charge of the jury told him, was seriously ill. Later, the juryman found the statement untrue.

Mine Guard White, who was in the battle that resulted in the death of John M. Nimmo, swears that the position of Nimmo's body made it impossible for him to be shot in the lower part of the body by strikers. White intimates that Nimmo was shot by guards, and swears he himself had several narrow escapes and that other mine guards complained of the same experiences.

White and another mine guard (C. A. Kingsbury) contradict the testimony of three mine guards, which aided in the conviction of Lawson.

Two jurors swear that the bailiff in charge of the jury told them Judge Hillyer ordered they must agree on a verdict before they could eat.

The above startling allegations are contained in the motion for a new trial filed by attorneys for John R. Lawson, convicted of the murder of John Nimmo, mine guard. The education is the most sensational ever recorded in a murder trial, and again illustrates the methods employed by Colorado mine operators to destroy the miners' union. Two hundred and twenty-one assignments of error are charged in the trial, and include Judge Hillyer's prejudice, the handling of the jury, the make-up of the jury, the refusal of the attorney general to give reasonable information in advance of the trial concerning the state's witnesses and the coercion used against the jury to secure a conviction.

Two jurors support the statement of Juror Hall that he (Hall) was notified several times by the bailiff that his wife was dangerously ill. The jury was kept in the room all day Monday without food. Hall had no means of communicating with his wife. This, together with the protestations of other jurors that he was responsible for their lack of food, caused him to vote for conviction because he was ignorant of his duties and rights as a juror. Hall swears the false statements of Bailiff Gooden caused him such anguish of mind that he agreed with his colleagues. Hall further says that Bailiff Gooden created the impression that Judge Hillyer intended to starve the jury into reaching an agreement, and that he (Hall) was unable to longer withstand the pressure of fear for his wife and protests of other jurors.

Equally sensational is the testimony of C. A. Kingsbury and Barton S. White, mine guards, who were the first to reach Nimmo after the shooting, and who, the Lawson attorneys now point out, were not among the prosecution's witnesses at the trial, and who would be yet unknown but for the fact that White volunteered the information after Lawson's conviction. He says his conscience troubled him at the injustice done Lawson, and on his return from Wyoming gave this information to the unionist's attorney.

Kingsbury swears he and Nimmo were close together when the latter was shot and that another mine guard named Whitney, now dead, was running away when affiant saw Nimmo fall. White swears it was impossible for a striker to have shot Nimmo in the lower part of the body because of his position; that the guards were stretched out from east to west a distance of two miles, and that those in the more westerly direction were shooting eastward that mine guards complained of this shooting, and that one mine guard told him (White) the guards were in more danger from the bullets of their own men than they were from those of the strikers.

MEETING OF C. L. U.

There was quite a little business transacted at the weekly meeting of the Central Labor Union on last Monday night, and the full time limit was taken, as the body did not adjourn until 11 o'clock.

The reports made on the brewery strike by Delegates Schaeffer, Snellings and Lorch were of an encouraging nature and the delegates were urged to have their members keep up their continued moral support.

The question of a reduction in wages to the mechanics at the Washington Navy Yard was explained by Delegate Alifas, of the Machinists, and the Central Labor Union went on record as giving their moral support to the Machinists in their attempt to prevent a wage reduction.

As the next meeting of the Central Labor Union would fall on a holiday it was decided to adjourn to meet on July 12, when the semi-annual election of officers would be held.

EDUCATION IS A NECESSITY.

Chicago, Ill.—The uneducated worker is prey for scheming politicians and demagogues, declares President Perkins of the Cigarmakers' International Union, in a plea for education.

This unionist presents these reasons why working men and women should become enlightened:

"The working classes have a deep interest in education; they have an intense interest in the intellectual development of the masses.

"Education is a precious jewel; it luster penetrates the phenomena of the universe; it unravels the secrets of the movements of the planets; of the ebb and flow of the tides on the oceans; of the formation of coal, oil, gas, stone and metals in the geological survey. The wonderful discoveries in the arts, electric and chemical sciences are due to education.

"Primary education, while absolutely necessary as a stepping stone to a the children of the average working man and woman in the struggle for higher system, is not sufficient. It does not go far enough. It handicaps wealthy classes, which are lauded as better economic and social conditions; it handicaps the poor boy and girl in exposing the shams and falsehoods in which they are engulfed.

"The uneducated man is marooned in the morasses of ignorance, prejudice and superstition. His vision is clouded in an atmosphere saturated with greed, rapacity and exploitation of the weak and helpless.

"The man without education is apt to have a narrow vision; he cannot survey the field of operations by which a comparatively few families have become multi-millionaires; he cannot grasp the machinations and manipulations by which the common people are deprived of the major portion of the fruits of their toil.

"The uneducated man is lacking the inclination to delve into and examine the laws enacted in favor of the beneficial to the workers."

GET SUMMER HOLIDAYS.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Employees of practically all the stores along Walnut street, an important retail section of this city, will be given full Saturday holidays during July and August, as the result of a meeting of these merchants. Originally the Saturday holiday in Walnut street meant a few hours. It has been gradually extended until it includes the entire day.

BUILDERS DEMAND PROTECTION.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—The Building Trades Council has appointed a committee to call on the mayor and insist that the city rope and scaffold inspector be reinstated. This official was recently removed and the builders insist accidents to workmen are bound to increase as a result.

Don't forget! If you keep sane the Fourth will not be different from any other day, and you will always be safe.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY BILL FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

AN ACT relating to liability of employers, and assuring compensation for injuries or death of certain employees, in the District of Columbia; providing for an Industrial Commission in said District and defining its duties; and providing for an appropriation to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Section 19. It shall be the duty of the Commission to classify any industries subject to this Act mentioned or not mentioned which are insured in the District Accident Fund. And the Commission shall have power on or before the first day of January of each year to re-classify such industries, or oftener, if in the opinion of the Commission the same should be deemed just and advantageous; or to create additional classifications with respect to their respective degrees of hazard and determine the risk of the different classes, and fix the rates of premium for each class, according to the risks of the same sufficiently large to guarantee a workman's compensation fund from year to year. It shall be the duty of the Commission in determining the rates, in order to create a fund sufficiently large to guarantee a workman's compensation fund from year to year to also reclassify from time to time the industries or occupations in order that there may be a flexible adjustment of the rates as the hazard fluctuates, and to use all means in their power through the rate adjustment to lessen the opportunities for injuries to the workmen. The classification so determined and the rates of premium established shall be applicable for such year; and based on each one hundred dollars of the gross annual payroll of each employer in any class; provided, also, that for the purpose of this act the pay of the employee partly within and partly without the District shall be deemed to be such proportion of the total pay of such employee as his service within the District bears to his services outside the District.

Section 20. The Commission may establish and require all employers insured in the District Accident Fund to install and maintain a uniform form payroll. The Commission shall ascertain and establish the amounts to be paid into and out of the Accident Fund. Issue proper receipts for moneys received, and certificates for benefits accrued and accruing from the District Accident Fund.

Section 21. Every employer subject to the operation and effect of this Act who shall insure in the District Accident Fund, shall every four months submit a report to the Commission herein created, according to the regulations and requirements it may prescribe, of his payroll for the four months then ending. A failure to comply with this section shall subject the employer to an extra contribution of one hundred dollars to be collected by the Commission in a civil action in its name. The amount collected under this section shall be paid into the District Accident Fund.

Any employer who shall with fraudulent intent misrepresent to the Commission the amount of payroll upon which the premium under this Act is based shall be liable to the Commission in ten times the amount of the difference in the premium paid and the amount the employer should have paid. The liability to the Commission under the provision shall be enforced in a civil action in the name of the Commission. All sums collected under this section shall be paid into the District Accident Fund.

Section 22. If an employer shall default in any payment to be made by him to the District Accident Fund, the amount due from him shall be collected by civil action against him in the name of the District of Columbia, and it shall be the duty of the Commission on the first Monday of each month after November first, nineteen hundred and fifteen, to certify to the

United States Attorney for the District of Columbia the names and residences, or places of business, of all employers known to the Commission to be in default for such payment or payments for a longer period than five days and the amount due from each employer, and it shall then be the duty of such attorney forthwith to bring or cause to be brought against each employer a civil action in the proper court for the collection of such amount so due, and the same when collected, shall be paid into the District Accident Fund, and each employer's compliance with the provisions of this chapter requiring payments to be made to the District Accident Fund shall date from the time of the payment of said money so collected as aforesaid to the said Commission for credit to the District Accident Fund.

Section 23. Ten per centum of the premiums collected from employers insured in the District Accident Fund shall be set aside by the Commission for the creation of a surplus until such surplus shall amount to the sum of fifty thousand dollars, and thereafter five per centum of such premiums until such time as in the judgment of said Commission such surplus shall be sufficiently large to cover the catastrophe hazard. The Commission shall also set up and maintain a reserve adequate to meet anticipated losses and carry all claims and policies to maturity.

Section 24. The Collector of taxes of the District of Columbia shall be the custodian of the District Accident Fund and all disbursements therefrom shall be paid by him upon order or voucher, approved and signed by the chairman or acting chairman and secretary of the Commission, and directed to the Auditor of the District of Columbia, who shall draw his warrants therefor and payment shall be made and settlement and adjustment had as in other disbursements made by the District of Columbia. It shall be the duty of the Collector to keep and maintain the fund herein created separate and distinct from other District funds. On and after January 1st, 1916, the obligation in the bond of Collector of Taxes shall contain a provision securing the protection of this fund.

Section 25. Whenever and as often as there shall be in the hands of the Collector any sum belonging to the District Accident Fund not likely, in the opinion of the Commission, to be required for immediate use, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of the District, when called upon by the Commission, to invest the same in interest-bearing securities, such as are accepted by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for the investment of trust funds, and when and as it may become necessary or expedient to use the moneys so loaned or invested the Commissioner of the District of Columbia shall, when called upon by the Commission, collect or sell or otherwise, realize upon any such loan or investment, and any interest accruing upon any such loan or investment, as well as an interest received upon the deposit of moneys belonging to said fund shall be credited to said fund.

The Collector of Taxes may deposit any portion of the District fund needed for immediate use, in the manner and subject to all the provisions of law respecting the deposit of other District of Columbia funds by him. Interest earned by such portion of the District Accident Fund deposited by the Collector of Taxes shall be collected by him and placed to the credit of the fund.

(Continued in the next issue.)

Note.—This bill, which is being presented at the suggestion of Bakers Union No. 118, is a proposed employers liability bill that is to be introduced at the next session of Congress, and is for the benefit of every wage earner in the District. On account of its length we are compelled to publish it in sections.

Create a demand for better products by demanding the same.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys

Editor

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ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE - - - ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of its correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 2, 1915.

OUR BIRTHDAY.

This issue, Vol XX, No. 1, indicates that we have rounded out twenty years in a policy of constructiveness that redounds to the credit of the man that needs help—the trades unionist.

We opine that during this period many have been the vicissitudes of the different ones who have aspired to its editorship. A trade journal that can withstand the tempestuous ravages of time to the tune of twenty years may well feel proud.

During this time we have shared a good patronage from the merchants. We have advertised their wares in other ways than in the paid column; we have tried to give that which we have received—support.

Our columns are indicative of our standing in the community as a commercial asset. It could be better.

Our subscription list is still large, but could be larger, and incidentally cleaner from a paid-up viewpoint.

We ask you to join in and help us reach our majority by making this a typical trades paper. Give us that item about your friend. Our columns are for your use, trades unionists—for labor people and labor matters.

MACHINISTS AGGRIEVED.

It ill affords the Navy Department at this particular time to not give the machinists of the Washington Navy Yard due consideration in their protest of a reduction in wages by including the people employed at Indian Head as due pro rata of the \$240,000 appropriated by Congress for a 10 per cent increase for the employees of the Navy Yard.

The machinists rightfully have a grievance. For when the audit was made to find the approximate amount to report for appropriation by the naval affairs committee, was the time Indian Head should have been considered. It is hardly fair from any view that the machinists must be made to suffer because of incompetency on the part of Navy Department auditors.

Further, the men realize that this is the day for skilled craftsmen to find employment—there is a demand for men who has had to do with the manufacture of munitions of war, and judging from the past record of the machinists, when they declare this to be a fight to the "last ditch" they know what they are about.

England has found herself very much embarrassed by not giving the producers of the world due consideration in the time of peace, and the workers did not give her due consideration in the time of war.

Let's profit by England's experience and be ready to go hand in hand in an emergency.

ANOTHER VIEWPOINT.

The conduct of natives in and around Atlanta—their attitude toward the Governor who pardoned Frank, and to Frank himself causes us to reflect for a moment and rightfully wonder from what angle are men moved?

Here is a man, accused of murder—perhaps guilty, perhaps not—evidently a doubt in the minds of some; but why this hysteria that pervades even the sacredness of the governor's mansion because Frank escaped death.

It remains true little Mary Phagan was murdered. Her suffering was of short duration, comparatively, and she went to her reward.

How many Mary Phagan's are there in Georgia dying a lingering death by long hours and small wages?

How many Mary Phagan's whose little lives are being snuffed out by the whirl of corporate machinery; maimed, crippled for life?

How many infants, as they are, employed in the mule rooms of cotton factories, while a degenerated father idles his time upon the river and smokes his pipe?

How many children, of tender age, deprived of education, partly fed, scantily fed, never see a ray of sunshine until the Sabbath?

Where's the majesty of the law—the solons that gather in the Capitol ever and anon to protect these little people, who should be trying between the pages of a speller, that at such an age as 14 they are murdered to destroy damaging evidence?

A sad commentary upon the state, that the power of wealth can kill or release; and that the plain people only have brains enough to see the crime summarily dealt.

GOVERNMENT.

"The true reformer is he who creates new institutions, and gives them life and energy and trusts to them for throwing off such evil humors as may be lying in the body politic. The true reformer is the seminal reformer, not the radical. And this is the way the sower, who went forth to sow his seed, did really reform the world, without making any open assault to uproot what was already existing."—Anon.

We sincerely hope that the Glorious Fourth will be duly celebrated in a safe and sane way.

JUST EVERY-DAY LIFE

H. S. SUTTON.

On Tuesday of this week R. L. S. Halpenny and wife celebrated their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary, proper recognition of which was made by Mr. Halpenny's associates in the Mono. keyboard section.

Jimmie Sowers, after an extended sick spell, is able to be about.

A. R. Nathan devotes two months' leave to visiting his old home in California; at the same time taking in the sights of the Exposition. Mr. Nathan was formerly connected with the printing bureau of that state.

The night worker was in evidence in New York City on Tuesday of this week. To properly celebrate an anniversary the daylight lodge of Masons of that city extended an invitation to eleven daylight lodges in as many cities to participate therein. The Washington contingent, largely composed of printers, were met by a committee on which were Charley Willey, Ed. Poole, and other ex-Washingtonians. Those who represented No. 31 were: John Lane Johns, Martin L. Statler, Bert V. Wolfe, Emanuel Baumgarten, Edward S. Poole, Charles J. Willey, Charles D. Shackelford, and Charles H. Megill.

George Nichols was in the city on Monday. Mr. Nichols is now able to carry seven X's on his card, he having been elected a delegate to the International Typographical Union seven times and served seven terms as president of Baltimore Union. And to keep the record straight I must perforce chronicle that Mr. Nichols has earned every honor conferred upon him.

Harry O'Donnell reports his organization of a Sunday morning hikers' club, for the purpose of needed exercise. Thus daily echoes come in from a few plain-spoken words in this column, a few weeks since, anent the killing pace.

With disgust I note a movie actor and a cartoonist endeavor to ape in their respective lines of work, Charlie Chaplin. If you can't do it or say it a little different from the other fellow—if you can't move the peg a hole higher—let it alone.

Mr. Anglin takes his two boys and a neighbor's child to a "country store." All three young ones drew prizes.

I volunteered to add 2,000 ems daily to the speed of a brother operator. He goes to his domicile and gleefully tells his better half of his good fortune, only to have her veto the idea. "Have nothing to do with that man," he reports her, next morning, as saying, "You're killin' yourself at that work now; coming home half dead every night."

The toiler in the first story (counting down) of the skyscraper does not need to "press his face against the pane" to see the grain and grasses beckon—beckon ever. He hath listened to the "lure of the city;" he now harkens to the "call of the wild." We have printer-farmers, near-farmers, and farmers without the hyphen. In our immediate midst Messrs. Hayes and Goodkey could tag their machines, "Home-grown eggs for sale." Mr. Du Frane goes his colleagues one better, by bringing to his city brother morning baskets of lettuce. Charles Gardner is also a farmer—at moments when not motoring over the West Virginia mountains or editing copy. David Eccles retires to a Maryland farm and moves back the clock of life a decade. Up Orange County way Harold Benedict's dream comes true. He saw many of his Gotham craft associates, when the hair around their temples began to fleck with gray, seek the seclusion of a sylvan scene, only later to drift back to where the lights shone brightest. An aunt who guided a war orphan's footsteps in infancy remembered him in her declining years, and with this start substantial, coupled with his own efforts, the Benedict estate has long since passed the stage experimental.

At the risk of being accused of working the Newsom name overtime, I desire to state that Herbert Newsom, having complied with all requirements, is now a full-fledged member of the Washington bar.

The Miss Frances M. Hallock, whose marriage to Mr. James M. Brown was solemnized this week, is a daughter of our Daniel Hallock, of the Mono-type section, G. P. O.

The paper in the home town of the late John H. Edsall appears this week with a picture of three persons formerly employed thereon, as well as employed in this city—J. H. Males, Joseph H. Babcock, and John H. Edsall.

I've finally secured a "partner in crime." For years I have been a combined walking encyclopedia and directory, making an endeavor to answer almost any question that the ingenuity of my shopmates could invent.

To this end I studied "Eminent Americans," and have improved my memory, vocabulary, and range of knowledge in the effort to oblige. I thought the limit was reached when a man brings around a letter for me to decipher. He took it to be some foreign language; it was school-girl "gibberish." Referee Maynard is one-length ahead of my several stunts. Recently a gentleman called at the G. P. O. and asked for Mr. Maynard, whom he had been told was a referee, and an authority on all matters presented. "Mr. Maynard," said the stranger, "my father was a civil war veteran, and I desire to know where he is buried. Of course you can tell me." Jim proceeded forthwith to give the desired information.

WILL LOOK TO THE PRESIDENT.

Machinists Are Determined to Not Submit to Reduction Wages.

If the heads of the Navy Department refuse to countermand the order for reduction of wages of mechanics at the Washington navy yard, effective July 1, men of the machinists' and other unions will send a delegation to President Wilson's summer home at Cornish N. H., to lodge a protest.

Two hundred and forty thousand dollars was voted for a 10 per cent increase to mechanics in 1913 and each thereafter, but this sum has been distributed among all workers at the navy yard, so that the raise amounted to only 7.8 per cent to the machinists. This was not protested, but when the department included the five hundred workmen at Indian Head, it will cause a still further reduction in the amount, which is not believed to be the sense of the bill adopted by Congress.

If Indian Head was to be included, it should have been considered when the estimates were first submitted to the naval affairs committee, in order that a larger sum might have been recommended appropriated, sufficiently adequate to guarantee all the mechanics the original ten per cent increase.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW IS LEGAL.

Portland, Oreg.—Circuit Judge Kavanaugh has upheld the eight-hour law for public work. This act has been evaded by contractors subletting the work, which is then conducted on the long hour plan. The court's decision declares this practice is contrary to the laws intent.

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Apollo, - - - H St. bet. 6 & 7, N. E.
Aragon Airdome, Md. Ave. 8 & 9, N. E.
Arcade (Theatre and Park, 14th and Park Road.
Avenue Grand, Pa Ave. bet. 6 & 7, S. E.
Belmont, - - - 14th & V Sts. N. W.
Blue Mouse, - - - 26th & M Sts. N. W.
Carolina, 11th & N. Carolina Ave. S. E.
Central Park, - - - 9th St. G & H N. W.
Chelsea, M St. 19 & 20, N. W. (colored)
Circle, - - - 2105 Pa. Ave. N. W.
Colonial Beach, - - - Colonial Beach.
Crandall, - - - 9th & E Sts. N. W.
Dixie, - - - 8th & H Sts. N. E.
Dumbarton, - - - 32nd & O Sts. N. W.
Eastern, - - - 8th St. bet. F & G S. E.
Echo Park, - - - 14th and Spring Rd.
Empire, - - - 910 H St. N. E.
Empire Park, H, bet. 12 and 13 N. E.
Fairlyland Theatre, 19th and L N. W.
Favorite, H St. North Capitol & First
Gayety, 9th St. bet. E & F Sts. N. W.
Georgia - Ga. Ave. & Park Rd. N. W.
Idle Hr. Park, N, bet. 32 and 33 N. W.
Lafayette - - - 1307 E St. N. W.
Leader - - - 509 Ninth St. N. W.
Liberty Theatre, N. Capitol & P St.
"M" Street Theatre, M St. near 32nd
Maycroft Park, H St. bet. 6 & 7, N. E.
Meaders, - - - 8th & G Sts. S. E.
Mid-City, - - - 7th & N Sts. N. W.
Navy, - - - 8th St. bet. D & E, S. E.
Olympic, - - - U St. bet. 14 & 15, N. W.
Orpheum, - - - 4th & C Sts. N. E.
Peerless Park, 3104 Georgia Ave. N. W.
Penn Air Dome, 9th & Pa. Ave. S. E.
Pleasant Hrr. Park, 12 and C N. E.
Princess, - - - 1112 H Sts. N. E.
Proctor Park, - - - Anacostia, D. C.
Raphael, - - - 9th St. bet. N & O, N. W.
Revere - Ga. Ave. & Park Rd. N. W.
Scenic Wisconsin Ave. & N St. N. W.
Senate, Pa. Ave. bet. 3d & 4th, S. E.
Standard Park, Bates, near N. Cap. St.
Stanton, - - - 6th & C Sts. N. E.
Stanton Park, - - - 219 4th N. E.
"The" Park 1st and Randolph N. W.
The Richmond, Alexandria, Va.
Truxton Park, N. Capitol & Fla. Ave.
Twilight Park, Pa. Ave. 13 & 14, S. E.
Victoria Theatre, 7th & F Sts. S. W.
Zenith, - - - 8th St. bet. G & H, S. E.

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Solve the Refrigerator Problem---

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sterilized and Tuberculin Tested Milk.
Union Dairies.
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the Leading Brands of Whiskies, 10 Cents

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Engrossing Resolutions, Diplomas, Charters and Fancy Pen Work of all descriptions.

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Never Changes. Accept No Substitute Once Tried You'll Always Use It.

Ports and Sherries for family use, Quarts, 50 and 75 cents. All makes of Beer. Leading brands of Cigars. Ales and Porters on draught the year round.

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BROCKWELL'S BITS

That luscious fruit known as the annual leave with pay is now ripe in the Government Printing Office.

According to a North Carolina paper, a gentleman who had reached the age of 105 years recently died in that State, "being the father of 45 children." And yet there are now and then found people who continually bemoan the shortage of the labor supply in that Commonwealth.

"I'm fond of coin, but I don't itch to be among the idle rich," says Walt Mason; which proves that the old rhyme is greater as a prevaricator than as a poet.

"Who is that man who wastes so much time running back and forth through the building?"

"Oh, that fellow? He's our efficiency expert."—Buffalo Express.

A promotion in the Public Printing which is very pleasing to many is that of Mr. Joseph A. Scannel, who goes from the proof room (where he had been employed for some months after leaving the merg. section) to become office man under the superintendent of public documents. The position is much to the young barrister's liking and carries with it a substantial increase of salary.

Christian C. Auracher, a well-known craftsman employed in the Printery proof room, will to-morrow commence his annual leave, which he will spend among relatives and friends at his old habitat, Buffalo.

Government Printing Office Council will not hold its monthly meeting on the first Saturday evening in July, but instead on Saturday, July 10, this change being on account of the Fourth of July holiday. Meetings are held at Typographical Temple and are always of interest to those connected with this popular fraternal insurance order.

It will be pleasing to the numerous friends of Hubert Newsom, a well-known Washington printer, to learn that he received notification a few days since of having been admitted to practice law in the courts of the District of Columbia. Mr. Newsom has been an employee of the Government Printing Office as printer and proof reader for many years, and is at present engaged in the computing section of that establishment. He is of that gritty tribe who print by day and study by night and thus gain the opportunity of entering professional life.

William A. Randall, an esteemed member of Columbia Union, died at his home in this city on Monday, June 28, 1915, funeral services being held at Schippert's chapel on Wednesday last, under the auspices of Stansbury Lodge of Masons, and burial being at Glenwood. Mr. Randall was born in Baltimore, October 2, 1872, but lived in Camden, N. J., the early part of his life. He first joined the union in Philadelphia in 1900, later coming here, where he had been employed on the Post for a dozen years past. The illness which ended his life dates back almost two years, about which time he suffered a general breakdown. His wife, mother, three sisters, and two brothers survive him.

Mr. George P. Nichols, the well-known Baltimore union printer, was in town on Monday last, and showed me a letter from Chicago in which it was said that William H. Prescott, ex-president of the International Typographical Union, "is steadily improving, and he will probably be able to leave the hospital in a few days." Mr. Prescott was stricken with paralysis some weeks ago, and for a while was extremely ill. Few printers in the country are more popular or better known than "Billy" Prescott, and there will be pleasure in the further statement in the letter that "if he continues to improve as he has for the past two weeks, it is hoped he will be back in the office in a short time."

For a copy of the souvenir of the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union convention, held in this city June 14-19, 1915, I am indebted to Mr. C. O. Buckingham, a prominent member of the Washington local, who was one of the most active workers on the convention committee. The work, which is from the office of the Sudwarth Printing Company, of this city, is a striking example of what splendid printing that establishment turns out. The book is generously illustrated, has several well-written and interesting articles, these including a brief history of the District of Columbia, by Commissioner Newman; an article on the Government Printing Office, by Public Printer Ford; and "Immigration as applied to Labor," by T. V. Powderly. A cheerful array of advertising also appears in the publication. Altogether it is a commendable work of an excellent organization.

W. N. BROCKWELL

CHANGES IN THE G. P. O.

Appointments.
Joseph E. Hodge, in charge of section, reinstated.
French E. Wood, emergency boiler-maker.
William E. Boswell, emergency boiler-maker.

Separations.
Charles B. Tyson, skilled laborer, resigned.
Mrs. Fannie Dines, charwoman.
John R. Barlow, skilled laborer, resigned.

Transfers, Etc.
Mrs. Emma K. McDermott, skilled laborer, from Library of Congress Branch Binding Section to ruling and sewing section.
Oscar E. Hershey, messenger boy, 15 cents per hour, monotype section, to skilled laborer 25 cents per hour, monotype section.

Sumpter J. Oliver, skilled laborer 25 cents per hour, hand section, to helper 35 cents per hour, hand section.
William E. Burch, helper, 35 cents per hour, linotype section, to helper 40 cents per hour, linotype section.
Charles A. R. Jacobs, messenger boy 15 cents per hour, linotype section, to skilled laborer 25 cents per hour, linotype section.

William H. MacDonald, messenger boy 15 cents per hour, linotype section, to skilled laborer 25 cents per hour, linotype section.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

In compliance with numerous requests of both business men and labor, the management of the Chesapeake Beach Railway Company has put on a special train daily, from Monday to Friday, known as the "Casino Limited," which leaves the District Line Station at 6.30 p. m., and makes a fast run to the beach, reaching there at 7.20 p. m. Additional return service has likewise been inaugurated, leaving the beach at 6.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 10.00 p. m., and this service will be increased as the demands of the public require.

Free dancing, high class orchestra, boardwalk features and many other attractions, with this evening train will make the beach one of the best and most available resorts for the people of Washington accessible. As now a man can take the evening trip without inconvenience or loss of time.

ELECTED OFFICERS.

Local No. 368, Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, held their annual election of officers, Friday, June 26, with the following result:

President, Harry Baie; vice-president, John O'Neil; warden, Louis Lehman; conductor, E. F. Edwards; trustee, G. J. Tucker; almoner, John McDevitt; business agent, H. G. Digney.

The success of Hugh Digney, in a field of three, receiving almost twice as many votes as the other two combined, bespeaks for him great courage in discharging the duties of the trust imposed by his organization, and the high personal regard he is held by the members in general of the organization. We are glad to see him win, for Hugh has never held a selfish attitude in regard to labor; always subserving the interests of his own organization, and taking care of other crafts in general, believing the greatest good to the greatest number should be the watchword of all faithful unionists.

FULL CREW REPEAL VETOED.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Gov. Brumbaugh has vetoed the bill passed by the last legislature repealing the full crew bill. The veto means a complete victory for the railroad brotherhoods, who were assisted in their fight to retain the law by the trade union movement. In his veto message, the state executive said:

"It is claimed that this additional man on the crew is a menace to the proper performance of duty by the other members of the crew. If so, and it is a challenged assertion, the corporation knows well how to secure and enforce discipline among its employees, as do all other companies and corporations employing men for definite services.

"This additional man is the emergency man on the train. He is not always busy. The same fact is true of other members of the crew. But he is needed when the unusual occurs and his presence may save life or property or both. In fact, the records show this to be the case.

"Within one year the railroad companies secured an increased freight rate by action of the interstate commerce commission. A potential argument of the companies for this increase was the fact that the full crew law added to the expense of operating their service. They had scarcely secured the increased rate until steps were taken to repeal the law requiring this full crew. This situation has definite bearing upon the action now taken."

Be sane on the Fourth and you will be safe. Take care of yourself and there will be no need of taking care of others. See that the children have a day's outing—their enjoyment should be yours.

WILNER'S

New Spring and Summer Suitings

The Latest Novelties of the Season . . . \$18.50

EVERY UNION MAN OUGHT TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS OFFER

Not only do we save you \$10.00 on every suit you buy, but our workmanship has proven to stand up, to hold its shape, curl nor wrinkle until the garment will last, and we guarantee to last you fully three years.

We are the FIRST and ONLY Union Custom Tailors in this City.

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THE NATIONAL SAVINGS & TRUST COMPANY. Capital, \$1,000,000. Pays interest on deposits, rents safes inside burglar-proof vaults, acts as administrators, etc. Corner Fifth and New York Avenue.	RAISTON AND RICHARDSON, Bond Building, Fourteenth Street and New York Avenue.
THE WASHINGTON LOAN & TRUST COMPANY. Capital, \$1,000,000. Deposits, \$750,000. Interest paid on deposits. Acts as administrator, executor, trustee, etc. JOHN JOY EDSON, President.	FRANK FULLER Room 421, Munsey Building, Phone Main 1826.
SECURITY SAVINGS AND COMMERCIAL BANK	
A Bank for the Working People. Three per cent on savings. One dollar opens an account.	
MINH and G STREETS N. W.	
UNION SAVINGS BANK. Commercial Accounts. Three per cent interest on Savings Accounts. The Oldest Savings Bank in Washington.	
MICHAEL T. GREENE	
Liquors and Cigars. 639 D St. N. W.	
STONER'S BAR AND RESTAURANT	
The G. Stoner. 834 Seventh St. N. W.	
O'KEEFE'S BUFFET	
P. J. O'Keefe, Prop. 904 Pa. Ave. N. W.	
DOATLEY'S BAR AND RESTAURANT	
J. H. DeAtley, Prop. 1222 Pa. Ave. N. W.	
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415 13th Street N. W.	
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631 Penn. Ave. S. E. Phone-Lin. 1843	
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601 Penn. Ave. N. W. M. M. Lyons, Prop.	
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NATIONAL MORTAR COMPANY, First and M Street, Northeast.	
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20th St. and Rhode Island Ave. N. E.	
QUICKLEY, Druggist, Twenty-first and G Streets N. W.	
A. T. BRONKHAM, Pharmacist, Southwest Corner Seventh and P Streets N. W.	

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Leave District Line.
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Such draughts may quench a poet's thirst,
I'll choose this Soda fine.

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UNFAIR BAKERY PRODUCTS

The remark being made after the recent meeting of the Central Labor Union that the agitation against the unfair cake was getting stale and that possibly that was the reason of the attack by one of the leaders (?) upon the writer shall not be the means of making us discontinue the aforesaid agitation. On the other hand no matter what position is taken by those who would have everyone else think as they do, and would discount every argument which has not its origin in their minds, and who would pursue the rule or ruin policy, I still insist that the agitation against all things unfair and in this case principally that against unfair bakery products, shall continue, until the Great Silencer shall have laid his hand upon the vocal chords of those interested in giving to the worker what is his just due. It seems to be the policy of certain members of all organizations to profit by their affiliation if possible, or if not possible, then why the organization? We are thankful that such members are in the minority and that the thinking element will and do see through the filmy fabric of bluster which only redounds to the detriment of those so indulging. The Bakery-Salesmen as well as the Bakers Local Union, are thankful and grateful for the support extended by the different organizations in their efforts to eliminate the outside and unfair bakeries from competition with the local merchant engaged in the baking industry. This agitation is not an overnight affair, to be dropped because some one interested has not met with a response from those who would deny the right of personal thought, but it is one which will go on as long as the great majority of members of organized labor and their friends will extend the support which has been given to the ones whom on account of their employment are the ones most affected. The large organizations such as the Machinists, Printers, Plate Printers and Carpenters, also the Book Binders, are the ones from whom we have seen the most direct result of the support they have given and to these organizations are we necessarily most indebted, but there is no reason why even the individual member of any or all organizations, can not give us his support. And we deserve it. Without being considered as egotistic I will say that the Bakers and Salesmen are at all times ready to do all in their power for the general uplift of the worker and his organization.

And why shouldn't we give that support which we, when occasion arises are ready to request? But while it seems that though our organizations consider the assistance of their fellow trades unionists as one of their strictest and most essential duties still this spirit is not always apparent with organizations which should be progressive enough to see that in assisting their fellow worker they are merely assisting themselves and are fortifying their ranks against the day when they will possibly be in need.

Take the position of the Firemen for instance. There we have an organization which has always been ready to do all in their power for their brothers in unionism, and today when the occasion has arisen when we can be of some help to them, it is a pleasure to record that among the organizations visited by the committee seeking assistance for these worthy and staunch trade unionists, those locals which have not donated to the cause are few and in most cases, and I dare say all cases where contributions have not been received, the reason has been financial need on their own account. The result of the efforts of this committee has been very comforting to those whom have given of their time during the past five weeks, and it is pleasing to note that the spirit of good will among the greater majority of the members of organized labor exists to such an extent as has been demonstrated by the donations received. And the best part of the entire matter is that the Firemen with their record of having stood by their associates at times when such aid was needed, are now being remembered by those who believe in fair play for the worker and the greatest good to the greatest number. So let it be, with the agitation against the unfair bakery products, and while those interested have not had the means of education of some international officers and though even denied the ability of offering an intelligent statement for the enlightenment of their hearers, do not let us figure the individual but rather the number who are beneficiaries when insisting on the cake we purchase being locally baked. This agitation is nation wide and the local question, while interesting to the residents of this city engaged in the baking industry, is only a small matter as considered with the fight which is being put up by the Bakers Union against unfair tactics of the unfair bakers throughout the country.

Yours for results,
JAS. L. CONSIDINE.

Remember to keep sane on the glorious Fourth and you will be safe.

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309 AND 311 TENTH STREET S. W.
Our Work is Guaranteed
Carpet Cleaning by Expert Weavers Who Know the Nature of Them
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CENTRAL LABOR UNION

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Meets Every Monday Night

Typographical Temple

423-425 G St. N. W.

Secretary's Address: 1325 E. Capitol St.

Telephone: Lincoln 3955

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NEWTON A. JAMES.....President
E. L. TUCKER.....Vice-President
JOHN B. COLPOYS, Secretary, 1325 E. Capitol St.
JOSEPH E. TOONE.....Financial Secretary
LUKE F. LUDLOW.....Treasurer
JOSEPH C. CLARK.....Sergeant-at-Arms
TRUSTEES: Wm. Zell, Chas. Callan, J. L. Considine.

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ROSTER OF CENTRAL LABOR UNION

[Where not otherwise specified, meetings are held at night.]

Central Labor Union: Meets every Monday night at Typographical Temple.

Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month; first Saturday at 7:30; third at 4 p. m., Building Trades Hall, Secretary, John Weber, 615 Sixth St. N. E.

Bakery Salesmen's Union, No. 33: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. L. Considine, 907 First St. N. W.

Barbers Union, No. 239: Meets first and third Mondays of each month, Hammer's Hall, No. 836 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, Joseph Handlos, 655 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E.

Barbers Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Thursdays of each month, Cadet Armory, 706 O St. N. W. Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman; Financial Secretary, Chas. Walker, 624 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.

Bartenders, No. 428: Meets second and fourth Sundays of each month, Painter's Hall, Sixth St. N. W. Secretary, Francis J. O'Donnell, 3 Grant Place N. W.

Beer Drivers, No. 234, and Stabblers: Meets on the first Sunday of each month at 10:00 a. m., in Costello's Hall, Secretary, Wm. F. Schaefer, 1404 E St. S. E.

Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at Weller's Hall, Eighth and I Sts. N. E. Secretary, Wm. F. Kilroy, 11 I St. N. E.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Edward Fuhrman, 24 Quincy Place, N. W.

Bottlers Union, No. 251: Meets second Sunday of each month, Building Trades Hall, at 10:00 a. m., Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E St. S. E.

Brewery Workers, No. 118: Meets on the last Sunday in each month, at 10:00 a. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G St. N. W. Secretary, Frank Rom, 1134 Twenty-second St. N. W.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5: Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, G. W. Scherier, 48 Seaton Place N. E.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132: Meets every Friday evening at 7:30, Typographical Temple, Secretary, E. B. Byrne, 209 Wilkes St., Alexandria, Va.

Carpet Mechanics, Local 85: Meets first and third Fridays of each month, Sixth and E Streets, 922 I St. N. W. Secretary, Chas. T. Krause, 922 I St. N. W.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets every Friday night, Costello's Hall, Secretary, Wm. F. Umbau, 180 Tenth St. S. E.

Carpenters Union, No. 110: Meets every Saturday, 708 Seventh St. N. W. (Wasserman's), Secretary, Edwin Tilton, 242 8th St. N. E.

Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 110 R St. N. E.

Electrotype Molders and Finishers, No. 17: Meets first Thursday in the month, at Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. T. Noonan, 138 R. I. Ave. N. W.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10: Meets 419 Tenth St. N. W., first and third Fridays, Secretary, J. P. Herritt, Box 62, Arlington, Va.

Engineers, Hoisting, No. 77: Meets every Friday, at 8:00 p. m., Hall, S. E. Cor. Tenth and Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, Chas. H. Streng, 231 F St. N. E.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 99: Meets Typographical Temple, every Friday night, Secretary, A. W. Leeks, Twelfth and B Sts. N. W.

Engraved Steel and Plate Finishers, No. 84: Secretary, C. W. Hiale, 1015 Eleventh St. N. E.

Federal Labor Union, No. 1464: Meets second and fourth Fridays, at Typographical Temple, Secretary, C. R. Paxton, Station K, Langdon, D. C.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12776, Plate Press Feeders: Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Gertrude M. McNally, 1715 Jackson St. N. E.

Firemen, Stationary, No. 65: Meets every Wednesday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, N. A. James, Hyattsville, Md.

Garment Workers, United, No. 11: Meets first and third Tuesdays, 811 E St. N. W. Albert Kason, president, Secretary, Max Kamber, 605 Seventh St. N. W.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Tuesday of each month, Building Trades Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Wm. Rosson, 225 R St. N. E.

Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, No. 21: Meets first and third Mondays, Cadet Armory, 126 Todd Place N. E.

International Molders Union: Meets every second and fourth Fridays, Donohue Hall, 314 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, C. W. McGaffery, 408 Twelfth St. N. E.

Laborers, Stone and Building, No. 46: Meets the first and third Fridays of each month, Eleventh and Q Sts. N. W. Secretary, J. J. Connors, 1632 Fourth St. N. W.

Lithographers Union, No. 13: Samuel E. Long, Secretary, 613 Florida Ave. N. W.

Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth St. and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, Wm. W. Keeler, 148 Eleventh St. S. E.

Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193: Meets every Thursday at 1204 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, L. W. Bauer, 722 K St. N. E.

Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 5: Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Edward Hauser, 1749 First St. N. W.

Moving Picture Machine Operators Protective Union, Local 224: Meets first and third Mondays each month, Gayety Theater, third floor, Secretary, Andrew J. Livick, Gayety Theatre Building.

Musicians, No. 161: Headquarters Kanols Building, Eleventh and G St. N. W., Room 411. Meets first Sunday in each month, 922 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Phone Main 2665. Secretary, John E. Birdsell, 629 Thirteenth St. N. W.

Painters, No. 368: Meets every Friday, Northwest Corner Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Chas. W. Gaines, 1222 E St. N. E.

Paperhangers Local, No. 420: Meets every Friday, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. A. Maidens, Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W.

Pattern Makers Association: Meets first Friday of each month, Third and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, John H. Brown, 911 K St. S. E.

Photo-Engravers Union, No. 17: Meets first Monday in every month, Typographical Temple, 430 p. m., Secretary, E. T. Stals, The Wardfield Apt. Building, Alexandria, Va.

Plate Printers, No. 2: Meets fourth Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Chas. B. Cameron, Bethesda, Md.

Plumbers, No. 5: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, J. S. O'Hagan, Florida Ave. N. W.

Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 42: Typographical Temple on the first Thursday of each month. Secretary, Lewis Brew, 651 Second St. N. E.

Printing Pressman, No. 1: Meets fourth Friday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Thos. E. Riskley, 3527 O St. N. W.

Retail Clerks, No. 262: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Typographical Temple, 423-425 G St. N. W. Secretary, A. Geier, 619 F St. N. E.

School Custodian and Janitor, 14596: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, W. F. Cannon, Twelfth St. S. E.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 102: Meets first third Wednesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Charles T. The 326 Ninth St. S. E.

Slate and Tile Workers, Local No. 12: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Costello's Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, J. D. Hudkins, 2415 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.

Steam Fitters and Helpers, No. 602: Meets first and third Wednesdays at Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. Hickman, 618 Fifth St. N. W.

Stone Masons, No. 2: Meets Building Trades Hall on first and third Mondays. Secretary, A. W. Furlong, 603 F St. N. W.

Stone and Marble Cutters: Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, at Jones Hall.

Stenographers, Bookkeepers, Typewriters, and Assistants Union, No. 11773: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Pythian Temple, 1008 Ninth St. S. E. Secretary, Miss M. Farmer, 154 A St. N. W.

Journeyman Tailors, No. 188: Meets first and third Mondays at 11 E St. N. W. Secretary, J. L. Gersel, 1451 N St. N. W.

Theatrical Stage Hands, Local 23: Meets third Sunday of each month, at the 112 Jefferson St. N. W.

Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 10: Meets on the first Sunday of each month, 2:30 p. m., Typographical Temple, Secretary, Geo. G. St.

The Trades Unionist

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

READ OUR ADVERTISEMENTS, PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS.

Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any man who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause.—President Gompers.

WITH A MISSION, WITHOUT A MUZZLE.

VOLUME XX: NO. 2

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1915.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

ON HIS WAY



B. A. SPELLBERG.

"Spell" is on his way—to the Convention of the International Association of Theatrical Stage Employees and the Motion Picture Machine Operators Union, Local No. 224, S. E., of Washington, D. C. It is known, is the president of the business agent of the Operators of Washington—right good business agent is he, the prime mover towards Local 224, and has been the spirit ever since, preferring to stick with us with a share of the knocks when things go wrong—and a meager approval when things are rosy.

Under his able guidance, Local 224 has made a remarkable progress in four years, and we are still growing healthily—see our list of "Signed Up" houses in another column of this paper.

"Spell" has the right idea; he looks after the best interests of his organization with a winning smile—but if it is not smiling time, he can chew the smile up with his tobacco and raise as much hell as may prove necessary to get the desired results.

Fair and peaceful methods first, but fight if necessary—that is the motto of Local 224 and its officers—and it brings results. And after the fighting is over, "Spell" smiles the same as before—and so do we—and everything is lovely.

"Spell" is also on the Adjustment Committee of the Central Labor Union, and it looks as if the good work he is doing there will keep him on the same committee for some time to come—excepting, of course, the several weeks it will take him to visit Chicago, and walk back. He needs a little exercise anyway, and the walk will do him good.

TO ORGANIZE MILL WORKERS.

St. Louis, Mo.—Organized carpenters will inaugurate a trade union campaign among mill workers. Officers of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners have promised to assist.

WILL START A "FORWARD."

Nashville, Tenn.—Trade unionists have decided to start a "labor forward" movement during the month of September. The committee in charge is now perfecting arrangements.

PENSION PLANS DISCUSSED.

New York, N. Y.—The necessity and practicability of pensioning government employees was urged by speakers at a banquet given by the United States Civil Service Retirement Association.

AGREE ON SANITATION LAWS.

Trenton, N. J.—Labor Commissioner Bryant and New Jersey employing potters held a conference in this city for the purpose of agreeing on sanitary conditions in pottery plants, which the laws provide for. The commissioner stated that orders from the labor department were evidently "misunderstood." The employers agreed that needed improvements would be made.

UNIONISM GREAT FORCE

Springfield, Mass.—President Gompers delivered the initial address in the "labor forward" campaign organized workers started in this city the first of the week.

The unionist said: "There isn't anything fanciful that lures us on but the simple instinct of man to look and strive for all the things that are good and wholesome. If the men of labor hope to have still better improvements it is necessary that they shall associate themselves or unite with organized labor in its great efforts to make the lot of the worker more pleasant and agreeable. Unless we lift the burden from the shoulders of our brother it is a certainty that the burdens on our own shoulders will be so great that we shall be crushed under it."

"Our labor movement is not confined to the skilled worker. Every man and woman who is working for wages is eligible for membership. Their only hope to receive consideration is by the unity of labor. The American labor movement is not narrow. It is not confined to preaching to a small group. It is open to all labor, no matter how mental. Our movement is truly the greatest movement ever instituted in the history of the world. We are not only a great economic power, but the greatest non-partisan political power in all the country."

President Gompers declared that if he judged the temper of the American people correctly John R. Lawson will never go to prison. The speaker recalled the various features of this trial and said the jury was selected from among those who were friendly to the mine owners. The Clayton law, with its declaration: "The labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce" was declared to be the most far-reaching law ever passed.

Women's suffrage was favored by the speaker. "We want the enfranchisement of woman because she will be a great factor in legislation of a sociological character. You never could get women to vote down any measure that would protect children," he said.

FREE SPEECH MUST PREVAIL.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The North American of this city, in a leading editorial, opposes views of George Wharton Pepper, who believes that free speech should not differ from "the ethical sense of the community," and should not injure the "sensibilities of those holding different views."

The viewpoint of Mr. Pepper is taken as a defense of the dismissal of Prof. Scott Nearing by the University of Pennsylvania trustees, and the North American comments as follows:

"If the sanctity of sensibilities had been a bar to free speech, there would have been no exposure of the New Haven railroad scandal, grandism would be exploiting the labor of children unchecked, railroad rebating and food adulteration would still be immune from opposition; the venal politician, the promoter of special privilege, the violator of health and safety laws, the corrupter of public servants, the faithless official, the unjust judge—all would be able to pursue their legitimate ends without fear."

"It is because of free speech, because there have been men fitted and willing to arouse public opinion against these subtle workers of iniquity, that the standards of public morality have become more exacting and the protection of society from crimes of cunning has been made more secure. "The ethical sense of the community" was bitterly outraged by the Declaration of Independence, and if it had prevailed the men who dared to draft that document would have been silenced. The far-seeing patriots who launched the agitation against human slavery were denounced as wicked assailants of a divinely ordered institution, and their views were so 'discordant' with prevailing opinion that in many sections of the country they went in danger of their lives."

JUST EVERY-DAY LIFE

H. S. SUTTON.

For Sunday night, stroll, turn into H from Fourteenth. Two blocks of Silk Stocking Row, habitat of the modiste and importer, where the fashions are fabricated. To the left, Dolie Madison house and down the street the scene of Key-Sickles tragedy. To the right, historic St. Johns, with more swell weddings to its credit than any similar edifice in the Union. Opposite, bronze sentinels, Lafayette and Rochambeau, Steuben and Kosciusko, look down. Home again. There is the apartment house where I sent the janitor out after a watermelon and told him to keep the change and buy one for himself. Then I owned the building. I was born south of the river. On the site of the Hotel Powhatan lived the entertaining lady who figured in this column in a Christmas eve narrative, "The Burnt Goose." Why, one could hang a story upon every gate post; a serial upon every doorknob. Still westward, and Penn Gardens are reached. My first appearance. "The face in the oval?" Every electric fixture is covered with a porcelain mask, to shield the light. I fail to recognize Music Masters Verdi, Mozart, or Beethoven. One authority informs me it is gargoyle. But gargoyle is a face, generally an animal, with water flowing from the mouth, used in fountains and cornices. Might be employed as a nickname for a babler. However, the face in the oval calls to mind a story of the Tabor Grand, where, according to Eugene Field, "Mojeska played Camille," at that time the finest theater in the country, and possibly now the sixth, Pittsburgh leading. Before the Senator—of three hours' length of service—left for Europe he gave his architect free rein. "I will send a decorator over from Paris, but you do the rest." On his return, in company with the architect, he stood at the back of the last row of first-floor seats and checked off the items. Capacity? Lights? Exits? O. K. In the semidarkness a face was discovered in the oval above the proscenium arch. "Whose that up there?" "That's Shakespeare." "Take him down and put my picture up. Nobody knows him."

William J. Dow, late chief clerk, having in mind Messrs. Ricketts, Thayer, Sudwarth, Chadwick, Stromberger, and scores of other graduates from the G. P. O. in the Washington business community, has embarked in the automobile business up Fourteenth street way, handling the Regal make of auto.

There is nothing new under the sun. I remember reading in Harper's some years ago the story of an English lord on trial, his valet on the witness stand. "What time did his lordship arrive at home on the night in question?" "The usual time." "His condition normal?" "Yes, sir." "What did he say?" "He told me to call him early." "What else did he say?" "For I'm to be Queen of the May." A few nights since I met a former employee of the G. P. O. He waved his hand and said, "Hello, Sally."

W. W. SUTTON II. SUTTON.

We were paid a visit Tuesday by Wm. C. Beddow, an old time printer in the Government Printing Office, who, about six months ago, hid away to the cornfields of Kansas and began teaching the original red-man how to print with movable characters, such as were handed down by the lamented Benjamin Franklin, and not with the hieroglyphics of birds and animals, and reptiles in use by them for so many decades. Mr. Beddow has charge of the printing department of Haskell Institute at Lawrenceville, and during his absence the department is under the personal supervision of Mr. White Bull. From the brief conversation we had with Mr. Beddow, and as to how well pleased he is with his change we are inclined to think he is accompanied by Mr. Some Bull to the East. But we are glad to see him, just the same, and his presence recalls recollections of days of yore in the G. P. O., not soon forgotten.

CHANGES IN THE G. P. O.

Appointments.

Benjamin F. Mann, proof reader (reinstated).
Mrs. Helen C. Weaver, skilled laborer (reinstated).
Mrs. Henrietta C. O'Shea, skilled laborer (reinstated).
William Williams, linotype operator (reinstated).

Separations.

John L. Als, messenger boy, resigned.
William J. Dow, clerk.
Benjamin L. Vipond, clerk.

Transfers, Etc.

Nora C. Vonderau, Nina Urner, Maud V. Murphy, Jane W. Gregory, Emma A. Bright, Ida M. Tomlinson, Eva A. Callaghan, Naomi Ellis, Mildred Tong, Mary E. Henckel, from clerk at \$840 per annum, to clerk at \$900 per annum, office of the accountant.

Miss Mary E. Mangan, and Stephen L. McCarthy, clerks at \$840 per annum, to clerks at \$1,000 per annum, office of the accountant.

John G. Parker and Bruce G. Frick, clerks at \$1,200 per annum, to clerks at \$1,400 per annum, office of the accountant.

Harry U. Treidler, clerk at \$1,200 per annum, to clerk at \$1,400 per annum, office of the chief clerk.

Joseph L. May, clerk at \$1,200 per annum, to clerk at \$1,400 per annum, buildings division.

Ernest E. Emerson, clerk at \$1,400 per annum, to clerk at \$1,600 per annum, office of the purchasing agent.

Miss Frances L. Taylor, linotype operator at 60 cents per hour, linotype section, to proof reader at 60 cents per hour, proof section.

Miss Bessie O. Sweet, helper at 27½ cents per hour, office of the superintendent of work, to clerk at \$840 per annum, office of the superintendent of work.

Charles J. Sheets, clerk at \$1,300 per annum, to clerk at \$1,500 per annum, office of the superintendent of work.

Miss Nellie H. Ruckdaeschel, clerk at \$750 per annum, to clerk at \$840 per annum, office of superintendent of work.

Edwin H. Mooney, office helper, at 55 cents per hour, stores division, to clerk at \$1,600 per annum, office of the accountant.

Benjamin Y. Martin, helper at 30 cents per hour, to helper at 35 cents per hour, buildings division.

Edward L. Miles, skilled laborer, engineer's section, to foundry section.

Mrs. Mary H. Larkin, clerk at \$900 per annum, to clerk at \$1,000 per annum, office of the accountant.

Stephen Wools and Andrew J. Gleeson, clerks at \$1,000 per annum, to clerks at \$1,200 per annum, office of the accountant.

Miss Mary E. Regan, clerk at \$1,000 per annum, to clerk at \$1,200 per annum, buildings division.

LABORERS PAID LOW WAGES.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Before an investigating committee, appointed by the board of aldermen, it was shown that fifteen cents an hour for a ten-hour day is the prevailing wage paid common labor in this city. Several hundred of these workers are on strike for 25 cents an hour. A. F. of L. organizer Streifer is assisting the strikers, and in presenting their side to the committee stated that the investigation is "only the entering wedge of a campaign to be made in Buffalo for better wages and observance of the eight-hour law."

PICKETING IS LEGAL.

San Diego, Cal.—City Attorney Cosgrove's opinion on the right of workers to picket has checked those members of the city council who favored passing an ordinance that would prohibit all forms of picketing. The city attorney held that it was legal to pass laws stopping crowds from congregating, but an ordinance which attempts more is unquestionably an invasion of private rights.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY BILL FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

AN ACT relating to liability of employers, and assuring compensation for injuries or death of certain employees, in the District of Columbia; providing for an Industrial Commission in said District and defining its duties; and providing for an appropriation to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Section 26. Any employee, after entering the District Accident Fund may withdraw from said fund after a period of one year upon giving sixty (60) days' written notice of his intention so to do and upon paying all arrears, if any, of premiums due the said fund and such other equitable assessments as may be determined by the Commission to cover accidents occurring in the industries in which his occupation may be classified provided that if at the time of such withdrawal liability shall exist against the accident fund for compensation to employees or dependents of employees who have heretofore been killed or injured as herein provided, such employer shall relieve the District Accident Fund from such liability by depositing with the Collector of Taxes of the District of Columbia for the benefit of said fund the then present value of the total unpaid compensation for which such liability exists, assuming interest at the rate of 6 per cent, or by purchasing an annuity with the limitations provided by law with any insurance company approved by the Commission and licensed in this District.

Section 27. As soon as practicable after December thirty-first, nineteen hundred and eighteen, and annually thereafter, the Commission shall calculate the total administrative expense incurred during the preceding calendar year in connection with the examination, determination and payment of claims and percentage which this expense bore to the total compensation payments made during that year. The percentage so calculated and determined shall be assessed against the insurance carriers including the District fund as an addition to the payments required from them in the settlement of claims during the year immediately following, and the amounts so secured shall be transferred to the United States Treasury to reimburse it for this portion of the expense of administering this Act.

Section 28. If this Act shall be hereafter repealed, all moneys which are in the District Accident Fund at the time of the repeal shall be subject to such disposition as may be provided by Congress, and in default of such legislative provision, distribution thereof shall be in accordance with the justice of the matter, due regard being had to obligations of compensation incurred and existing.

Section 29. Every policy for the insurance of the compensation herein provided for, or against liability therefor, shall be deemed to be made subject to the provisions of this Act. No company or association shall enter into any such policy of insurance until obtain from the Insurance Commissioner of the District a license of authority for the purpose, which said Commissioner of Insurance shall have full power and authority from time to time to determine the adequacy of its or their premium rates for carrying compensation insurance as provided in this law, and until the form of such policy shall have been approved by the District Industrial Accident Commission; and said Insurance Commissioner shall have full power and authority to require said insurance companies to establish and maintain adequate rates to cover respective risks to which their policies are applicable under the provisions of this Act. Any person violating the provisions of this Section shall be subject to a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars for each offense.

Section 30. Every policy of insurance covering the liability of the em-

ployer for compensation issued by a stock company or by a mutual association authorized to transact workmen's compensation insurance in this District shall contain a provision setting forth the right of the Commission to enforce in the name of the District for the benefit of the person entitled to the compensation insured by the policy either by filing a separate application or by making the insurance carrier a party to the original application, the liability of the insurance carrier in whole or part for the payment of such compensation: provided, however, that payment in whole or in part of such compensation by either the employer or in the insurance carrier shall to the extent thereof be a bar to the recovery against the other of the amount so paid.

Every such policy shall contain a provision that, as between the employer and the insurance carrier, the notice to or knowledge of the occurrence of the injury on the part of the employer shall be deemed notice or knowledge, as the case may be, on the part of the insurance carrier; the jurisdiction of the employer shall, for the purpose of this Act, be jurisdiction of the insurance carrier and that the insurance carrier shall in all things be bound by and subject to the orders, findings, decisions or awards rendered against the employer for the payment of compensation under the provisions of this Act.

Every such policy shall contain a provision to the effect that the insolvency or bankruptcy of the employer shall not relieve the insurance carrier from the payment of compensation for injuries or death sustained by an employee during the life of such policy.

Every contract or agreement of an employer the purpose of which is to indemnify him from loss or damage on account of the injury of an employee by accidental means, or on account of the negligence of such employer or his office, agent or servant, if engaged in extra-hazardous employment, shall be absolutely void unless it shall also cover liability for the payment of the compensation provided for by this Act.

No contract or insurance issued by a stock company or mutual association against liability arising under this Act shall be cancelled within the time limited in such contract for its expiration until at least ten days after notice of intention to cancel such contract, on a date specified in such notice, shall be filed in the office of the Commission and also served on the employer. Such notice shall be served on the employer by delivering it to him or by sending it by mail, by registered letter, addressed to the employer at his or its last known place of residence; provided, that if the employer be a partnership, then such notice may be so given to any one of the partners, and if the employer be a corporation, then the notice may be given to any agent or officer of the corporation upon whom legal process may be served.

Section 31. Nothing herein shall affect any existing contract of policy of employer's liability insurance or the liability of any mutual insurance association, or any arrangement now existing between employers and employees, providing for the payment to such employees, their families, dependents or representatives of sick, accident or death benefits in addition to the compensation provided for by this Act; but liability for the compensation specified in this Act shall not be reduced or affected by any insurance, contribution or other benefit whatsoever, due to or received by the person entitled to such compensation, and the person so entitled shall, irrespective of any such insurance or other contract, have the right to recover the compensation directly from the employer.

(Continued in the next issue.)

Note.—This bill, which is being presented at the suggestion of Bakers Union No. 118, is a proposed employers liability bill that is to be introduced at the next session of Congress, and is for the benefit of every wage earner in the District. On account of its length we are compelled to publish it in sections.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR
Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys Editor

Official Organ Central Labor Union, Affiliated with the A. F. of L.,
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ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE - - - ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of its correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 9, 1915.

THE DUTY OF A UNION MAN.

In your own local you can only be one of two things, a helper or a knocker. Some of the members are leaders of the local, some of them are their followers and supporters, and some are opposed to the ones in charge who are trying to lead the local to better things. You cannot be on the fence. You are either lined up with the leaders and aiding them in their fight for better conditions, or else you are with the other crowd holding back your own local and retarding the growth of trade unionism by just that much.

All of the members cannot be leaders, but all can abide by the simple rule of the majority and stick together, aiding those who are at the head by any undertaking that the local sees fit to enter. You cannot become intimate with the aims and ambitions of others of your local by attending a meeting occasionally and paying your dues whenever you are jogged up about it; and you cannot line up on the right side, quit knocking about the leaders and the cliques, and aid your brothers whenever they become an enthusiastic booster of the local unless you start a fight for something that when won will benefit you as much as it does any other member.

We have too many members today who are willing enough to accept the good wages and conditions which have been brought about by the untiring efforts and struggles of the others, but who themselves are not willing to stand some of the hardships necessary to insure improvement in these conditions for those who are coming forward.

If, as a union man, you desire to feel that there is some permanence to your conditions, you must demand the union label on your purchases. It is the safest and surest way to prevent the breaking down of the system of collective bargaining. It is the best way to build up the movement so that all may be protected against wrong and oppression. It is a very simple matter requiring no great sacrifice.—Baltimore Trades Unionist.

LABOR DAY AT CHESAPEAKE BEACH!

The Central Labor Union, of Washington, D. C., will give their annual Labor Day outing at Chesapeake Beach on Monday, September 2, 1915.

This bids fair to be the biggest and best excursion ever run by the Central Body. Chesapeake Beach being an ideal spot to spend the day, and with plenty to see and to do, every minute of the time will be enjoyable.

There is now running an evening train for the benefit of trades people, who are permitted to visit the Beach, returning the same evening, which is proving quite popular. Many availing themselves of the excellent trip besides enjoying the free dancing!

Join in and let's all help to make this Labor Day a grand success.

WHY CRITICS SCORE WALSH.

Here is what Editor Barry of the San Francisco Weekly Star thinks of the attacks on Frank Walsh, chairman of the commission on industrial relations:

"We want the facts about the industrial unrest in this country. The facts are more important than the feelings of John D. Rockefeller, jr., and should be brought out, even if the bringing of them out raises goose bumps of horror on some of our more timid citizens. The testimony of Ivy Lee, Rockefeller's press agent in the Colorado infamies, shows how Rockefeller and other interests have brought industrial relations in this country into the condition—and still maintain them in the condition—that fully justifies the existence of the commission on industrial relations, and also the alleged objectionable methods of Chairman Walsh. The commission does not exist for the purpose of giving the Rockefellers an opportunity to clothe themselves in summer garments of white-wash.

"It is not at all difficult to understand why the eastern papers have turned against Chairman Walsh. He has been showing up special privilege; he has dared to call attention to the blight of landlordism. He has thus attacked the very inner temple of privilege, the holy of holies of those who exploit industry and are responsible for industrial unrest. That is an unpardonable crime—in the eyes of special privilege. The owners of privilege know what is wrong, but they don't want the people to know what is wrong. Frank P. Walsh wants the people to know. Hence the denunciations of Walsh."

NEEDS MEMBERS WITH IDEALS.

A union labor member without ideals has not caught the true spirit of organized labor.

He is the one who is a perpetual menace to the organization.

He lacks an intelligent conception of the labor movement and has not that deep-seated and dynamic enthusiasm necessary to bring success to a great cause.

At the next meeting of the Central Body will be the semi-annual election of officers. It is your duty to be present and see that the right sort of men are elected. The success of all organizations are dependent upon the competency of the men who has to do with its affairs, so be on hand and cast your vote for some one you think will do better—not worse.

PNEUMOGASTRICISMS

By "BILLY" ANGLIN.

The Fourth is gone! No, not forever; neither the insanity attendant upon this day that should be consecrated to the souls of men who loved life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

The noise of the bomb has sent its echo to reverberate the world and remind them that in 1776 a people oppressed threw off the yoke of monarchical government and established one for the people and by the people.

But these celebrations, as meaningless as they seem, are indicative of something—something beyond the ordinary conception of we mortals who are today standing in the trench of commercialism up to our necks in an effort to make a feeble advance while the dogs of war, who handle the necessities of life, are shooting into us an artillery fire of high prices that makes one feel that the flag of truce must be raised. Yet we should feel proud that we belong to a nation of people whose earnest desire is that the rattle of musketry and the belch of the howitzer must give way to the cannon cracker and torpedo, by which means we are willing to reverence and pay homage to the bulwark of citizenry breastwork that laid the foundation of our government years ago, by the signing of a so-called Declaration of Independence.

Independence is the slogan of warring nations of Europe. Independence is the thief that creeps into the soul in the night and robs it of that feeling of fellowship. Independence in man or woman, in state or nation, robs the great hereafter of its hell and supplants it in our immediate midst.

Independence caused Alexander the Great, three hundred years before Christ, to overcome the pirates and freebooters of the Aegean Sea; subdue the Thracians, the Getae, the Illyrians, the Taulantians and the Thebans; reduce Asia Minor; undo the Gordian knot, to the untier of which the fates had decreed the empire of the world; overcome Darius in the Great battle of Issus; capture Damascus; compel Tyre to surrender and sold the women and children into slavery; subjugate Egypt; found the city of Alexandria; consult the oracle of Anum and Arbelia; scared Babylon and Susa into submission; annihilate Aribarzanah; take Persepolis, the seat of the Persian empire; burn the gorgeous royal palace at the bidding of an Athenian harlot while drunk; reduce Media to servitude by the terror of his name; hunted Darius to his death and then buried him with great pomp in the tombs of the Persian Kings; conquer Spitamenes the satrap; answer Oxyartes scornful question as to whether Macedonians had wings by climbing the cliff and taking his position; Murder his faithful general, Clitus; subjugate India; quell a mutiny of his soldiers by flattery and put the finishing touches on his ascendancy by subduing Casses and died at the age of 33.

Independence, coupled with his inordinate vanity, caused this brilliant Macedonian to bury his face in his hands and weep that there were no other worlds to conquer.

Then we come on down to a later date, and find that the spirit of independence is just as great after the lapse of centuries as it was in Herod's time even. Only a hundred years ago we see Napoleon, the greatest soldier the world ever knew. We see him walking upon the banks of the Seine contemplating suicide; we see him at Toulon; we see him putting down the mob in the streets of Paris; we see him at the head of the army of Italy; we see him cross the bridge of Lodi with the tri-colors in his hand; we see him in Egypt in the shadow of the pyramids; we see him conquer the Alps and mingle the eagles of France with the eagles of the crag; we see him at Marengo, at Ulm, at Austerlitz; we see him in Russia where the infantry of the snow and the cavalry of the wild blast scattered his legions like winter's withered leaves; we see him at Lepsic in defeat and disaster, driven by a million bayonets back upon Paris, clutched like a wild beast and banished to Elba; we see him escape and retake an empire by the force of his genius; we see him with his hands crossed behind him looking out upon the peaceful and placid bosom of a calm yet solemn sea with a real desire to find a sweet sleep beneath its rugged bosom—a victim of that indomitable spirit independence.

A declaration of independence was such as made by the men of the Euphrates when they assembled in convention in time ago and reached that splendid conclusion that civilization had reached its zenith; that there was nothing else to be discovered; that they knew it all.

Men then—the same as now—took issue, with the result that they turned their back upon their families and friends and wended their way into the land of the unknown that they might advance socially, morally, physically and perhaps financially. And we stand today as a people, as a monument to the privations of the pioneer; who first found their inspiration in the valley of the Euphrates.

We look into that vast expanse of space and view the heavens above and the earth below, with the result that we concede the sun as one of a system, the star as one of a circle, the plant as one of a family, the animal as one of a species—all dependent upon the other, and each in their way admirers of the beauties of their creator.

Ours was a declaration of dependency—one man upon the other. And with that spirit of dependency we have conquered worlds to the warriors yet unknown and still unknown to brute force. We have reduced language to a science; we have evolved a literature unsurpassed by the nations of the earth; we have compelled the lens and the waves of ether to do our bidding; we have penetrated the secrets of the stars; we have hypnotized the prehistoric rocks and compelled them to reveal the mysteries so long withheld; we have lighted the lamp of investigation and banished the shadows of superstition; we have undermined the doctrine of the divine rights of kings; we have lashed the continents together; we have girdled the earth with steel rails and electric wires; we have discovered and invented myriads of useful devices of varying degrees of delicacy from a timepiece to a pile driver; then last but not least, we have developed a love of liberty, a spirit of freedom, a compulsory education, a business qualification, a devotion to Deity that does what?

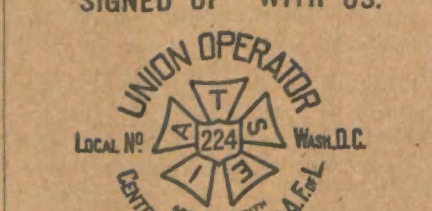
That simply covers us with a thin skin of veneer that when cracked carries us back to the time of Herod, to the time of Alexander the Great, to the time of Napoleon with more modern methods of malicious murderings, as evidenced in Europe today?

The little child on the Fourth is the spirit of the occasion which spells neutrality for older heads.

The little child on the Fourth and on Christmas is the spirit of the occasion that spells not only neutrality but gives a verification of The Word to older and wiser heads. For through the child the Gentile receives the mute acceptance of The Christ from the Jew, and Christmas is Christmas to all nations and all creeds of the earth, and The Fourth shall ever live as long as memory holds, as long as sound shall redound the echo of that peal which proved a balm to an aching void in the hearts of men from old liberty bell in 1776, as long as there remains a child to fire a cracker.

WANTED A WORD—Applicable to the member of Columbia Typographical Union whose principle is so scabby that he is parading an alleged bona fide document of some description impugning the integrity of myself. There is a regular procedure to prefer charges and rid the union of all men who hold their obligation lightly, and when a man has got anything on me I expect to see him take the proper course; but when he will go round like a sneak thief and try to assassinate characters in the dark, like this man is doing, whoever he is, we are at a loss to know a word in the English language applicable to the individual, and that's going some.

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Apollo, - - - H St. bet. 6 & 7, N. E.
Aragon Air-dome, Md. Ave. 8 & 9, N. E.
Arcade (Theatre and Park, 14th and Park Road)
Avenue Grand, Pa. Ave. bet. 6 & 7, S. E.
Belmont, - - - 14th & V Sts. N. W.
Blue Mouse, - - - 26th & M Sts. N. W.
Carolina, 11th & N. Carolina Ave. S. E.
Central Park, - - - 9th St. G & H N. W.
Chelsea, M St. 19 & 20, N. W. (colored)
Circle, - - - 2105 Pa. Ave. N. W.
Colonial Beach, - - - Colonial Beach
Crandall, - - - 9th & E Sts. N. W.
Dixie, - - - 8th & H Sts. N. E.
Dumbarton, - - - 32nd & O Sts. N. W.
Eastern, - - - 8th St. bet. F & G S. E.
Echo Park, - - - 14th and Spring Rd.
Empire, - - - 910 H St. N. E.
Empire Park, H. bet. 12 and 13 N. E.
Fairland Theatre, 19th and L N. W.
Favorite, H St. North Capitol & First
Gayety, 9th St. bet. E & F Sts. N. W.
Georgia - Ga. Ave. & Park Rd. N. W.
Idle Hr. Park, N. bet. 32 and 33 N. W.
Lafayette, - - - 1307 E St. N. W.
Leader, - - - 509 Ninth St. N. W.
Liberty Theatre, N. Capitol & P St.
"M" Street Theatre, M St. near 32nd
Maycroft Park, H St. bet. 6 & 7, N. E.
Meaders, - - - 8th & G Sts. S. E.
Mid-City, - - - 7th & N Sts. N. W.
Navy, - - - 8th St. bet. D & E, S. E.
Olympic, - - - U St. bet. 14 & 15, N. W.
Orpheum, - - - 4th & C Sts. N. E.
Peerless Park, 3104 Georgia Ave. N. W.
Penn Air Dome, 9th & Pa. Ave. S. E.
Pleasant Hrr. Park, 12 and C N. E.
Princess, - - - 1112 H Sts. N. E.
Proctor Park, - - - Anacostia, D. C.
Raphael, - - - 9th St. bet. N & O, N. W.
Revere, - - - Ga. Ave. & Park Rd. N. W.
Scenic Wisconsin Ave. & N St. N. W.
Senate, Pa. Ave. bet. 3d & 4th, S. E.
Standard Park, Bates, near N. Cap. St.
Stanton, - - - 6th & C Sts. N. E.
Stanton Park, - - - 219 4th N. E.
Tango Park, - - - 14th and V N. W.
"The" Park 1st and Randolph N. W.
The Richmond, - - - Alexandria, Va.
Truxton Park, N. Capitol & Fla. Ave.
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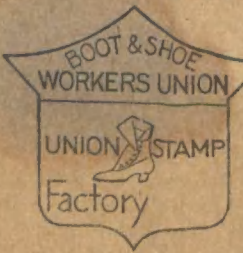
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BROCKWELL'S BITS

On Saturday evening, July 10, 1915, Government Printing Office Council will hold its regular monthly meeting at Typographical Temple, the hour being 8 of the clock.

The Washington printer ball players are putting up a great game these days, and 'twill pay you to go down to the White Lot and see how it is done. You'll enjoy it and your presence will encourage the players. The game of last Tuesday was what the fans call a corker, the printers winning from the strong War team by a handsome margin. The play of all was good, but John Dilsaver's performance was positively thrilling. For an old-timer who has "come back" it was marvelous.

The "wave of prosperity" concerning which we often see mention made in the papers has evidently struck a G. P. O. comp. whom I know. Just after Congress adjourned almost everybody in that office was furloughed one day out of six, for about six weeks, without pay, the gentleman in mind being among the number. That don't sound much like prosperity for him, does it? But wait.

Being one of those who have to account to the wife for all earnings, he has never had any visible excess of spending money, and many a time he has carried a Sahara-like thirst for the lack of even a paltry nickel where-with to beer up, and oft when the sun shone hot or the wind blew cold he trudged his tired way from home to work and from work to home; for the stipend had been surrendered to her, she had appropriated it all (wisely or unwisely this scribe saith not), and poor Piggins carried a parched throat and he walked the long ways.

But now all is different. The furloughs are over, but Mrs. Piggins don't know it; "and," says Piggins, "she never will hear that they have stopped, if I can help it. So far as that dame is concerned, days may come and days may go, but the furlough will go on forever."

"But, Piggins, the woman will find you out, and then?"

"Hardly. I know I run a great risk, but the joyful use of those four noble bones per week has certainly sharpened my wits to the point where I feel I shall be safe. Once a week now, as we partake of the evening meal, I remark, 'Well, to-morrow is my furlough day, but I'm going to get out at the regular time, 'cause I got to see a party as he goes into the office. After that I'm going for a long tramp in the woods, for Doctor Manning tells me that that's the best kind of recreation for a printer, whose business, he says, even at the best, is an awful nerve racker. In fact, he says that if we can stand the financial part of it the furlough is the best thing that ever happened to me.'

"I think the doctor is absolutely correct, too," and the prosperous Piggins gave me a gleefully wicked wink. "Come on in and have something, William. Things are sure coming my way. I got plenty of money."

There will be a special meeting of the Washington Union Printers' Athletic Association on Sunday next, July 11, 1915, at Typographical Temple. As this is the last meeting before the annual excursion to Marshall Hall, which takes place on Saturday, July 17, all members should be on hand. The presence of those who have handled the membership and Marshall Hall tickets is urgently desired.

A recent letter from Maj. Joseph S. Clarke, pleasantly remembered by friends here as a long-time member of the proof-reading force of the Government Printing Office (having resigned from that service some years ago, owing to poor health), informs me that "we have just passed our fiftieth wedding anniversary, and although wife and I are far from well, we have been spared to each other in unity and devotion through a period not often reached, and are trying to be faithful to God and fellow-creatures." Along with the letter comes a newspaper in which I read that the Major delivered a memorial address at Birmingham on May 31, for which he received the published thanks of the people in charge of the celebration. Mr. and Mrs. Clarke send warm greetings to all friends here.

A few days after the recent election for officers and delegates of Columbia Union I received a note from Mr. J. E. Goodkey in these words: "Convey my thanks to the seven persons (if you can find them) of your chapel who had the courage to vote for me on May 26 last. I want to send these seven persons a souvenir from the coast." Being anxious to do my duty as chairman of the proof room chapel, as well as desirous of aiding an old friend and at the same time swelling the postal receipts of the Government in the matter of transporting "souvenirs from the coast," I have been casting my eyes over the 250 members of that chapel, as well as exercising my more or less hawkishian gifts, in an attempt to locate this cohort of seven courageous

ones, so that Brother Goodkey, in the largeness of his gratitude, the wealth of his appreciation, and the hugeness of his wallet, might properly compensate the faithful ones who stood by him. To this time, however, I have been unable to corral the courageous, and therefore, as the time of the convention comes on rapidly, and I am anxious that reward come to Joseph's supporters, I am sending out the call for the names of the fortunate through the Bits. A well-known cry of our craft is that "It pays to advertise," and by that assertion I have ever faithfully stood. The Bits have never failed me in such matters; I feel sure that I shall not at this late day call on them in vain. So let me know, you who had the courage to back up the grateful Joe, yeleft by himself "The old fox," so that I may hand in your names to be served with a "souvenir from the coast." Fear not that it will be a mere bauble or valueless trinket; if such your thought you know not Joseph E. Goodkey. A thing that he thinks worth doing at all he always believes should be done properly. If you belong to the lucky seven you will receive a "souvenir from the coast" that will please you much and make envious the fellows who did not vote as you did.

A writer in a Washington daily paper complains of the "pro-capital, anti-labor films which seem to have a present monopoly of the moving-picture theaters." Unfortunately this is no new complaint on the subject. For years the writers in labor papers have occasionally called attention to the trying and at times disgusting treatment which union labor nearly always receives on the stage and in the vast majority of works of fiction. In many years as a theatergoer I recall but a few instances where the play before me, when it treated the subject at all, was ever even remotely fair to labor, especially if it was organized labor. The playwrights and the fiction writers, with a few honorable exceptions, seem to go on the theory that the man who works, if he belongs to a labor union, is always good "meat" for ridicule and falsehood. It is particularly galling, as the writer quoted remarks, that the picture shows, which doubtless get a large percentage of their receipts from working men and women, should perpetuate this false idea of the organized working man being well-nigh a combination of all existing evils.

W. N. BROCKWELL.

GRANTED HALF HOLIDAY.

For the first time in the history of the District repair shops the employees are to enjoy the Saturday half holiday during the summer months. Organized labor have made repeated efforts to have these employees enjoy this short respite from their labors, but they have never been successful and several of the business agents of the locals to which these men belong have individually and collectively asked that this concession be given to this department.

This year Hugh Digney, the hustling business agent of the Painters early in the season got behind this matter with the result that an order was issued by the Commissioners granting the request. While these men will suffer a loss in pay, it is hoped that the next year will give them this half holiday with pay the same as is enjoyed by the balance of government workers. The following is the order issued:

"Commissioners of the District of Columbia, Executive Department, Washington, July 2, 1915.

"Ordered: That the mechanics at the repair shop, D. C., are hereby allowed one-half day holiday on Saturday without pay, during July and August and the portion of September during which the public schools are not in session. "Official copy furnished by Mr. Hugh D. Digney, business representative Painters Union, 704 Sixth street northwest.

"By order: "W. TINDALL, "Secretary."

MUST PAY UNION RATES.

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DELEGATES TO CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

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HUNKS OF DOUGH

Well, the weather was hot, but nevertheless most of us were there, not because of a 50-cent fine which is placed for non-attendance of a general meeting, but because we knew there was business on hand which concerned not alone the bakers of Washington, but the welfare of approximately one thousand inhabitants of the District of Columbia.

At our meetings we realize more than in any other place how deep the union and its mission reaches into our daily, yea hourly conduct and welfare. Organized labor today has justified its existence in the world to such an extent that unlike as in former years the meeting place is now no secret and its transactions are open and above board. Open to criticism and debate are those issues which present themselves in the course of our employment. Often we must seek the issues which have the ultimate, if not immediate object the uplifting of the toiler of the land. For instance, it would have been unfair to all people of the District to lay down on the job when the brewery owners refused to deal fair with employees, and for that reason we donated \$50 to the men who were forced to become nonproducers instead of remaining producers.

We also decided to pay \$5 if we should catch ourselves in a saloon which has not the familiar sign "Union Beer Exclusively Sold Here."

The Carpenters No. 132 may be interested to know that the above also holds good in regard to Glen Echo.

We help also individuals, a loan to a brother in Chicago is as yet unpaid from recent information he left for England to fight in Flanders, and Bro. K. Gotsman's motion helped an ungrateful comrade.

It may not be out of place to mention the organization of the Hebrew bakers of the city, which was accomplished through the able assistance of various Hebrew and Beneficial and Workmen's Circles, who demanded the union label on their bread as a guarantee of a fair day's pay for a fair day's work, and sanitary conditions.

For a long time our Business Agent tried to persuade these employers to conduct their shops under the same agreement as all other Bakery owners do. Bakers Union 118 is of the opinion that only through misunderstanding what a union stands for prevented most Jewish employers from signing the contract.

The main feature of our general meeting is usually the election of officers. Owing to the absence of provisions to nominate at a meeting previous to election many of us were afraid of the heat of battle. However the war spirit apparently has not affected the bakers. Little powder was used, the smoke soon cleared away and showed that W. Kienle was unanimously chosen to succeed himself as president for the fourth time; likewise Bro. J. Weber, as Recording Secretary. As a helpmeet of Bro. Kienle, Fritz Hartwig was elected as Vice-President and also on the Executive Board. Of course its no surprise that Bro. J. Geiger retains the portfolio of Finance. Evidently Bro. E. Schanz will come into his own as money secretary with his old help at the same old noisy table.

Bro. E. H. Franke serves again as our strong-arm man, well qualified, being well balanced in temper and over six feet tall. According to latest returns Bro. J. Schmidt had no opposition to the office which he has held continuously for over twelve years, and unless he has taken a vacation today he will be at the desk waiting for you to request him to write out a receipt for that love letter E. Schanz has sent you.

The delegates to the High School of Labor seems to be the same old croud: J. G. Schmidt, J. Weber, F. Hanold, E. Schanz and E. P. Reichel. We are glad to report the presence of several members who were on the sick list recently. We indeed regret that Bro. J. Grasser is still unable to use his hand, although he has provided for himself in due time by joining the Sick Beneficial Fund, from which he drew the constitutional limited amount last year, and we do not begrudge the chance he may have to take to draw it again this year. We do hope that he will find some position in which he may earn his living. His case has attracted much of our attention and the efforts made sometime ago to have all those who are willing insured in some way against accident when at work, especially on the modern machines, should not be dropped without the most serious consideration. It comes within the scope of a union and should not be left to the individual member until he is actually crippled and thrown upon his own resources which God knows are meager enough in most all cases.

C. P. REICHEL.

TO CODIFY MINING LAWS.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Under authority of a law passed by the last legislature, Governor Ralston has appointed a commission to codify the mining laws of this state. Two miners are among the appointees.

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ROSTER OF CENTRAL LABOR UNION

[Where not otherwise specified, meetings are held at night.]

Central Labor Union: Meets every Monday night at Typographical Temple.

Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month; first Saturday at 7:30; third at 4 p. m., Building Trades Hall. Secretary, John Weber, 618 Sixth St. N. E.

Bakery Salesmen's Union, No. 33: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. L. Condit, 907 First St. N. W.

Barbers Union, No. 239: Meets first and third Mondays of each month, at Hammel's Hall, No. 936 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, Joseph Handlos, 655 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E.

Barbers Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Thursdays of each month, Cadet Armory, 706 Financial Temple, Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman, Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.

Bartenders, No. 428: Meets second and fourth Sunday in each month, Painter's Hall, Sixth St. N. W. Secretary, Francis J. O'Donnell, 3 Grant Place N. W.

Beer Drivers, No. 234, and Stabblers: Meets on the first Sunday of each month at 10:00 a. m., in Costello's Hall. Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E St. S. E.

Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at Weller's Hall, Eighth and I Sts. N. E. Secretary, Wm. P. Kilroy, 11 I St. N. E.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Sec. Edward Fuhrman, 24 Quincy Place, N. W.

Bottlers Union, No. 251: Meets second Sunday of each month, Building Trades Hall, at E St. S. E. Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E St. S. E.

Brewery Workers, No. 118: Meets on the last Sunday in each month, at 10:00 a. m., in Frank Rom, 1134 Twenty-second St. N. W. Secretary, Frank Rom, 1134 Twenty-second St. N. W.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 51: Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall, N. E. Secretary, C. W. Scherier, 48 Seaton Place N. E.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132: Meets every Friday evening at 7:30, in Typographical Temple, Secretary, E. B. Byrne, 209 Wilkes St., Alexandria, Va.

Carpet Mechanics, Local 85: Meets first and third Fridays of each month, Sixth and I Sts. N. W., Eagles Hall, Secretary, Chas. T. Krause, 923 I St. N. W.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets every Friday night, Costello's Hall, Secretary, Wm. F. Umbau, 730 Tenth St. S. E.

Cigar Makers Union, No. 110: Meets every Saturday, 705 Seventh St. N. W. (Wasserman's). Secretary, Edwin Thilo, 242 St. N. E.

Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of, Secretary, Edw. Northagel, 110 E St. N. E.

Electrotype Molders and Finishers, No. 17: Meets first Thursday in the month, at Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. T. Noonan, 138 R. I. Ave. N. W.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10: Meets 419 Tenth St. N. W., first and third Fridays. Secretary, J. P. Herriety, Box 62, Arlington, Va.

Engineers, Hoisting No. 77: Meets every Friday, at 8:00 p. m., Hall, S. E. Cor. Tenth and Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, Chas. H. Streng, 231 E St. N. E.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 99: Meets Typographical Temple, every Friday night. Secretary, A. W. Leake, Twelfth and B Sts. N. W.

Engraved Steel and Plate Finishers, No. 846: Secretary, C. W. Halse, 1016 Eleventh St. N. E.

Federal Labor Union, No. 14644: Meets Second and Fourth Friday, at Typographical Temple, Secretary, C. R. Paxton, Station K, Langdon, D. C.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12776, Plate Press Feeders: Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Gertrude M. McNally, 1715 Jackson St. N. E.

Firemen, Stationary, No. 63: Meets every Wednesday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, N. A. James, Hyattsville, Md.

Garment Workers, United, No. 11: Meets first and third Tuesdays, 811 E St. N. W. Albert Kaon, president; Secretary, Max Kamber, 605 Seventh St. N. W.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Tuesday of each month, Building Trades Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Wm. Rosson, 225 R St. N. E.

Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, No. 21: Meets first and third Mondays, Cadet Armory, 706 O St. N. W. Secretary, Albert Beer, 125 Todd Place N. E.

International Molders Union: Meets every second and fourth Friday, Denchus Hall, 814 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, C. W. McCaffery, 403 Twelfth St. N. E.

Laborers, Stone and Building, No. 46: Meets the first and third Fridays of each month, Eleventh and Q Sts. N. W. Secretary, Jags. Conners, 1632 Fourth St. N. W.

Lithographers Union, No. 13: Samuel E. Long, Secretary, 613 Florida Ave. N. W.

Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth St. and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, Wm. W. Keeler, 148 Eleventh St. S. E.

Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193: Meets every Thursday at 1204 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, L. W. Bauer, 722 K St. N. E.

Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 5: Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Edward Hauser, 1729 First St. N. W.

Moving Picture Machine Operators Protective Union, Local 234: Meets first and third Mondays each month, Gayety Theatre, third floor, Secretary, Andrew J. Livick, Gayety Theatre Building.

Musicians, No. 161: Headquarters Kenos Building, Eleventh and G Sts. N. W., Room 411. Meets first Sunday in each month, 9.2 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Phone, Main 2665. Secretary, John E. Birdsall, 620 Thirteenth St. N. W.

Painters, No. 368: Meets every Friday, Northwest Corner Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Chas. W. Gaines, 1228 E St. N. E.

Paperhangers Local No. 426: Meets every Friday, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. A. Madden, Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W.

Pattern Makers Association: Meets first Friday of each month, Third and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, John H. Brown, 911 K St. S. E.

Photo-Engravers Union, No. 17: Meets first Monday in every month, Typographical Temple, 8 p. m. Secretary, E. I. Stuls, The Warfield Apt., Alexandria, Va.

Plasterers, No. 2: Meets fourth Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Chas. B. Cameron, Bethesda, Md.

Plumbers, No. 5: Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, J. S. O'Hagan, Florida Ave. N. W.

Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 42: Meets Typographical Temple on the first Thursday of each month, Secretary, Lewis Drawitt, 651 Second St. N. E.

Printing Pressman, No. 1: Meets fourth Saturday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Thos. E. Blakely, 3527 O St. N. W.

Retail Clerks, No. 262: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Typographical Temple, 423-425 G St. N. W. Secretary, J. A. Geier, 619 F St. N. E.

School Custodian and Janitor, 14596: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical

The Trades Unionist

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

READ OUR ADVERTISEMENTS, PATRONIZE
OUR ADVERTISERS.



Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any man who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause.—President Gompers.

WITH A MISSION, WITHOUT
A MUZZLE.

VOLUME XX. NO. 3

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1915.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR



LUKE F. LUDLOW.
Re-elected Treasurer Central Labor Union.

MEETING OF C. L. U.

Central Labor Union met in regular session last Monday night at Typographical Temple and transacted quite a bit of routine business.

This being the semi-annual election of officers, there was more than passing interest in the meeting as a whole. A resolution unanimously adopted provides that a committee of five be appointed to wait on the Commissioners and call their attention to the dangers of allowing near beer to be sold with practically no restrictions. The chair appointed Milton Snellings, W. W. Keeler, Hugh Digney, E. L. Tucker and W. Clark to act on committee.

The resolution reads: "Whereas, the sale of this beverage without any restrictions or lawful regulation enters into direct competition with the product of saloons that are conducting under lawful regulations, and whose proprietors have to pay an enormous sum for a license for the proper conduct of their business under rules of the Excise Board, it is manifestly unfair and unjust to these licensees, therefore be it,

"Resolved, That we, the members of the Central Labor Union, petition the Commissioners and also the members of the Excise Board, whose duty it is to regulate the sale and dispensation of all alcoholic beverages, to formulate and pass ordinances that will place the sale of this beverage under restricted conditions, only to be dispensed in licensed saloons, and be it further resolved,

"That the committee present these resolutions to the Commissioners and the members of the Excise Board and request an early hearing on the advisability and necessity for such regulation."

The election of officers resulted as follows:

E. L. Tucker, president.
John German, vice president.
John B. Colpoys, secretary.
J. E. Toome, financial secretary.
Luke F. Ludlow, treasurer.
Joseph Clark, sergeant-at-arms.
Jos. Clark, W. Zell, James L. Conside and Charles Callan, trustees.
Glen Echo is still on the we do not patronize list.

"MOVIE" OPERATORS UNION.

Owing to numerous inquiries as to whether La Grande Park at North Capitol Street and New York Ave. has "Signed up" with us, and also as to

whether there is any connection between the management of that Park and of the Liberty Theatre on North Capitol Street, near P, we desire to say that La Grande Park (known last year as Liberty Park) has not "signed up" with us this year and does not employ a Union Operator. As to the connection between that Park and the Liberty Theatre, we quote from a letter on file in our office from Max Biron, manager of the Liberty Theatre, as follows:

"I want to make it clear to you gentlemen that the Manager of the 'Liberty Theater' and the Manager of the 'La Grande Park' are two distinct parties, and if you find fault with the manner the La Grande Park transacts its business, address your communications to that Park."

The manager of the La Grande Park is Mr. Dave Biron, and his brother, Mr. Jake Biron (who has been since the opening of the Liberty Theatre an Assistant Manager to his brother Max, Manager) is now doing the operating at La Grande Park.

Apparently there is no connection between the two distinct managements.

Moving Picture Machine Operators' Union, Local No. 224, I. A. T. S. E., of Washington, D. C.
D. L. ORMES,
Acting Secretary and Business Agent.

STATE UNIONISTS TO MEET.

Charleston, S. C.—Officers of the State Federation of Labor have issued a call for the first annual convention to be held at the Isle of Palms, August 9 and 10. This organization was only recently formed, and it is the intention of South Carolina unionists to make the event a notable one.

TELEPHONE WORKERS STRIKE.

Rochester, N. Y.—Members of the Electrical Workers' Union employed by the Home Telephone Company are on strike. The company recently discharged several women employees because they favored organization. The company's refusal to reinstate these workers forced the walkout.

PLUMBERS STRIKE.

Portland, Me.—Plumbers and steamfitters are on strike to enforce an average wage of \$4.40 per day of eight hours. Employers refused to accept the new rates, despite numerous efforts of the workers to settle the question.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY BILL FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

AN ACT relating to liability of employers, and assuring compensation for injuries or death of certain employees, in the District of Columbia; providing for an Industrial Commission in said District and defining its duties; and providing for an appropriation to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Section 32. Compensation provided for in this Act shall be payable for injuries sustained or death incurred by employees engaged in the following extra-hazardous employments:

1. The operation, including construction and repair, of railways operated by steam, electric or other motive power, street railways and incline railways, but not in their construction when constructed by any person other than the company which owns or operates the railways, including work of express, sleeping, parlor and dining car employees on railway trains.

2. Construction and operation of railways not included in paragraph one.

3. The operation, including construction and repair, of car shops, machine shops, steam and power plants, and other works for the purposes of any such railway, or used or to be used in connection with it when operated, constructed or repaired by the company which owns or operates the railway.

4. The operation, including construction and repair, of our shops, machine shops, steam and power plants, not included in paragraph 3.

5. The operation, including construction and repair, of telephone lines and wires for the purposes of the business of a telephone company, or used or to be used in connection with its business, when constructed or operated by the company.

6. Construction of telegraph and telephone lines not included in paragraphs 5 and 6.

7. The operation, within or without the state, including repair, of vessels other than vessels of other states or countries used in interstate or foreign commerce, when operated or repaired by the company.

8. Shipbuilding, including construction and repair in a ship yard or elsewhere, not included in paragraph 8.

9. Longshore work, including the loading or unloading of cargoes or parts of cargoes of grain, coal, ore, freight, general merchandise, lumber or other products or materials, or moving or handling the same on any dock, platform or place, or in any warehouse or other place of storage.

10. Subaqueous or caisson construction and pile driving.

11. Construction, installation or operation of electric light and power lines, dynamos or appliances and power transmission lines.

12. Paving, sewer and subway construction, work under compressed air, excavation, tunneling and shaft sinking, well digging, laying and repair of underground pipes, cables and wires, not included in paragraph 5 of this section.

13. Lumbering, logging, river-driving, rafting, booming, saw mills, shingle mills, lath mills, manufacture of veneer and of excelsior, manufacture of staves, spokes or headings.

14. Pulp and paper mills.

15. Manufacture of furniture, interior woodwork, organs, pianos, piano actions, canoes, small boats, coffins, wicker and rattan ware, upholstering, manufacture of mattresses or bed springs.

16. Planing mills, sash and door factories, manufacture of wooden and corrugated paper boxes, cheese boxes, mouldings, window and door screens, window shades, carpet sweepers, wooden toys, articles and wares or baskets.

17. Quarries, sand, shale, clay or gravel pits, lime kilns, manufacture of brick, tile, terra-cotta, fire-proofing, or paving blocks, manufacture of cal-

cium carbide, cement, asphalt or paving material.

18. Manufacture of glass, glass products, glassware, porcelain or pottery.

19. Iron, steel or metal foundries; rolling mills; manufacture of castings, forgings, heavy engines, locomotives, machinery, safes, anchors, cables, rails, shaftings, wires, tubing, pipes, sheet metal, boilers, furnaces, stoves, structural steel, iron or metal.

20. Operation and repair of stationary engines and boilers, not included in other paragraphs of this section.

21. Manufacture of small castings or forgings, metal wares, instruments, utensils and articles, hardware, nails, wire goods, screens, bolts, metal beds, sanitary, water, gas or electric fixtures, light machines, typewriters, cash registers, adding machines, carriage mountings, bicycles, metal toys, tools, cutlery, instruments, photographic cameras and supplies, sheet metal products, buttons.

22. Manufacture of agricultural implements, threshing machines, traction engines, wagons, carriages, sleighs, vehicles, automobiles, motor trucks, toy wagons, sleighs or baby carriages.

23. Manufacture of explosive and dangerous chemicals, corrosive acids or salts, ammonia, gasoline, petroleum, petroleum products, celluloid, gas, charcoal, gun powder or ammunition.

24. Manufacture of paint, color, varnish, oil, japs, turpentine, printing ink, printers' rollers, tar, tarred, pitched or asphalted paper.

25. Distilleries, breweries; manufacture of spirituous or malt liquors, alcohol, wine, mineral water or soda waters.

26. Manufacture of drugs and chemicals, not specified in paragraph 25, medicines, dyes, extracts, pharmaceutical or toilet preparations, soaps, candles, perfumes, non-corrosive acids or chemical preparations, fertilizers, including garbage disposal plants, shoeblacking or polish.

27. Milling, manufacture of cereals or cattle foods, warehousing, storage, operation of grain elevators.

28. Packing houses, abattoirs, manufacture or preparation of meats or meat products or glue.

29. Tanneries.

30. Manufacture of leather goods and products, belting, saddlery, harness, trunks, valises, boots, shoes, gloves, umbrellas, rubber goods, rubber shoes, tubing, tires or hose.

31. Canning or preparation of fruit, vegetables, fish or foodstuffs; pickle factories and sugar refineries.

32. Bakeries, including manufacture of crackers and biscuits, manufacture of confectionery, spices or condiments.

33. Manufacture of tobacco, cigars, cigarettes or tobacco products.

34. Manufacture of cordage, ropes, fibre, brooms or brushes, manilla or hemp products.

35. Flax mills, manufacture of textiles or fabrics, spinning, weaving and knitting manufactories, manufacture of yarn, thread, hosiery, cloth, blankets, carpets, canvas, bags, shoddy or felt.

36. Manufacture of men's or women's clothing, white wear, shirts, collars, corsets, hats, caps, furs or robes.

37. Power laundries, dyeing, cleaning or bleaching.

38. Printing, photo-engraving, stereotyping, electrotyping, lithographing, embossing, manufacture of stationery, paper, cardboard boxes, bags, or wall paper, and book-binding.

39. The operation, otherwise than on tracks, on streets, highways, or elsewhere of cars, trucks, wagons and other vehicles, and rollers and engines, propelled by steam, gas, gasoline, electric, mechanical or other power.

(Continued in the next issue.)

Note.—This bill, which is being presented at the suggestion of Bakers Union No. 118, is a proposed employers' liability bill that is to be introduced at the next session of Congress, and is for the benefit of every wage earner in the District. On account of its length we are compelled to publish it in sections.



E. L. TUCKER,
Elected President of the Central Labor Union.

GARMENT EMPLOYERS ABANDON "WAR TALK."

New York.—There will be no general strike in the garment industry of this city. The manufacturers plead for arbitration.

These manufacturers have changed their minds since May 20 last, when they notified the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union that the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Association had abrogated the protocol between the two parties. The manufacturers followed this announcement by preparations for war and statements that they would no longer deal with the union.

Curiously enough several of the unions' officials were arrested at the same time.

These moves had an effect on the workers contrary than intended. At one of the largest trade union meetings ever held in this city, President Gompers and other speakers urged the garment workers to steady their lines and prepare to resist the general attack on their organization.

Now the manufacturers want to arbitrate. They announce that:

"We are willing to go before a council of arbitration, to be made up of disinterested and neutral parties, and to lay our case before them, with the understanding that arbitrable questions may be left to a board of arbitration to be subsequently formed, if necessary."

Garment Workers' Unions are celebrating the "about face" of the manufacturers and continued peace in this industry is predicted.

OBJECT TO COURT'S POWER.

Adelaide, South Australia.—The tendency of courts to check the people's will prevails in this commonwealth as well as in other parts of the world. At the recent conference of the Australian labor party, held in this city, the following resolution was discussed for two days: "An amendment to the constitution to deprive the high court of its interpretative powers in regard to the federal constitution."

One delegate declared that this court stood above the constitution; that the courts had no right to nullify the laws; that it rested with the people to correct abuses in legislation, and that this was the power of democracy which Australians were denied by the high court.

The motion was lost. The majority agreed with the sentiments, but insisted that the interpretative power of the court is necessary as long as the commonwealth of Australia is a federation of States.

FREE SPEECH IN COLLEGES.

San Francisco, Cal.—The Evening Bulletin makes this comment on the Rockefeller foundation, in connection with the dismissal of Prof. Scott Nearing by the University of Pennsylvania:

"It begins to appear that endowed universities and endowed charitable foundations are the gravest enemies to free thought in America. Endowments nowadays are almost always in the form of funds invested in corporation securities. The list of securities of the Rockefeller foundation, for example, is almost a roster of the strongest and most highly centralized corporations in the United States. The sympathies of this foundation will probably always be with the corporations who thus contribute to its support. In no different way the sympathies of the directors of an endowed university are almost sure to be with money interests, and with all phases of the present order, whether good or bad, which help to keep money power in the hands of a small class."

TOO MUCH LEGISLATION.

Cape May, N. J.—Increasing legislation is caused by questions having a distinct local origin, but which are couched in general terms so as to meet the requirements of the constitution, said Franklin S. Edwards in an address before the Pennsylvania Bar Association.

The speaker approved these sentiments of the late Judge Cooley:

"In your constitution making remember that times change, that men change, that new things are invented, new devices, new schemes, new plans, new uses of corporate power. Don't do that to any such extent as to prevent the legislature hereafter from meeting all evils that may be within the reach of proper legislation. Leave something for them."

WIN TWO-PLATOON SYSTEM.

Colorado Springs, Colo.—With the adoption of the two-platoon system the City Firemen's Association has increased in membership. The union is affiliated to the American Federation of Labor and recently initiated an ordinance providing for shorter hours which was adopted by 900 majority.

CHAFFEURS' LAW ILLEGAL.

Columbus, Ohio.—Common Pleas Judge Dillon has declared the Ohio chauffeurs' license law unconstitutional because the act does not set a standard for granting licenses.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys Editor
Wm. H. Anglin Associate Editor

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ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE - - - ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of its correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 16, 1915.

A POINT TO KEEP CLEAR.

One Southern newspaper of fame goes so far as to say that our negotiations with Great Britain at this time are more delicate and dangerous than those with Germany.

This means, of course, that in that editorial mind, cotton is more precious than child life; that a delayed shipment of cotton bales is a greater crime than a hundred murders; that lives are of no account if the business of making dimes be not interrupted.—The Washington Times.

We would like to remind the Times that "lives are of no account if the business of making dimes be not interrupted," is not an abnormal condition as far as the South is concerned, neither has it been considered an abnormal condition as far as the North is at interest. In peace or war, child-life has been and is being sacrificed in the cotton mills of the South, which are owned and engineered by the capital of the North, and however delicate the present negotiations with foreign powers may be with regard to protecting life upon the sea, the echo of one of the victims of the Lusitania "Save the Kiddies" has struck a resounding chord in the breasts of the toilers of the world that may be fanned into a flame of indignation at any time that would portray to the outside world the hypocrisy of this country in its present demands. The horrors of Kishineff would pale into insignificance if compared to the slaughter of children in the cotton factories of the South at the present time, while its lawmakers wink at discrepancies and take advantage of technicalities in order that the holders of franchises may reap a golden dividend of which they may be a beneficiary.

WRITING YOUR EPITAPH.

Recently a great calamity overtook society in a certain section of this broad land. It was a calamity which caused newspapers to print a picture of a person who had gone to the country from which no traveler returns. There were moments of awful anguish and apprehension as to what the future might hold in store for others. If it had been in the form of a loss of many lives it might have been called a cataclysm, and at that it was a cataclysm in the little world in which that person moved and lived.

The admonition has gone forth that the living should speak nothing but kindness of the dead. And so shall it be. At the young age of sixty this woman passed away from her activities in this world, and with the printing of her picture in the papers with a summary of her doings, the greatest of these was said to be that she would "be greatly missed" because she gave such original entertainments to society.

Many people have been amused at some of the epitaphs inscribed upon tombstones of ages gone by, but were one to take affairs quite as literally today as in those former times the epitaph upon this woman's tombstone undoubtedly read as follows: "Here lies an original woman; she entertained society with original entertainments." And then at some future age people would gaze askance at this inscription, and ponder over the work done for humanity in our time by men and women when they could lay claim to greatness upon the lines indicated above.

Another case of real accomplishments for humanity's sake was not known until the death of a man this side of the forties. Similar treatment was given to his demise as with the woman, by the newspapers, only that he would be best known as a skillful master at "tooling a tallyho with dexterity." A marble shaft lettered, "He could tool a tallyho with grace and dexterity," probably would cause unborn generations to place laurel wreaths upon the marble shaft for centuries to come in recognition of the great work which this man did for humanity.

Now just a word for the man and woman who did not have their pictures in the newspapers: "She will be remembered for her unceasing labors in the cause of humanity. She lived to see thousands receive the benefit of a higher and better life by reason of her unselfish and untiring work." With the man in the same social scale it was said that his heart went out for his fellowman. Day and night he labored, without hope of reward, to assist and point out the way to higher and better life to his fellow workers. Could the dumb animals speak, they too would add their encomiums to those of his former associates.

And so it goes! Greatness and goodness apparently depend upon the point of view. Perhaps a man may be able to play golf skillfully, and when he dies he is best known among his friends for his prowess upon the links. His activity in the field of human endeavor was overshadowed with the golf stick. Another man passes away and women, men and children mourn sincerely his going.

Life is a fleeting moment at best. What kind of an epitaph are you writing for the possible marble shaft which may mark the last resting place of your earthly being?

Will it be like the two first mentioned, or will it take the form of the two latter?

Which would you prefer to have the letterer in marble carve with his tools?—Cincinnati Chronical.

Mr. Bryan's successive statements make it increasingly evident that he resigned in a fit of passionate admiration for Mr. Wilson. New York Evening Post.

BOSSSES USE LOCKOUT; FORGET FORMER CLAIMS

Chicago.—When trade unionists strike in sympathy with workers battling against injustice, employers and the public press make wrathful protest. When employers force a lockout by shutting off the supplies of other employers who are at peace with their workers, not a word is said.

The carpenters' strike illustrates the above points, which are referred to as follows by the State Federation of Labor's Weekly News Letter:

"In an effort to break the strike of the Chicago carpenters, the employers are attempting to enforce a sympathetic lockout by shutting down on the supply of material. The union carpenters have won the fight to such an extent that they cannot now be defeated unless the various contractors who have signed the union scale can be put out of business by being shut off from their supplies of building material. The employers who are seeking to enforce this sympathetic lockout, are the same who have for years been bitterly complaining against what they call the injustice of the sympathetic strike. They have been demanding that each union should agree to settle its own differences regardless of other organizations. Now that their own ox is being gored, however, they are loudly clamoring for help, and are using every means in their power to put pressure on lumber yards, brick yards, sand, stone and gravel yards, lime kiln, sash and door factories, terra cotta factories, planing mills and flooring establishments, throughout the Chicago district, to refuse to supply material to contractors who have signed the union scale.

"A great majority of the employing contractors in Chicago have either signed or have expressed their willingness to sign up the union scale. The bark comes from a small group of contractors known as the 'big six.'"

AN ILLINOIS INJUNCTION.

Waukegan, Ill.—Striking amalgamated lace operatives employed at the Marshall Field lace factory, Zion City, have been enjoined by the Lake county circuit court. The workers are ordered not to call upon lace factory employees "for the purpose of inducing them to leave their employment."

The state federation of labor urged the recent legislature to check these injunction judges by passing a law similar to the Clayton act. The Lake county writ sustains their position that injunctions of this kind are only issued against striking workmen and women, and is a denial of fundamental rights every citizen should enjoy.

IRON WORKERS' STRIKE ENDS.

Chicago.—Conferences between employers and structural iron workers of this city has resulted in an agreement and the strike started on May 1 last is at an end. About 1,000 men are affected by the settlement. The iron workers gain a substantial wage increase for the last two years of a three year agreement. For the first year they will receive the old scale of pay, 65 cents an hour. For the second year the scale will be 69 cents, and for the third 70 cents an hour. Arbitration provisions are agreed to.

LIABILITY ACT NOT NARROW.

Washington.—The United States supreme court has ruled that the federal compensation act cannot be construed in a narrow sense, but must be given a liberal interpretation. This decision was made in the suit of a brakeman against the New York Central Railroad. The question involved was whether the brakeman was operating in interstate commerce at the time of his injuries. The company denied this and insisted that it was not liable.

The supreme court, speaking Justice Lamar, held that the question whether the brakeman was in interstate commerce was not to be determined by his exact physical location at the time of injury. The law must be construed in a liberal way. The brakeman was on an interstate train and his general status as an employee in interstate commerce was not changed by the fact that he had left the main line of track to do a service incident to the movement of the interstate train.

BARBERS BOARD REORGANIZED

Madison, Wis.—Under the new law appointment to membership on the state barbers' board is invested in the state board of health, which will inspect shops, while the barbers' board will serve as an examining board only. The annual fee for barbers is reduced from \$2 to \$1.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE LOSES.

Madison, Wis.—Woman suffrage met with a temporary setback in this state when the senate, by a vote of 14 to 17, refused to reconsider a former anti-suffrage decision.

FEDERAL PRISONERS TO WORK.

Washington.—Attorney General Gregory announces that as a result of his investigation of the Atlanta federal prison, he hopes to find a way in which these prisoners may be put at work that will allow the government to give a small part of what they earn to their families. The official states that labor of this sort would be only for the government and along such lines as would not bring the prison-made goods into the open market.

PAINTERS ARE WINNING.

Sioux City, Iowa.—Painters are winning their three months' lockout. The employers have suffered a loss in the withdrawal of one of the largest contractors from their organization. The firm has signed a union contract; and the strikers declare that opposition to them is losing its force.

CULINARY WORKERS ORGANIZE

San Francisco.—The Labor Council will assist culinary workers to organize employees in downtown restaurants and ocean beach resorts.

JOIN WITH EMPLOYERS.

Racine, Wis.—Members of the Building Trades' Council have joined with employers to better working conditions and also bring the Racine continuation school in direct contact with building craftsmen. It is intended to reach a better understanding on the matter of education for the boys and young men who desire to follow this industry as a means of a livelihood.

VIOLATE LIMITED HOUR LAW.

Toledo, Ohio.—The Baltimore and Ohio and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroads are charged in the United States district court with violating the safety appliance law and the law limiting the hours of continuous service to sixteen. Seventeen counts are filed against the first named road for violation of the continuous hour law. The names of engineers, firemen and trainmen who were forced to work overtime are included in the complaint.

White House Lunch Astor Lunch

"Survival of the fittest."

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English
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SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO BEGINNERS

THESE PICTURE THEATRES HAVE "SIGNED UP" WITH US.

Angelo, - - - 14th & Q Sts. N. W.
Apollo, - - - H St. bet. 6 & 7, N. E.
Aragon Airplane, Md. Ave. 8 & 9, N. E.
Arcade (Theatre and Park, 14th and
Park Road.
Avenue Grand, Pa. Ave. bet. 6 & 7, S. E.
Belmont, - - - 14th & V Sts. N. W.
Blue Mouse, - - - 26th & M Sts. N. W.
Carolina, 11th & N. Carolina Ave. S. E.
Central Park, - - - 9th St. G & H. N. W.
Chelsea, M St. 19 & 20, N. W. (colored)
Circle, - - - 2105 Pa. Ave. N. W.
Colonial Beach, - - - 9th & E Sts. N. W.
Crandall, - - - 8th & H Sts. N. E.
Dumbarton, - - - 32nd & O Sts. N. W.
Eastern, - - - 8th St. bet. F & G S. E.
Echo Park, - - - 14th and Spring Rd.
Empire, - - - 910 H St. N. E.
Empire Park, H. bet. 12 and 13 N. E.
Fairland Theatre, 19th and L. N. W.
Favorite, H St. North Capitol & First
Gayety, 9th St. bet. E & F Sts. N. W.
Georgia - Ga. Ave. & Park Rd. N. W.
Idle Hr. Park, N. bet. 32 and 33 N. W.
Leader, - - - 509 Ninth St. N. W.
Liberty Theatre, N. Capitol & P St.
"M" Street Theatre, M St. near 32nd
Maycroft Park, H St. bet. 6 & 7, N. E.
Meaders, - - - 8th & G Sts. S. E.
Mid-City, - - - 7th & N Sts. N. W.
Navy, - - - 8th St. bet. D & E, S. E.
Olympic, - - - U St. bet. 14 & 15, N. W.
Orpheum, - - - 4th & C Sts. N. E.
Peerless Park, 3104 Georgia Ave. N. W.
Penn Air Dome, 9th & Pa. Ave. S. E.
Pleasant Hrr. Park, 12 and C. N. E.
Princess, - - - 1112 H Sts. N. E.
Proctor Park, - - - Anacostia, D. C.
Raphael, - - - 9th St. bet. N & O, N. W.
Revere - Ga. Ave. & Park Rd. N. W.
R. I. Theatre, 7th and R. I. Ave. N. W.
Scenic Wisconsin Ave. & N St. N. W.
Senate, Pa. Ave. bet. 3d & 4th, S. E.
Standard Park, Bates, near N. Cap. St.
Stanton, - - - 6th & C Sts. N. E.
Tango Park, - - - 219 4th N. E.
Tango Park, - - - 14th and V. N. W.
"The" Park 1st and Randolph N. W.
The Richmond, - - - Alexandria, Va.
Truxton Park, N. Capitol & Fla. Ave.
Twilight Park, Pa. Ave. 13 & 14, S. E.
Victoria Theatre, 7th & E Sts. S. W.
Zenith, - - - 8th St. bet. G & H, S. E.

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BROCKWELL'S BITS

Charles E. Young, after a trying illness of about ten days, is again at his desk in the editorial section of the Government Printing Office. His numerous friends sincerely wish that he will be for many years a permanent resident in Wellville.

Herbert Bishard, who was well known as a printer in the G. P. O. about a dozen years ago, and was on a visit to this city during the past week. Mr. Bishard's home is in Des Moines, Iowa, from which city he brings cheerful news concerning several members of the printing craft formerly resident here who are now in the Iowa capital, among these being John J. Ottinger, who is still making the West writhe with his pert paragraphs and other newspaper work on the Des Moines Register-Leader and the Evening Tribune of the same city. Charles Stutsman, who is a native son of Des Moines employed in the Printing Office proof room, had Mr. Bishard in tow—a guarantee that the visitor from the West was having a good time in the Capital City.

Here is one recently dug out of an old New England newspaper, the same being the concluding sentence of a flowery obituary written about a prominent citizen: "He has filled many offices of public trust, and now fills his grave with perfect satisfaction to his fellow-citizens."

Mr. W. R. Abbott, of the Printery proof room, lately showed me a copy of the National Union Printer, of Saturday, July 7, 1894. It was then the labor paper of the national capital, and was a most creditable one, the editor and publisher being William McCabe, now and for some years past employed on the New York Herald. The paper contained much about local printers and printing and also considerable craft news from other cities. Many of the names appearing in it make vivid the events among printers more than twenty years ago. July 25 was election day that year, and the Union Printer's candidate ads show the cards of George A. Tracy for president, A. J. Arnold for vice president, and Tom Lawler, Frank S. Lerch, John R. Lamson, John S. Leech (then chairman of the night bill force proof room and since Public Printer of the Philippines and of the United States), Charles E. ("Turkey") Miller, William E. Greenfield, Ed. T. Toner, and Ed. S. Woodside. The International convention was that year held at Louisville, Ky., and the successful four from this city were Leech, Toner, Greenfield, and Lawler.

In the sheet's "Craft news about the city" that concerning the Government Printing Office contains many items that catch the eye even at this day, among others being one that E. E. Gessler, now Public Printer of the Philippines, had been made a proof reader, along with W. R. Abbott and H. S. Sutton ("Maud S"); Harold Benedict had just succeeded C. M. Robinson as chief of the proof division; Valentine Ruff had lately been made a maker-up, a position which I think he still holds; two ex-foremen had been "assigned cases in the First"; John B. Dickman and George A. Tracy, along with a number of others, had been reinstated as compositors, while a rather numerous array of names told who had been dismissed. At the date of the paper Mr. Benedict was Public Printer; William E. Shields was president of Columbia Typographical Union, the other officers being Tom Lawler, vice president; F. H. Padgett, secretary; John J. Higgins, treasurer; P. J. Haltigan (now reading clerk of the United States House of Representatives), sergeant-at-arms, and the late Granville ("Granny") Harford, doorkeeper. Going over the list of union officers, committeemen, and chairmen printed in the paper I observe that more than twenty of those then active in our affairs have gone on their last journey.

A recent pleasure was meeting my young friend Victor N. Heron, of the linotype section of the Government Printing Office, who has just passed through a serious illness of typhoid fever at one of the local hospitals. Although out of commission for several weeks, "Vic" now looks as though he will be a long time well. His friends hope he will.

Joseph W. Fritz, who was about a week ago taken quite ill while at his work in the Government Printing Office, has a vast number of friends and admirers in that establishment who sincerely trust that he may soon overcome his sickness and be himself again. Few printers are better known either here or in his old field among the New York newspaper offices. His illness was the result of a stroke of paralysis. I learn that his condition is indicative of considerable improvement.

To-morrow being Saturday, and lots of people having a half holiday, conditions will be ideal for attending the annual excursion of the Washington

Union Printers' Athletic Association, at Marshall Hall, in connection with the yearly outing of the Spanish War Veterans. Marshall Hall is greatly improved this year, and everything will combine to make the excursion a most joyous occasion for those who attend. An additional incentive for printers and their friends and families to attend is that their presence will aid the ball club of the association to finance the trip to Philadelphia next month to the meeting of the Union Printers National Baseball League, the only organization in the world composed entirely of sport loving and sport practicing unionists. Take out on the excursion and membership tickets; help out on the worthy scheme. Printer patriotism and printer pride must make it sure that Washington's ball team of printers appear at the Philadelphia session.

W. N. BROCKWELL.

JUST EVERY-DAY LIFE

■ S. SUTTON.

What constitutes news? An 11-year old parrot laid an egg, and every big daily marked the item "first page—must." You will never realize news as is news until you make up a pony service, handle the telegraph. One only needs to read the date line. "Winsted?" "Yes." "Coming?" "Yes." "Bloomington?" "Good." "Lexington?" "Fine." "St. Joe?" "Cert." "Springfield?" "Don't make any difference which one, Ohio, Illinois, or Massachusetts." The news that's read comes from the towns of the middle class, and you can count them on your finger tips.

The Italian invasion is not confined to the Appennines or the Adriatic. Look in your phone directory under "Commission merchants," "Fruit dealers," and the like, and it is next to impossible to find an American name. Were you up at 4.30 a. m., as I am, six months a year, you would think a circus was coming to town. It is the Italian truckmen meeting carloads of perishable stuff from down the bay. An hour later and the local huckster, also Italian, starts on his rounds. A goodly per cent of the barbers and shoemakers are the same nationality. A little sign, "English (only) spoken here," might work wonders.

Victor N. Herron, who has been in the hospital for some weeks, is able to return home.

Moncure Glover, a former G. P. O. compositor, is now an officer in the Revenue Cutter Service.

A score or more items reading like this—"Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Roberts are spending a week at Rehoboth Beach"—could find place in this column at the beginning of the leave-taking period, but less space would be taken in the Trades Unionist by giving a list of the stay-at-homes.

If a party should secure alley property in the vicinity of the city post-office and the printing office they could have a business in the shape of a garage.

A salient feature of the movies is daily losing interest. Were I to run a continued story I would give in each issue or presentation an incident and a half—the incident to stand on its own bottom, to tell a story of its own, and the half to kindle anxiety to see what would follow. I note 20 minutes given to a few paragraphs of a meritorious production and 60 minutes to pure fillers.

My shopmates from the Hyattsville section report friend Anglin a factor with which to be reckoned. With a little paper, known as the Spotlight, and an aggressive individuality, he has made a mark in this prosperous suburban community. "Legislators, great debaters, scientific men, have arisen from the prison of the printers' den," and I see no reason why Mr. Anglin does not carry every capability to follow in their footsteps.

CHANGES IN THE G. P. O.

Separations.

Dennison P. Rowell, compositor, resigned.

Michael J. McInerney, machinist, resigned.

Transfers, Etc.

Ralph C. Hargett, messenger at 25 cents per hour, carpenter and paint shop section, to helper at 30 cents per hour.

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JOHNSON'S BUFFET. 10th Street N. W. DAVID WALSH'S BUFFET. 407 10th Street N. W.

E. E. FARLEY'S BUFFET. 415 13th Street N. W. J. J. O'DONNELL'S BUFFET. Penn. Avenue S. E.

HARRY'S BUFFET. 631 Penn. Ave. S. E. Phone Lin. 1848. THE HOTEL LYONS. Penn. Ave. N. W. M. M. Lyons, Prop.

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CENTRAL

LABOR UNION

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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Typographical Temple

423-425 G St. N. W.

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Telephone: Lincoln 3955

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E. L. TUCKER, Vice-President

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ROSTER OF CENTRAL LABOR UNION

[Where not otherwise specified, meetings are held at night.]

Central Labor Union: Meets every Monday night at Typographical Temple.

Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month; first Saturday at 7:30; third at 4 p. m., Building Trades Hall, Secretary, John Weber, 518 Sixth St. N. E.

Bakery Salesmen's Union, No. 33: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. L. Condit, 907 First St. N. W.

Barbers Union, No. 239: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Hammel's Hall, No. 111 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, Joseph Handlos, 655 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E.

Barbers Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Thursdays of each month, Cadet Armory, 706 O St. N. W. Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman; Financial Secretary, Chas. Walker, 424 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.

Bartenders, No. 428: Meets second and fourth Sundays in each month, Painter's Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Francis J. O'Donnell, 9 Grant Place N. W.

Beer Drivers, No. 234, and Stablenment: Meets at the First Sunday of each month at 10:00 Schaefer, 1404 E St. S. E.

Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at Weiler's Hall, Eighth and I Sts. N. E. Secretary, Wm. H. Kilroy, 111 St. N. E.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Edward Fuhrman, 24 Quincy Place, N. W.

Bottlers Union, No. 251: Meets second Sunday of each month, Building Trades Hall, at 10:00 a. m., Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E St. S. E.

Brewery Workers, No. 118: Meets on the last Sunday in each month, at 10:00 a. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G St. N. W. Secretary, Frank Rom, 1124 Twenty-second St. N. W.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 6: Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall, N. E. Secretary, C. W. Scherier, 48 Seaton Place N. E.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132: Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple, Secretary, E. E. Byrne, 209 Wilkes St., Alexandria, Va.

Carpet Mechanics, Local 85: Meets first and third Fridays of each month, Sixth and G Sts. N. W., Eagles Hall, Secretary, Chas. T. Krause, 922 I St. N. W.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets every Friday night, Costello's Hall, Secretary, Wm. F. Umban, 780 Tenth St. S. E.

Charmakers Union, No. 110: Meets every Saturday, 708 Seventh St. N. W. (Wasserman's), Secretary, Edwin Tilton, 242 8th St. N. E.

Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of, Secretary, Edw. Northrup, 110 R St. N. E.

Electrotype Molders and Finishers, No. 17: Meets first Thursday in the month, at Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. T. Noonan, 138 R. I. Ave. N. W.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10: Meets 419 Tenth St. N. W., first and third Fridays. Secretary, J. P. Herry, Box 62, Arlington, Va.

Engineers, Holston, No. 77: Meets every Friday, at 8:00 p. m., Hall, S. E. Cor. Tenth and Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, Chas. H. Streng, 281 F St. N. E.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 99: Meets Typographical Temple, every Friday night, Secretary, A. W. Leake, Twelfth and S Sts. N. W.

Engraved Steel and Plate Finishers, No. 846: Secretary, C. W. Hise, 1016 Eleventh St. N. E.

Federal Labor Union, No. 14844: Meets Second and Fourth Fridays, Donohue Hall, 314 McCaffery, 408 Twelfth St. N. E.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12776: Plate Press Feeders: Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Gertrude M. McVally, 1715 Jackson St. N. E.

Firemen, Stationary, No. 63: Meets every Wednesday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, N. A. James, Hyattsville, Md.

Garment Workers, United, No. 11: Meets first and third Tuesdays, 311 E St. N. W. Albert Kason, president; Secretary, Max Kamber, 605 Seventh St. N. W.

Grain Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Tuesday of each month, Building Trades Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Wm. Rosson, 225 R St. N. E.

Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, No. 21: Meets first and third Mondays, Cadet Armory, 706 O St. N. W. Secretary, Albert Beer, 126 Todd Place N. E.

International Molders Union: Meets every second and fourth Fridays, Donohue Hall, 314 McCaffery, 408 Twelfth St. N. E.

Laborers, Stone and Building, No. 46: Meets first and third Fridays of each month, Eleventh and Q Sts. N. W. Secretary, Jas. Conners, 1622 Fourth St. N. W.

Lithographers Union, No. 13: Samuel E. Long, Secretary, 618 Florida Ave. N. W.

Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth St. and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, Wm. W. Keeler, 148 Eleventh St. S. E.

Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193: Meets every Thursday at 1204 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, L. W. Bauer, 722 K St. N. E.

Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 6: Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Edward Handlos, 1729 First St. N. W.

Moving Picture Machine Operators Protective Union, Local 224: Meets first and third Mondays each month, Gayety Theater, third floor, Secretary, Andrew J. Livick, Gayety Theatre Building.

Musicians, No. 161: Headquarters, Knowles Building, Eleventh and G St. N. W., Room 411. Meets first Sunday in each month, 522 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Phone, Main 2665. Secretary, John E. Birdsell, 920 Thirteenth St. N. W.

Painters, No. 268: Meets every Friday, North west Corner Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Chas. W. Gaines, 1223 E St. N. E.

Paperhangers Local, No. 420: Meets every Friday, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. J. Maidens, Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W.

Pattern Makers Association: Meets first Friday of each month, Third and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, John H. Brown, 9 K St. S. E.

Photo-Engravers Union, No. 17: Meets first Monday in every month, Typographical Temple, 8 p. m., Secretary, J. T. Stula, Twelfth and S Sts. N. W.

Plate Printers, No. 2: Meets fourth Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Chas. B. Casper, Bethesda, Md.

Plumbers, No. 8: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W.

The Trades Unionist

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

READ OUR ADVERTISEMENTS, PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS.



Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any man who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause.—President Gompers.

WITH A MISSION, WITHOUT A MUZZLE.

VOLUME XX. NO. 4

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1915.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

THE C. L. U. MEETING

The Central Labor Union, last Monday night, again took up the question of regulating the sale of near-beer in the District, and decided in event the commissioners were powerless to provide stringent methods for its sale take the question to Congress.

The contention of the Central body at this beverage should be sold under a liquor license is the result of a condition that is best known to some members of the organization, and when their protest is laid before the strict Committee there is no guessing as to the outcome.

This excellent substitute for beer finding ready favor in the eyes of the public, and many youths are acquiring a taste for it by virtue of it being dispensed locally, and without license, in places where any one can frequent.

The question of its close relationship to real beer will be the grounds for putting it under a license, and the further fact, we are told, that the cost of manufacture is more for near-beer than real beer, which renders the temptation of serving real beer for near-beer more palpable.

It is reasonable to presume the hearings of this proposition will furnish some interesting reading in the coming sessions of Congress.

In the meantime all union men should bear in mind that the strike is still on—that the sign "UNION BEER SOLD HERE EXCLUSIVELY" is the Brewery Workmen's label of fair and union conditions; and if you are subserving the interests of these men by patronizing only those saloons, you can go a step further by prevailing upon your friends to do as you have done.

MINERS LIVE IN TENTS.

Fort Smith, Ark.—Because striking miners were evicted from their homes by the Pennsylvania Mining Company and the Sterling Anthracite Coal Company, officers of the Miners' Union have shipped 100 tents to Jimtown, where these mines are located.

The miners were unorganized when they struck because of wage reductions. They then applied for membership in the United Mine Workers' Union.

REGULATING CHILD LABOR.

Des Moines, Iowa.—The new child labor law, passed by the last legislature, is now in effect. Department stores, business offices, telegraph companies, laundries and factories will have to eliminate labor by children under 14. Mines cannot employ boys under 16. Girls under 21 cannot be employed at work which requires them continuously on their feet. Eight hours is the limit for children under 16. Boys between 11 and 16 may work at street trades but must have a badge from the superintendent of schools.

CARPENTERS' STRIKE SETTLED.

Chicago, Ill.—The carpenters' strike is settled, after a two months' tie-up that effected practically every industry in this city. The agreement runs for three years and provides for the union shop and a wage rate of 70 cents an hour. The old rate was 65 cents an hour.

During the strike independent contractors, employing several thousand carpenters, signed the new scale. In their efforts to defeat the workers the organized contractors attempted to shut off the supplies of these independents by closing down the lumber mills and brick yards.

TO AMEND ELECTION LAWS.

El Paso, Tex.—A committee representing the railroad brotherhoods has issued an appeal to Texas citizens to support the proposed amendment to the state constitution which would permit railroad employees and others necessarily absent on election day to vote in precincts in the locality in which they happen to be.

JUST EVERY-DAY LIFE

H. S. SUTTON.

Percy Loud, one of the most popular members of the typographical fraternity, had the misfortune, a few days since, to severely lacerate a finger with the wire cord while hanging a picture.

Gifford Pinchot, who lost his vest and valuables one day recently, may be an expert on forestry, but he has yet to learn my recipe for carrying one's outer garments—swing on left shoulder, passing the arm through armhole of vest, into sleeve of coat.

The G. P. O. had another employee as a visitor. He did not assert he was 51, in the prime of health, read the riot act, and then flout out mad, like the other fellow. Instead, he moved around with a springy step, despite the fact he had lived past the biblical allotment, having celebrated his 80th birthday Wednesday of last week. It was John D. Coiner, for many years connected with one of the department branch offices.

If you don't think this column bears fruit, look at the make-up of Samuel B. Ragland, 'Gene Andrews, and W. H. Carpenter since the publication therein of the names of the third-floor Beau Brumels.

Another reason the movies are crowded: Tired of looking at the actors on the screen, I cast my night-eye over the audience in the semi-darkness. No less than four couples are discovered, deaf and dumb, lip reading and telegraphing to each other, via the sign language, the words spoken by the participants in the drama being portrayed.

The history of the local typographical and goodly portion of the international body could be written around the four gentlemen making application for pension at the meeting of Columbia Union on Sunday last. Walter, better known as "Windy" Morgan, has toured the southwest. Dennison P. Rowell presents as "Exhibit A" his name on the records of the old Typographical Society. Henry Smith, was three times elected president of Cincinnati Union, twice president of Denver Union, and served a number of terms as international delegate. George Ramsey has served both the pressman and the printer as efficient committeeman, in this city and many others, and has held nearly every office in the gift of his fellow workmen. Ramsey & Bisbee were publishers of the Craftsman, predecessor of the Trades Unionist.

SIGN CLERKS' AGREEMENT.

Steubenville, Ohio.—Retail Clerks succeeded in having their new agreement signed by business men in this city. Closing hours are regulated and all employees eligible to membership shall become members of the union within thirty days after commencement of employment. Where disputes arise, arbitration is agreed to.

STATE TEXT BOOKS.

Sacramento, Cal.—State officials say California has saved \$257,000 in one year by printing its own school text books, which is one-half the cost charged by eastern manufacturers.

LICENSE LABOR AGENCIES.

Joplin, Mo.—The city commission has ordered that hereafter an annual fee of \$50 shall be charged employment agencies. Only residents of Joplin for at least one year can be licensed and an agency's rates cannot be more than 5 per cent of one month's wages.

WILL ENFORCE FIVE-DAY WEEK

San Francisco.—Plasterers' Union has announced that hereafter members shall not work more than five days a week. Saturdays and Sundays will be observed as holidays.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY BILL FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

AN ACT relating to liability of employers, and assuring compensation for injuries or death of certain employees, in the District of Columbia; providing for an Industrial Commission in said District and defining its duties; and providing for an appropriation to carry out the provisions of this Act.

42. Stone cutting or dressing; marble works; manufacture of artificial stone; steel buildings and bridge construction; installation of elevators, fire escapes, boilers, engines or heavy machinery, brick laying, tile-laying, mason work, stone setting, concrete work, plastering, and manufacturing of concrete blocks, structural carpentry; painting, decorating or renovating; sheet metal work; roofing, construction, repair and demolition of buildings and bridges, plumbing, sanitary or heating engineering; installation and covering of pipes or boilers.

43. In addition to the employments set out in the preceding paragraphs, this Act is intended to apply to all extra-hazardous employments not specifically enumerated herein.

Section 33. Any employer, his employee or employees engaged in works, not extra-hazardous within the meaning of this Act may, by their joint election, filed with the Commission, accept the provisions of this Act and such acceptance when approved by the Commission, shall subject them to the provisions of this Act to all intents and purposes as if they had been originally included in its terms.

Any workman of the age of sixteen years and upwards may himself exercise the election hereby authorized. The right of election hereby authorized shall be exercised on behalf of any workman under the age of sixteen years by his parent or guardian. Nothing herein shall be construed to apply to workmen of less than the minimum age prescribed by law for the employment of minors in the occupation in which such workman shall be engaged.

The provisions of this Act shall apply to employers and employees engaged in intra-state and also in interstate or foreign commerce, for whom a rule of liability or method of compensation has been or may be established by the Congress of the United States, only to the extent that their mutual connection with intra-state work may and shall be clearly separable and distinguishable from interstate or foreign commerce, except that any such employer and any of his workmen only in this District may, with the approval of the Commission, and so far as not forbidden by any Act of Congress, voluntarily accept the provisions of this Act by filing written acceptances with the Commission, which shall subject the acceptors to the provisions of this Act to all intents and purposes as if they had been originally included in its terms.

Section 33½. Whenever there shall have been enacted by the Congress of the United States and shall be in effect any act providing an exclusive remedy and compensation to employees of common carriers by railroad while employed in interstate or foreign commerce who sustain personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of such employment and resulting in disability, or to the dependents of such employees in case such injury results in death, it shall be lawful for any such common carrier by railroad in this District and its employees or any of them, by agreement between such employer and employees, to provide for the payment by the employer of compensation in the amounts at the times and in the manner specified in said Act of Congress to any employee who, while employed by such employer in commerce or business wholly within this District, sustains personal injury by accident arising out of and in the

course of his employment and resulting in his disability, or to the dependents, as defined in said Act of Congress, of such employee in case such injury results in his death; and in and by such agreement to stipulate and agree that, except as provided therein, such employer shall not be civilly liable for any injury to or death of any such employee resulting from any such accident.

If any such employer shall file with the Commission an instrument in writing under its corporate seal offering to enter into such an agreement with all and any of its employees in this District and referring to such Act of Congress, and shall cause notice of such offer to be published once each week for three successive weeks following the date of such filing in a newspaper published in this District, every employee of such employer shall be conclusively presumed to accept such offer of the employer and to have entered into such agreement, unless such employee shall, within thirty days after the filing of such offer by the employer, file with the Commission a notice in writing or statement declining such offer; and at the expiration of said period of thirty days the terms of said agreement shall be mutually binding upon the employer and upon every employee not so declining, but any employee or the employer may at any time by filing with the Commission not less than thirty days' notice in writing of his or its intention so to do, terminate such agreement upon his or its part as to all accidental injuries occurring after the expiration of such notice.

Section 34. Whenever the District or the United States shall engage in any extra-hazardous work within the meaning of this Act in which workmen are employed for wages, this Act shall be applicable thereto. Whenever and so long as by Act of Congress, provisions equal or better than that given under the terms of this Act is made for municipal employees injured in the course of employment such employees shall not be entitled to the benefits of this Act.

Section 35. Each employee (or in case of death his family or dependents), entitled to receive compensation under this Act shall receive the same in accordance with the following schedule, and except as in this Act otherwise provided, such payment shall be in lieu of any and all rights of action whatsoever against any person whatsoever.

1. Permanent total disability. In case of total disability adjudged to be permanent fifty per centum of the average weekly wages shall be paid to the employee during the continuance of such total disability, exclusive of the first week, not to exceed a maximum of twelve dollars per week and not less than a minimum of five dollars per week unless the employee's established weekly wages are less than five dollars per week at the time of the injury, in which event he shall receive compensation in an amount equal to his average weekly wages, but not exceed a total of \$5,000.00. Loss of both hands, or both arms, or both feet or both legs, or both eyes or of any two thereof shall, in the absence of conclusive proof to the contrary, constitute permanent total disability. In all other cases permanent total disability shall be determined in accordance with the facts.

(Continued in the next issue.)

Note.—This bill, which is being presented at the suggestion of Bakers Union No. 118, is a proposed employers liability bill that is to be introduced at the next session of Congress, and is for the benefit of every wage earner in the District. On account of its length it is compelled to publish it in sections.

ELECTRICIANS RAISE WAGES.

Greenwich, Conn.—The Electrical workers have raised wages 24 cents a day without strike.

JOHN R. LAWSON GIVEN LIFE TERM

Trinidad, Colo.—Fresh from the employment of the coal operators of Colorado, including the refellers, who have engineered these prosecutions, yourself a coal company attorney, you were so prejudiced that my case in this court was a travesty on justice.

The above is a portion of the statement read by John R. Lawson when Judge Hillyer denied him a new trial and sentenced him to imprisonment for life on the charge of causing the death of John Nimmo, a mine guard, October 25, 1913.

At times Lawson's lips trembled. It was not a physical fear, but a choking emotion as the unionist recalled outrages inflicted on Colorado miners. Lawson called Judge Hillyer's attention to the fact that the state supreme court is now reviewing claims of judicial conduct on the part of this ex-coal company attorney.

"You refused to permit the jury," he said, "to be drawn from the regular jury box provided by law and you ordered an open venire. This method was exactly adapted to procure what none were surprised to discover; a hand picked jury of coal company partisans."

"Nothing was to be permitted to stand in the way, and it is significant that even a jury so selected refused to convict me until a bailiff selected by you, according to affidavits on file in this court, tortured a jurymen with manufactured reports of the dangerous illness of the juror's wife, and as a final stroke warned the jury that under your orders that jury would have nothing further to eat until they rendered their verdict."

"Solemnly facing iron bars and prison walls, I assert my love for justice and my faith in its ultimate triumph; extending to men, women and children, whose proper equality of opportunity it embraces."

The sentence will be vigorously contested. Lawson's attorneys are now preparing appeal papers.

ICE DRIVERS MAKE GAINS.

Indianapolis.—Practically every ice company in the city has accepted the new wage scale of Ice Wagon Drivers' and Helpers' Union. Preference is promised union men. As the companies go into the coal business during the winter months, this feature of the agreement is important. Work on Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving and Christmas will be at time and one-half rates. If work is not required on these days, the drivers will be paid their regular wage. Representatives of the union and employers will consider claims of wrongful discharge. As work on Labor Day is declared necessary, the drivers will be allowed a day off satisfactory to employers and themselves.

RAIL FATALITIES DECREASE.

Washington.—A report by the interstate commerce commission for the first quarter ending March 31 shows that rail accidents have decreased over the like period of last year. The number this year, is 65 killed and 1,972 injured. While these figures tell a ghastly story of derailments caused by defective roadways, broken wheels and broken rails, the number of fatalities has been reduced 100 per cent over last year. The number of train accidents decreased 785 during the same period.

WOULD DIVIDE AUSTRALIA.

Adelaide, South Australia.—The sixth annual labor conference, consisting of federal and state public officials elected by the labor party, voted that Australia should be divided into a larger number of states. The sentiment prevailed that decentralization was essential to the control of the government by the people. One speaker said there should be 18 or 20 states in the Australian continent, instead of the six that now exist.

CHANGES IN THE G. P. O.

Appointments.

Miss Harriett Eagan, charwoman.

Separations.

Dennison P. Rowell, compositor, resigned.

Frank A. Williams, emergency boiler maker, resigned.

John F. Stowell, stockkeeper, resigned.

James P. Junghans, messenger boy.

Transfers, Etc.

James E. Austin, compositor, 50 cents per hour, hand section, to maker-up, 60 cents per hour, hand section.

Charles O'Connell, reviser, 65 cents per hour, Library Printing Section, to deskman 70 cents per hour.

Harry W. Schwarz, skilled laborer, 25 cents per hour, office of foreman of binding, to messenger, 25 cents per hour, office of foreman of printing.

Edgar P. Wheatley, messenger boy, office foreman of printing to messenger boy, linotype section.

John S. Webb, skilled laborer, press division, to skilled laborer, foundry section.

Thomas J. Corwin, Oscar W. Larmann, and John D. Metz, Jr., compositors, monotype section to linotype section.

Sidney J. Marshall and Charles H. Lisner, compositors, job section to linotype section.

Henry S. Ady and Howard C. Slater, skilled laborers, pamphlet binding section to linotype section.

Levi Brown, Pinckney C. Hilton, and Charles B. Huse, monotype keyboard operators, 60 cents per hour, monotype section, to compositors, 50 cents per hour, monotype section.

Jesse M. Patterson, helper, 35 cents per hour, job section, to helper 35 cents per hour, plate vault section.

Carson H. Hoff, skilled laborer, hand section to linotype section.

Miss Helen Y. Boozie, ruling and sewing section to State, War and Navy Printing Branch Section.

Samuel R. Williams, unskilled laborer, building division, to press division.

RESULTS OF ORGANIZATION.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Milk wagon drivers in this city illustrate the gains that are possible through organization. Three years ago these workers were unorganized and were paid \$55 a month. The rates today are \$65 for the first six months, and after that \$70 a month with commissions. In many cases wages now total \$90 a month.

4,330 EMPLOYEES INJURED.

Lansing, Mich.—The automobile industry furnished the largest per cent of the 4,330 Michigan employees injured in June. Miscellaneous manufacturing industries is second, and the copper and iron mining industries third and fourth, respectively. Of the grand total of accidents, twenty-three resulted fatally and seventy-seven caused permanent injuries. The amount of compensation paid by employers to injured workers during this month was \$100,809.69.

RAILROADS VIOLATE LAW.

Des Moines, Iowa.—Officers of the Brotherhood of Trainmen have asked state officials to start legal proceedings against the following railroads: Minneapolis & St. Louis; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; Chicago & Northwestern and the Great Western. It is charged that the first three do not use standard cabooses on freight trains and that the latter road violates the headlight law passed in 1907.

PAVING CUTTERS ADVANCE.

Albion, N. Y.—Officers of the Paving Cutters' Union of the United States and Canada announced that a local has been formed at Lohrville, Wis., and that satisfactory agreements have been signed at Lyons, Colo., and St. Scholastique, Quebec.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR
Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys
Wm. H. Anglin

Editor
Associate Editor

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ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of its correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 23, 1915.

IS JUSTICE A TRAVESTY?

"Carnades, whom Cicero so much dreaded, maintained that there was no such thing as justice! and he supported his theory by such sophisms as these: that the condition of men is such that if they have a mind to be just, they must act imprudently; and that if they have a mind to act prudently, they must be unjust."

In other words no honest man can give a good account of himself, his actions, his whereabouts, except upon reflection, but a dishonest man can prove an alibi for every minute of his life.

Many a man has paid the penalty of a crime that he knew nothing of because he was honest with the law—honest with himself. Many a criminal has heard the unshuttling of a cell to let him move a free man, guilty of a most heinous crime, but clever enough to prove an alibi.

So much for the prudent as well as the imprudent—the just and the unjust man.

But there is another class of criminals in this broad land that is more to be feared than either—the prudent or imprudent; the just or unjust—and that is the wealthy man.

His money works in the minds of shrewd men who invent diversions, misconstructions, misconceptions, and political intrigue in behalf of this man from whom they hoped to gain favor, while even the jurors might hope to be remembered.

Thaw—let's forget the name—is the one man, at a cost of over \$2,000,000, is again free. What did it? The money he had.

Frank—unfortunate victim of an insane criminal—had his respite granted after all the courts of the land had exhausted their means of saving his life? What did it? The money they had.

Becker—condemned by men whom the District Attorney, now the Governor, would not believe on oath, and admitted it—yet used their evidence obtained at the price of immunity, and on that evidence Becker to-day awaits his time in the death house.

What would you have sworn to, with your neck in a noose, and on the promise of immunity? What did that? Politics. Politics and money are synonymous terms.

John R. Lawson—the poor devil whose kindly offices were tendered to a despairing people being maimed and murdered at will by the damnable interests of the Rockefellers in the coal regions of Colorado, was snatched from his family and accused of a crime he had no more to do with than our International President would have to do with a murder we committed, and his appeal has been denied. What did it? The money he did not have?

It's a sad commentary for a state—for this thing called justice—to have a man like Thaw, with his access to millions, flaunt his freedom in the face of jurists and he a murderer John R. Lawson.

It's a sad commentary for a state—for this thing called justice—to have a man like Thaw with the access to the millions can flaunt his freedom in the face of jurists and he a murderer, adjudged insane, while Lawson, guilty of no crime and sane, is confined in a criminals cell.

PUBLISH THIS REPORT.

Organized greed is endeavoring to smother the report of the Industrial Relations Commission.

A certain number of copies of this report are to be printed, according to a recent report, but not enough to supply the demand of an interested and aroused working class.

With the report out of print the Rockefellers and other malefactors hope to hide the report of their actions from the mass of the people.

You should get busy and write your Senator and Congressman telling them that you want the complete proceedings published and in unlimited numbers so that those who want to read how capital has browbeaten labor may learn this story of the machinations of the industrial oligarchy.—Detroit Labor News.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR EXHIBIT.

All members of trades unions and organizations everywhere who are fortunate enough to visit the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco should make it a point to visit the labor exhibits and study the progress made in the world of labor, both as to things representing handicraft work, as well as the literature, etc., there found. Probably every union in this country, are represented in some manner in the educational features exhibited in that marvelous gathering together of world peoples and products. In this feature of displays, and, if possible to do so, witness the All workers, and especially union craftsmen, should be interested greatest of world exhibitions and include among their examinations labor's exhibits.

GO WITH THE CROWD!

Central Labor Union will hold its annual outing on Labor Day at Chesapeake Beach, and every organized worker in the District who desires to have one day of real fun and recreation should avail himself of the opportunity to go on that date. There will be all kinds of out-door sports, with elegant prizes to winners of the different events, and the committee is sparing no pains in making it an enjoyable as well as comfortable occasion.

PNEUMOGASTRICISMS

By "BILLY" ANGLIN.

We are all informed of old Nebuchadnezzar and the way he lived in his time. The most important thing he did, for which no one has since seen fit to forgive him, was the destruction of the Temple and the destroying of the city of Jerusalem.

One man, Titus by name, tried to go old "Neb." one better, and he destroyed the second temple about 70 B. C. (Note—B. C. means Before Christ—not Before Circuses.)

Our attention is brought to our old time friend "Neb." by the Hebrews, at this time, who celebrates the Tish B'Av, which is the ninth day of the month Ab, 586 B. C., which is July 20, A. D. This was the date the Chaldeans got in their work, and since the Hebrews have had no country—no flag.

We know the Hebrew as a people who care very little for any of this world's goods, except money. The real money and they are fast friends, and to acquire it causes some of them to fast in season and others to fast out of season. Very much like Gentiles in this respect.

Their love of money, however, is an unnatural condition. I imagine the Jew elsewhere as he is here—a good clean, honest, citizen. Willing to do the right thing at all times and under all conditions. But despite this they have been persecuted, buffeted about upon the endless tidal waves of misfortune, massacred, their property seized and destroyed so often that they have decided about the easiest thing and the easiest thing to get away with is money. Therefore their desire is one that has been forced upon them, otherwise they would be human in all things.

This day is to them also a kind of Decoration Day—they visit the graves of those that are departed and either wish they were with them or those that have gone would come back. Very much like Gentiles in this respect, also.

This is the day of Thanksgiving for them, and they contribute liberally to the Zionist cause, although they may stay where they are the remaining days of their life, still they desire a spot where a Jewish government can be maintained—under their own flag—thereby fulfilling further prophecies of the Mosaic law and the Revelations of the Bible.

The Bible is getting to be a very up-to-date book if coming events cast their shadows before.

We are not altogether in sympathy with the Zionist movement—that part of it that calls on all the Jews to go back to Palestine. If it had for its purpose the removal of those that belong to the lost tribe from our midst, of course I would have to be a Zionist.

They are reporting as reciting the lamentations of Jeremiah at this time during their worship; but I'll wager they've recited these same lamentations doing business hours, too, if they have conducted their business on a \$2 down and not-at-home basis.

However, I'm willing to give the most of them credit as being very good people in every way.

Of course, the Jews as well as Gentiles will never be free from Nebuchadnezzers. There is just as many "Neb." abroad in the land today, if not more than at any other period of human existence.

No sooner is man born than he begins to die.

No sooner does a man begin constructing a temple of character than "Neb." gets on the job.

Old "Neb." today is a myth in comparison to Chaldean days, but his work is more destructive.

He plies his same old trade today in the marts of men under the guise of friendship perhaps. With honey-coated words he gains your confidence only to delight in destroying you.

Old "Neb." was never anything but an aristocrat and moves most prominently in the higher walks of life.

Old "Neb." doesn't have to always be a man—if his impersonation of a woman can start a slanderous tongue, "Presto!" and "Neb." is a female.

Old "Neb." don't have to be a worldly man, he can take the guise of a Redeemer and start more reforms based on the blue-laws and the days they burned witches at the stake by present long-haired men and short-haired women than the vulgar crowd can decimate in a thousand years.

And when his work is done—when he's torn down that human temple, constructed by honest hands and hearts, the victim—Jew or Gentile—moves on over the face of the earth in an attempt to be a recluse from the vituperous tongues of Pharisees who laud their own virtues from high places.

A Pharisee would always reclaim you from vice before he trains himself to virtue.

Old "Neb." is the only politician the world ever knew. He can take a skunk and cause it to vote the Democratic ticket, and after it awakens to its unpardonable mistake, he can laugh in its face and make it feel like

Adam when he bit the apple and had to move, also.

He moves with the preponderance of an omnipotent spirit—here, there and everywhere—always was and will always be. No spot on earth so large—none so small—that "Neb." does not reign therein.

From the oldest to the youngest you'll find that Nebuchadnezzar spirit instilled by haughtiness on the one side and the utter disregard for the rights of men on the other.

But the handwriting on the wall! Never mind about that—you'll know soon enough.

That handwriting is read by the souls of the humble every day in the year. That handwriting is interpreted by many men, women, and children every day of their life.

By the child when his little heart swells at the tiny toy of his own compared to the expensive ornament of the offspring from the house of Nebuchadnezzar.

By the woman who feels the slight when the haughty thing, with frills and flounces, trips her by and looks into that vast expanse of space—can't see a thing.

By the man when he enters his humble home and lays himself down to slumber with that sweet peace of mind that what he has wrought by the sinew of his labor.

The handwriting on the wall? Read it: "We come into the world equal; all beings bring the same; we take our positions in the affairs of men for a brief short time at best; we depart; we are leveled again by death."

And no lineal descendant from even the house of "Neb." can escape.

LARGE FUND FOR EDUCATION.

Springfield, Ill.—Gov. Dunne has signed the University of Illinois bill carrying the largest sum ever appropriated by a single law to a single institution of higher learning in the United States, amounting in all to an even \$5,000,000 for the two years. The bill was supported by organized labor.

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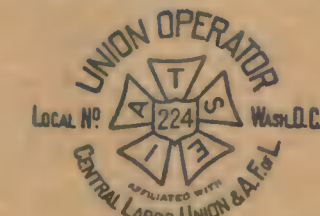
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Carolina, 11th & N. Carolina Ave. S. E.
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Chelsea, M St. 19 & 20, N. W. (colored)
Circle, - - - 2105 Pa. Ave. N. W.
Colonial Beach, - - - Colonial Beach.
Crandall, - - - 9th & E Sts. N. W.
Dixie, - - - 8th & H Sts. N. E.
Dumbarton, - - - 32nd & O Sts. N. W.
Eastern, - - - 8th St. bet. F & G S. E.
Echo Park, - - - 14th and Spring Rd.
Empire, - - - 910 H St. N. E.
Empire Park, H. bet. 12 and 13 N. E.
Fairlyland Theatre, 19th and L N. W.
Favorite, H St. North Capitol & First
Gayety, 9th St. bet. E & F Sts. N. W.
Georgia - Ga. Ave. & Park Rd. N. W.
Idle Hr. Park, N. bet. 32 and 33 N. W.
Leader, - - - 599 Ninth St. N. W.
Liberty Theatre, - - - N. Capitol & P St.
"M" Street Theatre, M St. near 32nd
Maycroft Park, H St. bet. 6 & 7, N. E.
Meyers, - - - 8th & G Sts. S. E.
Mid-City, - - - 7th & N Sts. N. W.
Navy, - - - 8th St. bet. D & E, S. E.
Olympic, - - - U St. bet. 14 & 15, N. W.
Orpheum, - - - 4th & C Sts. N. E.
Peerless Park, 3104 Georgia Ave. N. W.
Penn Air Dome, 9th & Pa. Ave. S. E.
Pleasant Hrs. Park, 12 and C N. E.
Princess, - - - 1112 H Sts. N. E.
Proctor Park, - - - Anacostia, D. C.
Raphael, 4th St. bet. N & O, N. W.
Revere, - - - Ga. Ave. & Park Rd. N. W.
R. I. Theatre, 7th and R. I. Ave. N. W.
Sennie Wisconsin Ave. & N St. N. W.
Standard Park, Bates, near M. Cap. St.
Stanton, - - - 6th & C Sts. N. E.
Stanton Park, - - - 219 4th N. E.
Tango Park, - - - 14th and V N. W.
"The" Park 1st and Randolph N. W.
The Richmond, - - - Alexandria, Va.
Truxton Park, N. Capitol & Fla. Ave.
Twilight Park, Pa. Ave. 13 & 14, S. E.
Victoria Theatre, 7th & E Sts. S. W.
Zenith, - - - 8th St. bet. G & H, S. E.

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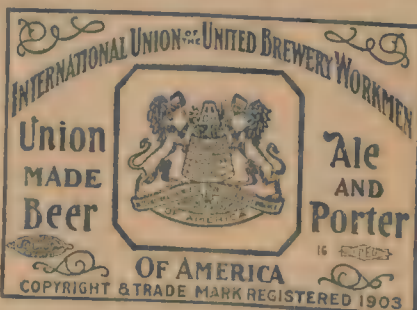
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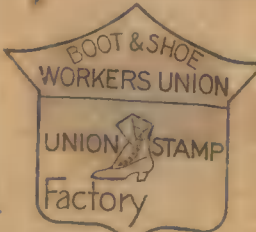
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Ports and Sherries for family
use, Quarts, 50 and 75 cents. All
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of Cigars. Ales and Porters
on draught the year round.

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New Jersey Ave. and G Sts. N.W.

BROCKWELL'S BITS

Regular quarterly meeting of the
Washington Union Printers' Athletic
Association at Typographical Temple
on Sunday, July 25, 1915, at 3:30 p.
m. It will be one of the most impor-
tant meetings the organization ever
held, and every member is urged to
attend.

Miss Edith Hawk, who was em-
ployed in the Government Printing
Office as a compositor for several
years, and who resigned about three
years ago, is now living at Columbus,
Ohio, where, with a sister, she is keep-
ing a fancy goods store. Her friends
here will be glad to know that her
health is much improved and that she
is successful in business.

Under date of June 7, 1915, Samuel
H. Music writes his friend Harry
Giles, of the Printing Office proof
room, of his arrival at Manila, to
again take up his duties there in the
Philippine Bureau of Printing, after
some months spent in this country on
a pleasant leave of absence. He says
that "All of the Washington repre-
sentatives are well and wish to be re-
membered to their sweltering Swam-
poodle brethren." Sam is a long
ways from the Swamp, but he cer-
tainly guessed right on the weather.

Mr. Albert Bowen has received word
of the death of Mrs. Mildred Bennett,
which occurred at Twin Falls, Idaho,
on July 15, 1915, her demise coming
suddenly as a result of an attack of
heart failure. Mrs. Bennett, who was
living with a sister at the place
named, was the widow of the late
Edgar P. Bennett, for a number of
years engaged in the Government
Printing Office as a proof reader, and
who died here about two years ago.
Burial was at her former home, Min-
eral Point, Wisconsin. Mrs. Bennett,
whose useful life and kindly nature
made her a great favorite among
friends here, is survived by two chil-
dren, a son and a daughter.

The Law Reporter people are to
have a red-letter day at Chesapeake
Beach on Saturday, July 31, 1915, the
occasion of their annual outing. Man-
ager Crown believes that work worth
doing at all is worth doing well, and
he carries out the same principle when
it comes to holidays for his employees.
The Law Reporter shop will be closed
all day on the date named, every one
receiving full pay, and all employees
and their families will be given a fine
time at the beach. The company will
foot all bills and the manager will
make it his "must" job to see that
this will be the best day the big force
has ever spent together—and they
have had many pleasant ones in the
past. The employees and their fam-
ilies, numbering about seventy-five,
will be taken to and from the beach
in a special train. The usual athletic
games, surf bathing, fishing, and
other pleasures suitable to such an
occasion will take up the day. Such
affairs as these, so liberally arranged,
are a source of much credit to any
establishment and always redound to
the benefit of all concerned—employee
and employer. I hope that many em-
ployers of labor, both in and out of
the printing business, will follow the
example of Manager Crown and his
company.

The death of Albert Cottle, which
took place in this city on Tuesday,
July 13, 1915, caused by a sudden at-
tack of heart trouble, was a source of
much surprise and great sorrow to
his friends.

Mr. Cottle was born October 26,
1845, and joined the Typographical
Union in Boston in 1866, in his twen-
ty-first year. He first came to this
city in 1872, and much of the time
since that date has been employed
in the Government Printing Office,
though while temporarily away from
there he had had other occupations,
being at one time engaged in mercan-
tile pursuits in Des Moines, Iowa, and
also for some years as chief clerk in
the State fire marshal's office in Bos-
ton. He had also served his country
as a soldier, having been a member
of Company H, Fifth Massachusetts
Volunteer Infantry. His work in the
Government Printing Office covered
almost all classes of work connected
with the printing divisions—composi-
tor, copy holder, reader, officeman, and
foreman. He became an assistant
foreman there first in 1890, retaining
the place until 1894, when he was
separated from the service. In 1897
he again became a foreman, and much
of the time since then he had been in
charge of various divisions of the
office, leaving the service only about
a year ago.

Mr. Cottle was prominent and use-
ful in the Masonic order, being a
member of several of its bodies, and
was also a member of the National
Union and of Lincoln Post of the
Grand Army of the Republic. Funeral
services were held on Friday last
from St. Paul's Episcopal Church,
Rev. Robert Tallot, officiating, un-
der the charge of the Masonic bodies
to which Mr. Cottle was attached.
A widow survives, and she has the

sympathy of all who knew this splen-
did gentleman.

"In a recent number of the Lino-
type Bulletin," said P. W. Wiley, a
printer of wide experience and much
craft knowledge, employed as a proof
reader at the Government Printing
Office, to me a few days since, "I read
a statement that the New York Tri-
bune of July 3, 1886, was the first
newspaper to be composed on a ma-
chine, the original 'blower' linotype,
which was the first to use circulating
matrixes containing one character
each. The same publication has a
copy of a painting of this machine
with Whitelaw Reid and Mergen-
thaler, the inventor of the Linotype.

"It reminded me that while in Ilion,
N. Y., in 1885, looking after the
building of a machine of my inven-
tion (not a typesetting machine) I
became acquainted with a Mr. Mc-
Millan, who had been building in the
Remington works a typesetting ma-
chine he had invented. At the time
of which I speak he had the setting
machine in working order, and was
perfecting his distributor, a separate
machine. The latter was a beautiful
piece of mechanism, but never came
into use, so far as I know. Probably
the two nondistributing machines—the
Linotype and Monotype—made it
and the setting machine useless.

"What I started to tell is that I
was shown a copy of an Ilion news-
paper of a date anterior to my stay
in that town, the straight matter of
which had been set entirely on the
McMillan machine, the type being dis-
tributed by hand. Furthermore, this
issue of the paper was printed on
presses run by power supplied by
electric dynamos, the first use of elec-
tricity for such a purpose. The Rem-
ingtons were experimenting with dy-
namos and electric-light machines for
street lighting, then in its infancy.

"Later I was taken to Utica, a few
miles distant, where Mr. McMillan
showed me his typesetting machine in
use on a Utica paper, the name of
which I have forgotten, though I
think it was the one published by Ellis
Roberts, afterwards Director of the
Mint. It required two men to operate
it, one justifying the lines.

"The setter was somewhat like the
Empire machine of a later date, which
is now also a thing of the past, and
possibly the Empire was the McMil-
lan modified. The distributor, which
I examined in the Remington works
a number of times and with great in-
terest, was a wonderful machine. I
remember it as clearly as if it were
only a few weeks ago, instead of
thirty years. It depended on varying
nicks in different combinations on
the backs of types, as did the Thorne
machine, but instead of having fixed
wards to allow only the right letter to
pass out of the distributing slot when
the proper receiving slot was reached,
there were two moving pins to each
slot, controlled by cams, so that as
each distributing slot came opposite
the proper receiving slot, where the
outer letter should be ejected, the pins
would be in the correct position to
allow it to pass. In this way a type
would go only into its proper receiv-
ing slot. These pins were constantly
moving up and down as the central
part of the machine (which was made
up of horizontal radial slots) was re-
voluted, thus making the various com-
binations of position which controlled
the ejecting of the type.

"The whole thing is now doubtless a
forgotten failure, like so many others.
I had a high regard for Mr. McMillan.
He was a fine man in every way. He
first told me of the Linotype machine,
then in an experimental stage; but
he had seen it in operation, as I re-
member, having been allowed to do
so by the Mergenthaler company. He
outlined to me a modification of the
Linotype matrix-distributing mechan-
ism he had in mind, which was some-
thing like the Canadian Monoline ma-
chine, and also was a little like the
same mechanism in the Rogers ma-
chine."

W. N. BROCKWELL.

EVERYBODY GOING!

A 40-mile moonlight excursion will
be given by H. E. Patterson, the
Hoisting Engineer, on Wednesday,
August 3, 1915. Boats leave N street
wharf at 7:00 p. m. and return at
11:00 p. m.

The palatial steamer W. L. DAVIS
is strictly union, and everything for
sale thereon is at city prices.

There will be four gold prizes given
away the night of the excursion.
The smallest of these will be a 25-cent
gold piece. The disposition of the
prizes will be announced on the re-
turn trip. Write your name on back
of your ticket before you turn it in
at the boat.

All union men and their families
are cordially invited to attend and
have an evening's outing.

TEAMSTERS RAISE WAGES.

Galesburg, Ill.—Coal dealers have
signed an agreement which calls for
62 1-2 cents an hour for drivers. The
union is recognized and these work-
ers say they no whave a higher rate
than any city in Illinois outside of
Chicago.

New Full Dress and Tuxedo Suits for Hire

WILNER'S

New Spring and Summer Suitings

The Latest Novelties of the Season . . . \$18.50

EVERY UNION MAN OUGHT TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS OFFER

Not only do we save you \$10.00 on every suit you buy, but our workman-
ship has proven to stand up, to hold its shape, curl nor wrinkle until the garment
will last, and we guarantee to last you fully three years.

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UNFAIR BAKERY PRODUCTS

Local Union No. 33, Bakery-Salesmen and their families and friends will go down to Marshall Hall on their annual excursion on Tuesday, July 27, and organized labor and friends are invited to participate. A pleasant time is promised to all and there will be valuable prizes awarded to the successful entrants in the events to be held on the grounds.

Are you doing as much as you can to assist us in our effort to oust unfair bakery-products from this vicinity? If so, thank you. If not, kindly get busy.

Several meetings of the Committee in charge of the arrangements for the reception of the Delegates to the Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor have already been held and quite a good bit of work has been outlined, but your assistance is needed in order that the event be a success. Let's get together on this proposition and see if we can make the coming convention of the Maryland State and District body one of the greatest gatherings of trades-unionists ever held in this section. The cause is a worthy one, and one in which we should feel honored by the privilege of being allowed to help in the work.

Sympathy is being extended to Brother T. C. Hill on account of the recent loss of his wife. Brother Hill was in the employ of the Haverhill Baking Co. for years and has been active in the ranks of No. 33 for a long time. Was a constant attendant as delegate to the Central Labor Union until recently when he was incapacitated by reason of ill health.

The recent election of officers of the Central Labor Union certainly showed beyond dispute that the Bakery-Salesmen are on the job. With two members of No. 33 on the Central Labor Union Executive Board and one member a Trustee, a disposition is shown by the members of this local to do their part. Now is the time for some of the high-brow organizations to get busy.

Apropos of the difficulty existing between the Brewery Workers and their former employees, a rather amusing incident occurred at a local bakery not so long ago. The Merchant Baker and the Vice-President of No. 33, were cussing and discussing business and things in general at the bakery one evening when a wagon full of lumber pulled into the alley, and the driver getting down asked if he was at the right place. Upon being asked what he had on the wagon, his answer was "pickets!" Dick speaks up and says, "Oh, Pshaw, this is a bakery; you're looking for a saloon."

MANY DISPUTES ADJUSTED.

Montreal, Canada.—The Organized workers in the ladies' garment industry have been beset with numerous disputes because of discharge cases and new working systems employers would introduce for the purpose of lowering wages. The union has settled these cases satisfactorily and has also conducted a strong agitation campaign. A four days' strike against the Canada Cloak Company resulted in an agreement. Another large factory, employing 200 workers, has been unionized.

MINERS "SHORT WEIGHTED."

Boulder, Colo.—Investigations by the state industrial commission again call attention to the practice of "short weighting" miners in this state, one of the causes which led to the recent strike. At one mine the commission found that workers were robbed of from 500 to nearly 1,000 pounds of coal during the first two weeks in June. This amounted to a clear wage reduction of \$13 a month.

SECURE AN EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Racine, Wis.—The trade union movement has secured an eight-hour day, starting next spring, for street workers and garbage plant workers, employed by the city.

ACTIVE IN KOKOMO.

Kokomo, Ind.—The trade union movement has recorded several advances in this city recently. Plumbers were successful in their strike for higher wages and the carpenters raised rates 2 1/2 cents an hour as the result of a strike. The Typographical Union has increased its membership and several unions have been organized.

OBJECT TO "TASK" SYSTEM.

Philadelphia.—Workers employed on outside ship construction at the New York Shipbuilding Company's plant struck against a piece work system which nets them from \$6 to \$10 a week. They demand the eight-hour day and 24 cents an hour.

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ROSTER OF CENTRAL LABOR UNION

(Where not otherwise specified, meetings are held at night.)

Central Labor Union: Meets every Monday night at Typographical Temple.

Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month; first Saturday at 7:30; third at 8 p. m., Building Trades Hall, Secretary, John Weber, 618 Sixth St. N. E.

Bakery Salesmen's Union, No. 33: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. L. Condit, 907 P St. N. W.

Barbers Union, No. 239: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Hammel's Hall, No. 936 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, Joseph Handlos, 655 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E.

Barbers Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Thursdays of each month, Cadet Armory, 706 O St. N. W. Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman; Financial Secretary, Chas. Walker, 624 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.

Bartenders, No. 428: Meets second and fourth Sunday in each month, Painter's Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Francis J. O'Donnell, 3 Grant Place N. W.

Beer Drivers, No. 234, and Stabblers: Meets on the first Sunday of each month at 10:00 a. m., in Costello's Hall, Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E St. S. E.

Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, Erie Walker's Hall, Eighth and I Sts. N. E. Secretary, Wm. F. Kilroy, 11 I St. N. E.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Edward Fuhrman, 24 Quincy Place, N. W.

Bottlers Union, No. 251: Meets second Sunday of each month, Building Trades Hall, at 10:00 a. m. Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E St. S. E.

Brewery Workers, No. 118: Meets on the last Sunday in each month, at 10:00 a. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G St. N. W. Secretary, Frank Ross, 1134 Twenty-second St. N. W.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5: Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, C. W. Schenker, 48 Seaton Place N. E.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132: Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple, Secretary, E. B. Byrne, 201 Wilkes St., Alexandria, Va.

Carpet Mechanics, Local 85: Meets first and third Fridays of each month, Sixth and E Sts. N. W. Secretary, Chas. T. Krause, 922 I St. N. W.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets every Friday night, Costello's Hall, Secretary, Wm. F. Kilroy, 11 I St. N. E.

Cigarmakers Union, No. 110: Meets every Saturday, 705 Seventh St. N. W. (Washington Hall), Secretary, Edwin Thilou, 242 St. N. E.

Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of, Secretary, Edw. Northridge, 110 R St. N. E.

Electrotype Molders and Finishers, No. 17: Meets first Thursday in the month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. T. Noonan, 133 E. L. Ave. N. W.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10: Meets 419 Tenth St. N. W. first and third Fridays, Secretary, J. F. Herity, Box 82, Arlington, Va.

Engineers, Holding No. 77: Meets every Friday, at 8:00 p. m., Hall S. Cor. Tenth and Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, Chas. H. Strong, 231 F St. N. E.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 39: Meets Typographical Temple, every Friday night, Secretary, A. W. Leake, Twelfth and B Sts. N. W.

Engraved Steel and Plate Finishers, No. 346: Secretary, C. W. Hilde, 1016 Eleventh St. N. E.

Federal Labor Union, No. 14644: Meets second and fourth Friday, at Typographical Temple, Secretary, C. R. Paxton, Station K, Langdon, D. C.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12776, Plate Press Feeders: Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Gertrude M. McNally, 1715 Jackson St. N. E.

Firemen, Stationary, No. 63: Meets every Wednesday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, N. A. James, Hyattsville, Md.

Garment Workers, United, No. 11: Meets first and third Tuesdays, 811 E St. N. W. Albert Kason, president; Secretary, Max Kamber, 508 Seventh St. N. W.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Tuesday of each month, Building Trades Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Wm. Ross, 226 R St. N. E.

Hod Carriers and Builders, Laborers, No. 21: Meets first and third Mondays, Cadet Armory, 706 O St. N. W. Secretary, Albert Bear, 126 Todd Place N. E.

International Molders Union: Meets every second and fourth Fridays, Don

The Trades Unionist

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

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Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any man who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause.—President Gompers.

WITH A MISSION, WITHOUT A MUZZLE.

VOLUME XX. NO. 5

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1915.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

JUST EVERY-DAY LIFE

H. S. SUTTON.

Members of the Momus Club contemplate a ladies' night, at Elk's roof garden in August.

Even nature takes sides with the newspapers. When the red brick paving was placed around the Columbus statue on the Plaza, at least two of the Washington daily papers protested, claiming the space should be sown in grass. Today the grass and weeds have fought their way through the cracks in the bricks until, in spots, little can be seen of the latter. Better take the red up and give the green a chance.

Special delivery, 1:55 p. m.—Maud: Mr. Dick Loud was made a proofreader at noon today. You may have heard this, but I am taking a chance that you have not. This pulls me up one point in my percentage if I am the first to convey you this information. LANGFORD.

John W. Clark presents to the library at the Union Printers' Home bound files of the National Union Printer, the "nest-egg" of William McCabe, when he resided in this city. Glancing over its pages, I find the writer figured as a contributor thereto. Mr. McCabe, now employed in an editorial capacity on the New York Herald, was always entertaining in his paragraphs to a marked degree, and the files will prove a most acceptable contribution to the institution in Colorado.

When Arthur Brown landed in charge of the printing department of the Carlisle Indian School his first act was to organize a chapel. Then he proceeded to sort the young Indians into positions that, in his judgment, they were best fitted, assigning one to a proof desk, another to a make-up bank, another to a machinists' bench, another to the case, et cetera. Then he goes to Philadelphia, looks over the Monotype plant—maybe he goes in cog. When he returns to the school he orders Monotypes put in, and is now engaged in the instruction of the Indian boys in the manipulation thereof.

"Do you keep a card-index on the hundreds of printers leaving the G. P. O.?" I am asked, after one of my associates reads an item about an old alley-mate. I might reply in the affirmative, giving the name of the index as Mr. Charles Leeds. On numerous occasions I have applied to Mr. Leeds for the verification of a rumor and he never failed once. Another thing helps to keep track of the absent brother. A letter is sent to a printer friend from a distant city and I get two words on the foot, "Tell Maud."

George Godwin and family have rented a cottage at North Beach, at which nearby resort Mr. Godwin will spend his vacation.

The Chambers Auto Company distributes cash prizes in gold to their employees for suggestions.

The men in the big printing office divide into groups, classes, and bunches, unconsciously, mayhap, not into factions or politically, dating their association from being appointed, promoted, demoted, furloughed, or discharged at the same time. Parenthetically, going down the scale makes a stronger tie than the up grade. Each man will mark the time from the period when "We were assigned to the same section on the same day." This bit of truth is born of the fact I started to write an item about one of these classes—the apprentice boys, in what was known as "Botany Bay." I was sent, between Congressional sessions, to this division. First day a young man came around with a big table, saying the apprentices were

allowed to sell tables to the men. "I will take your table and you take this one, and give me what it is worth," all piecework, you understand. Piecework and the apprenticeship system were abolished shortly thereafter, but those boys clung together. I believe they had a reunion banquet some years since. One of them, now Rev. Chauncey R. Botsford, recently celebrated the ninth anniversary of his pastorate of Holy Trinity Church, Berwick, Pa.

Baltimore is several laps ahead of Washington, with seats and moving pictures at the band concerts.

Luke Bennett has a bright boy with an ambition to take up the machinists' branch.

Local Bookbinders' Union donates \$100 to F. C. Roberts for his interest in the extension of the leave period in the G. P. O.

Here is the list, Mr. Secretary—Edison, Wright, Hewitt, Lake, Hammond, Maxim, Bell, Tesla, Ford.

Every week I have stuck under my nose from the moving picture companies literature, begging, "Send us a suggestion." I might give them the story of Arthur Brown and Frank Kihlbom, two boys from the "Keokuk country," who went to the Philippines, returned to the "States," both married nurses, and after varying vicissitudes, tackled something about which, up to that time, they knew nothing—and then made good therein.

CANED.

Prior to his leave-taking as delegate to the Los Angeles convention the members of the Specification Chapel (G. P. O.), presented Mr. John W. Sherman with a silver mounted cane as a token of their esteem. The following is a brief of Chairman Hogan's presentation speech:

"I am designated by our little chapel to 'cane' you; but in consideration of my sincere friendship for you and your enormous size, I have changed my mind, and on behalf of our members would ask you to accept this 'stick' as a trusty friend and companion during your travels, and also as a slight token of the esteem of your fellow workmen, who wish you a very pleasant journey and safe return; and now, Brother Sherman, all we ask is that you use the crook on your stick like the inimitable Charley Chaplin, to pull in votes enough to pass your commendable resolutions."

Mr. Sherman, in responding, spoke feelingly, thanking the chapel for the courtesy extended and assuring each of his great appreciation of the friendship of the "Spess Chapel."

STRIKERS WILL ARBITRATE

Chicago.—The painters' district council has appointed a committee to arrange for arbitration with their employers. Several thousand of these workers have been on strike since last April. The electrical workers have also declared in favor of arbitrating a strike which involves about 500 workers.

UNIONISTS AND FARMERS UNITE

Atlanta, Ga.—The state federation of labor, the Farmers' union, and the brotherhood of railway firemen will act jointly in urging the state legislature to pass the following legislation:

Factory inspector, semi-monthly pay day, public printer, the recall, school books at cost and the Torrins land system.

BOSTON CARPENTERS TO BUILD

Boston.—The various Carpenters' Union of this city have organized the Carpenters' Building Association which has completed plans whereby the members of these unions may subscribe \$150,000 for the erection of a headquarters building in the downtown section. The building will be five stories high, with offices and halls on the upper floors.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY BILL FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

AN ACT relating to liability of employers, and assuring compensation for injuries or death of certain employees, in the District of Columbia; providing for an Industrial Commission in said District and defining its duties; and providing for appropriation to carry out the provisions of this Act.

2. Temporary total disability. In case of temporary total disability 50 per centum of the average weekly wages shall be paid to the employee during the continuance thereof, but not in excess of a maximum of twelve dollars per week and less than a minimum of five dollars per week, in event he shall receive compensation equal to his full wages; but in no case to continue more than six years from the date of the injury or to exceed thirty-seven hundred and fifty dollars in the aggregate.

3. Permanent partial disability. In case of disability partial in character but permanent in quality the compensation shall be 50 per centum of the average weekly wages in no case to exceed twelve dollars per week or more than three thousand dollars in the aggregate, and shall be paid to the employee for the period named in the schedule as follows:

Thumb. For the loss of a thumb, fifty weeks.

First Finger. For the loss of the first finger, commonly called the index finger, thirty weeks.

Second Finger. For the loss of a second finger, twenty-five weeks.

Third Finger. For the loss of a third finger, twenty weeks.

Fourth Finger. For the loss of a fourth finger, commonly called the little finger, fifteen weeks.

The loss of the second or distal phalanx of the thumb shall be considered to be equal to the loss of one-half of such thumb; the loss of more than one-half of such thumb shall be considered to be equal to the loss of one-third of such finger. The loss of the middle or second phalanx of any finger shall be considered to be equal to the loss of two-thirds of such finger. The loss of more than the middle and distal phalanx of any finger shall be considered to be equal to the loss of the whole of such finger; provided, however, that in no case shall the amount received for more than one finger exceed the amount provided in this schedule for the loss of a hand.

Great Toe. For the loss of a great toe, twenty-five weeks.

Other Toes. For the loss of one of the toes other than the great toe, ten weeks.

Hand. For the loss of a hand, one hundred and fifty weeks.

Arm. For the loss of an arm, two hundred weeks.

Foot. For the loss of a foot, one hundred and fifty weeks.

Leg. For the loss of a leg, one hundred and seventy-five weeks.

Eye. For the loss of an eye, one hundred weeks.

Loss of Use. Permanent loss of the use of a hand, arm, foot, leg or eye shall be considered as the equivalent of the loss of such hand, arm, foot, leg or eye.

Amputations. Amputation between the elbow and the wrist shall be considered as the equivalent of the loss of a hand. Amputation between the knee and the ankle shall be considered as the equivalent of the loss of a foot. Amputation at or above the elbow shall be considered as the loss of an arm. Amputation at or above the knee shall be considered as the loss of the leg.

The compensation for the foregoing specific injuries shall be in lieu of all other compensations, except the benefits provided in Section 36 of this Act.

Other Cases. In all other cases in this class of disability the compensations shall be fifty per centum of the difference between his average weekly wages and his wage-earning capacity thereafter in the same employment or

otherwise, if less than before the accident (but not to exceed twelve dollars per week), payable during the continuance of such partial disability, but not to exceed \$3,000.00, and subject to reconsideration of the degree of such impairment by the commission on its own motion or upon application of any party in interest.

4. Temporary partial disability. In case of temporary partial disability, except the particular cases mentioned in subdivision three of this section, an injured employee shall receive 50 per centum of the difference between his average weekly wages and his wage earning capacity thereafter in the same employment or otherwise, if less than before the accident, during the continuance of such partial disability, but not in excess of three thousand five hundred dollars, except as otherwise provided in this Act.

In case the injury causes death within the period of two years, the benefits shall be in the amounts and to the persons following:

If there be no dependents, the disbursements shall be limited to the expenses provided for in Section thirty-six hereof.

If there are wholly dependent persons at the time of the death, the payment shall be 50 per cent. of the average weekly wages, and to continue for the remainder of the period between the date of the death and eight years after the date of the injury, and not to amount to more than a maximum of four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, nor less than a minimum of one thousand dollars.

If there are partly dependent persons at the time of the death, the payment shall be fifty per cent. of the average weekly wages, and to continue for all or such portion of the period of eight years after the date of the injury, as the Commission in each may determine, and not to amount to more than a maximum of three thousand dollars.

The following persons shall be presumed to be wholly dependent for support upon a deceased employee: A wife or invalid husband ("invalid" meaning one physically or mentally incapacitated from earning), a child or children under the age of sixteen years (or over said age if physically or mentally incapacitated from earning) living with or dependent upon the parent at the time of the injury or death.

In all other cases, questions of dependency, in whole or in part, shall be determined in accordance with the facts in each particular case existing at the time of the injury resulting in death of such employee, but no person shall be considered as dependent unless such person be a father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, stepchild or grandchild, or brother or sister of the deceased employee, including those otherwise specified in this section.

An alien shall not be considered a dependent within the meaning of this Act unless he be a resident within the United States.

(Continued in the next issue.)

Note.—This bill, which is being presented at the suggestion of Bakers Union No. 118, is a proposed employers liability bill that is to be introduced at the next session of Congress, and is for the benefit of every wage earner in the District. On account of its length we are compelled to publish it in sections.

STATE LAND AWAITS BUYERS.

Sacramento, Cal.—Next month half a million acres of school lands will be sold at public auction at court houses in which the particular land lies. State Surveyor General Kingsbury will give due notice through advertisements. Most of this land is in desert and mountain sections of the state. The last legislature passed the necessary enabling act to open the land for entry.

The best way to create a demand for union label goods is by asking for them. If you are indifferent as to the quality you buy, why sweatshop goods of one kind is as good as sweatshop goods of another.

UNIONS PROTECT WAGES DURING DEPRESSIONS

Toronto, Ontario.—The Industrial Banner makes this case in favor of the bona fide trade union movement: "Never in any other period of business depression has the American labor movement made such a favorable showing as during the last two years, when unemployment has been so much in evidence.

"In past depressions, as a rule, the American Federation of Labor, always suffered a serious decline in membership, and as a rule reductions in wages were of frequent occurrence.

"During the last business stringency, however, the A. F. of L. boldly pronounced that it would strenuously resist every attempt in this direction on the part of employers who might manifest a disposition to take advantage of existing adverse circumstances.

"The result was that the wage rates of the different big international organizations were hardly interfered with at all, and during the present strenuous times a still more remarkable showing has been made.

"Not only have the international unions protected their wage scales, working hours and conditions, but a majority of them have increased in membership, have even secured higher wages, shorter hours and improved working conditions, not in a few isolated instances, but in hundreds of cases scattered over both the United States and Canada.

"These organizations have even grown during this last season of depression, have increased the amount of their surplus funds as well as augmenting their membership.

"This all goes to show that the trades unions that are built on a solid foundation to encounter stormy as well as fair weather have, during the past few years, fully demonstrated their ability to protect their membership.

"The trades union movement is above all an evolutionary movement, one that learns by experience and has gained strength and stability through the mistakes of the past that have pointed out the rocks and shoals to be avoided.

"With the return of prosperity the international movement will be in a position to take advantage of its larger opportunity and there is no doubt whatever but that their future growth will altogether surpass all previous records."

TRACK MEN MAKE GAINS.

Detroit.—Officers of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees announce that the first maintenance-of-way schedule ever obtained on the Northern Pacific railway is now in effect. Among the more important gains are time and one-half for overtime; expenses paid when away from time headquarters, and provision for adjustment of grievances.

ANOTHER ROCKEFELLER STRIKE

Bayonne, N. J.—Several thousand Polish and Italian laborers employed by the Standard Oil company are on strike for a wage increase. The workers are unorganized and the Rockefeller interests are using the same methods they employed in Colorado and elsewhere to break the strike. Conditions under which these men are employed is terrific. Tank steamers are loaded with oil for the foreign trade at this place.

CREAMERY WORKERS GAIN

Boston.—The Creamery Workers' Union has raised wages from \$1 to \$3 a week and nearly 50 new members have joined this local. Numerous conferences were held with employers but the workers failed to secure concessions. A strike resulted and after the plants were completely tied up three hours the employers were willing to settle.

CHANGES IN THE G. P. O.

Appointments.

Mrs. Fannie D. Carter, skilled laborer (female).

Mr. W. Brooke Hunter, jr., probationary messenger boy.

Separations.

Ralph E. Evans, elevator conductor.

Miss Mary E. Bowles, press feeder, resigned.

Transfers, Etc.

Daniel J. Harwood, compositor, 50 cents per hour, job section, to proof reader, 60 cents per hour, job section. James R. Gibson, stockkeeper \$720 per annum to helper at \$750 per annum, office of superintendent of documents.

Andrew F. Schultz, mailer \$840 per annum, to helper at \$870 per annum, office of superintendent of documents.

William B. M. Smoot, unskilled laborer, electrical section, to office of superintendent of buildings.

S. Earl Upperman, messenger boy, \$375 per annum, to messenger boy, \$420 per annum, office of superintendent of documents.

Joseph A. Merryman, messenger boy \$500 per annum, to skilled laborer \$626 per annum, office of superintendent of documents.

William M. Wilson, skilled laborer \$626 per annum, to stockkeeper \$720 per annum, office of superintendent of documents.

William E. Mantz, helper \$750 per annum, to mailer \$840 per annum, office of superintendent of documents.

John J. Ragan, helper \$870 per annum, to storekeeper \$900 per annum, office of superintendent of documents.

VALUE OF UNIONISM SHOWN

Wellington, New Zealand, Australia.—The marine cooks and stewards asked the state arbitration court to order that their wages be increased, claiming that the ship companies had practically maintained the same rates for forty years.

The union's representative made this plea to the board:

"These workers at all times relied upon their arbitration court to right their grievances, and had not, like other sections of seamen, relied upon other methods in the past. Yet the other section had obtained recognition of the principles and conditions of labor which the ship owners had disputed with them. The demands of the firemen and sailors for regulation of hands and preferences were granted immediately they followed the strike method, and the engineers in the same way received an eight-hour day; but the stewards and cooks were refused a ten-hour day. Many of their claims were identical with those gained under the strike method."

The above indictment of adjusting wages by law and creating in the minds of workers the impression that public officials will assist them, has not passed unnoticed by unionists in this city, and one correspondent to the Maoriland Worker writes:

"There is a whole volume of education in that statement. It demonstrates that after all the arbitration court is of most service to those unions whose organization is so well advanced that they would be able to secure all the advantages the court gives them, and probably much greater advantages, if there were no court at all. The lesson that all this teaches is that according to our economic strength shall we win industrial concessions."

WILL BUILD LABOR TEMPLE.

Richmond, Va.—A charter has been issued to the Labor Temple Association, and unionists are now disposing of the first \$25,000 worth of stock. The amount of stock will total 10,000 shares with a face value of a share, to be paid for at the rate of 50 cents a month, \$1 being paid with the application.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR
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John B. Colpoys Editor
Wm. H. Anglin Associate Editor

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ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of its correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 30, 1915.

PROTECT THE NATION'S DEFENSE?

The President of the United States has called for a conference with the heads of the army and navy, in an earnest endeavor to prepare the country for whatever the future may hold.

Freedom of the high seas for neutral nations means a prostitution of legitimate commerce into contraband of war.

Commerce of whatever nature spells silver shekels to the money-mad American capitalist.

None know this better than the subsidized press of this country.

None cry for the protection of American commerce on the high seas more than these hirelings of preponderant wealth.

The jingo editor seldom sees the front—it's the artisan here as elsewhere.

But by all means let's prepare the nation's defense. Let's start preparing by first protecting.

Suppose we start in Chicago with the government inspectors of the Eastland steamboat.

Where's the battle on European soil that claimed as many helpless, non-combatants as did this terrible tragedy.

Why does the jingo press give so much space to views of the ship, pointing out its defects, and hazardousness.

Certainly not to shield the poor devils employed to eke out a precarious existence at best.

Is it done to implicate the man higher up? No, never!

It's done to justify the crime for the man higher up, and to shift the burden of proof upon that crew.

Now is the time and the place to say something of the repeal of the seamen's bill.

Of course its not a desirable bill, for its proper enactment would have saved Chicago this calamity.

The owner of the Eastland expected this any day; that's why he paid his employees on a step-rate base instead of insuring them in an employers' liability company, we understand.

We are reminded of the General Slocum again.

We are reminded of the activity at that time in putting all excursion steamers on a "Safety first" basis by government officials. The Eastland was overlooked. Why?

We would not mention, much less accuse the government inspectors of the Eastland accepting graft for putting their O. K. to a faulty constructed boat! That would be les majeste.

But, who's responsible?

The United States Government is responsible—no one else.

And the sooner the American people goes to preparing this country against its worst enemy—IT'S SELF—the better off will be the mass of toilers of the republic.

Your peculiar fitness as a steamboat inspector, like most all jobs in the government service, depends upon your ability to vote right and often. That qualification makes a man anything from a skunk up with 30 days annual leave with pay included.

The President read all the editorials of the public press to find the sentiment of the people, that he might feel assured of his position in framing his last note to Germany.

Has the President ever seen the editorial column of a trade union paper, reflecting the feeling and the sentiment of the poor devils who toil, long hours, poorly fed, partly clothed, from whose homes the volunteer comes in time of strife?

Yes, he has—not.

Let's hope he reads some of the Chicago papers depicting that instance of irony, so frequent in history, that when a nation seems best fitted to assert its preparedness all the evils of the earth are let loose.

"Happiness was the idol; but, lo, the idol burst; liberty was the watchword, liberty and equality for a day, when an iron despotism swooped down upon them. Pleasure was the promise and the fulfillment disaster, death!"

Let's lay down the paper for a while, Mr. President, and picture to yourself, psychologically, the man of the hour—the laborer—at his honest toil while his breast swells with a certain emotion that his little ones that hitherto had been peeping through prison windows in a dingy flat were at that time enjoying themselves on their trip upon the water.

Then the scene changes: the clang of bells, the shriek of whistles, the cry of babes, the moans of mothers, and all is still but the splashing of the water as it counts its toll.

See the hero from his work, bending low over prostrate forms eager to catch a glimpse of those he loved once more, even in death.

On the morrow he takes up his task with renewed but gentler spirit—to pay the debt he unwillingly contracted in putting them away.

In this man's breast, Mr. President, is that spark of patriotism that's fanned aflame in defense of his country.

In this man's home, is where lives the recruit that answers to his country's call and defends its honor.

But if these men, their homes, and their helpless and defenseless dependents cannot be protected in the time of peace, its high time some preparation of some description was taking place.

Prepare to protect the laborers of the world, first, Mr. President, they'll protect you!

PNEUMOGASTRICISMS

By "BILL" ANGLIN.

Some two years ago I sat in the congregation and listened to an interesting divine implore his hearers to be men—not peanut politicians.

It seems that when men are weighed in the balance and found wanting they are classified.

He arranged them alphabetically. To those he placed as peanut politicians he ascribed some very unworthy traits.

Our impression of the description of that seed-vessel of the Arachis hypogaea conveyed its crookedness at both ends, first and last, from Alpha to Omega.

This leguminous plant is equally bent, forming a letter S, so that none could tell whether it was going or coming, was for or against, bending over or sitting down.

In an upright position it buckled at the knees, while above and distended was a big belly which contained its brains.

Admitting the peanut as having no head, and if it did have, we, too, are perfectly willing to shift the burden of proof on to our readers to determine what end it is on.

Some peanuts, in order to outlive associates in their serpentine shape, sometimes add another valve, thereby enabling it to easily stand north and south and yet get the first ray of Old Sol as he mounts the eastern horizon in the morning and the last wink from the west as the shades of evening hover more closely, without the useless expenditure of energy in moving a single muscle.

The earth-nut like a great many "nuts" grows prolific beneath the surface—in large families—while above there is a thick growth which precludes any possibility of a single beam of light ever penetrating the inner recesses of its natural habitat.

But, when the man with the hoe begins to unearth its fortified position, it grows as meek as a lamb and its mental aberration becomes so acute that it shrinks considerably.

Sooner or later, fate has decreed it must find its way to the roaster, and properly parched, after which the crust, which is pretty thick, is broken open and we find the real soul of the thing—it, too, covered with a thin veneer—entirely subdued and as mild as any protein or albuminous body could be expected to be.

Fruits from the "goober" creation consist of a single carpel, two and three valved, with the seed attached to the ventral suture only, and generally open when ripe.

Not so with the peanut, though, for it sits tight at close range in the face of all adversity. It may be divided by transverse partitions, which gives to it a similar position, but there is nothing open-hearted about the thing at all.

You can plant a peanut anywhere and it will prosper.

No sooner than planted it shoots up and stands in open defiance to the laws of man, the laws of God, and the laws of nature.

And no sooner that it gets its head above the surface it starts to running.

About the time you decide to give it a lift with the sprinkler you find it all over the field basking in the breath of its self-perfumed blossoms.

Of course, the preacher didn't say all of this, but he's responsible for my saying it, in a measure—and we like the comparison.

Upon reflection, I know of no description of a species of the great natural order Leguminosae more adapted to the human ills of freakish fellows who fain would follow where angels fear to tread.

Even a stick of peanut brittle creates a fugitive desire that can only be appeased by the circus clown and another bag—that followed by anything from chilblains or cramps to a dose of Squibbs Cholera Mixture.

Yet, we like them. So seldom does a self-constituted aristocrat get down to the level of the common herd, as he would term the condescension, we rather enjoy the self-praise and future-promise position for everything that will redound by their efforts to the good of the community.

You may speak and be not spoken to any season of the year unless its politicking time.

Then, "Old Scout, How Are You?" and as you shy to save his Pam Beche suit from soil, you find yourself in the throes of his loving arms and his anxious inquiry into your affairs, both personal and always private, places him as the noblest of God's handiwork.

Be careful, go slow—after election, whether he's successful or not—you may be made to feel bad by being "snubbed" again.

TO ARBITRATE CAR DISPUTE

Providence, R. I.—After a two days' strike street car men in this city and vicinity have returned to work. Their demand for higher wages will be arbitrated. Mayor Gainer will act as the third member on the board.

57,000 BLIND IN UNITED STATES

Washington.—There are 57,000 blind persons in the United States, according to figures issued by the federal census department. This is a ratio of 62.3 to every 100,000 of population. The report states that blindness has, apparently, decreased markedly among the younger classes of American population in the last fifty years; that blindness is far more prevalent among men than among women; that it is more prevalent among Indians and colored people than among native whites; and that approximately one-half the blind reported in 1910 were sixty years of age or over.

In the United States blindness is most prevalent in New Mexico and Nevada, in which states the ratio of the blind to total population in 1910 were 169.3 to 100,000 and 118.5 to 100,000 respectively. The high ratios for these states are due to the fact that Indians, among whom trachoma is of frequent occurrence in those sections of the country, constitute relatively large elements in their population.

PARCEL POST LIMIT EXTENDED

Washington.—The post office department has ordered that the parcel post size-limit be extended from 72 inches in length and girth combined to 84 inches in length and girth combined. The new order will permit the shipment of practically all the standard-sized crates used in the commercial exchange of berries and fruits.

Another order provides that on payment of one cent the postmaster at the mailing office may give the sender of an ordinary parcel of fourth-class mail a receipt therefor. This order takes effect September 1.

ORGANIZE CASUALTY COMPANY

Philadelphia.—The new state compensation law is effective the first of next year and manufacturers are preparing for this event by organizing a casualty insurance company.

Thomas S. Dando, who favors the plan, says that employers in this country last year paid to casualty companies more than \$31,000,000 in premiums, while the losses paid by the companies amounted to \$9,500,000. Unionists point to these figures as the reason why opposition is shown against workmen's compensation legislation.

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Arcade (Theatre and Park, 14th and Park Road.
Avenue Grand, Pa. Ave. bet. 6 & 7, S. E.
Belmont, - - - 14th & V Sts. N. W.
Blue Mouse, - - - 26th & M Sts. N. W.
Carolina, 11th & N. Carolina Ave. S. E.
Central Park, - - - 9th St. G & H N. W.
Cheslea, M St. 19 & 20, N. W. (colored)
Circle, - - - 2105 Pa. Ave. N. W.
Colonial Beach, - - - Colonial Beach.
Crandal, - - - 9th & E Sts. N. W.
Dixie, - - - 8th & H Sts. N. E.
Dumbarton, - - - 32nd & O Sts. N. W.
Eastern, - - - 8th St. bet. F & G S. E.
Echo Park, - - - 14th and Spring Rd.
Empire, - - - 910 H St. N. E.
Empire Park, H, bet. 12 and 13 N. E.
Fairland Theatre, 19th and L N. W.
Favorite, H St. North Capitol & First
Gayety, 9th St. bet. E & F Sts. N. W.
Georgia - Ga. Ave. & Park Rd. N. W.
Idle Hr. Park, N, bet. 32 and 33 N. W.
Leader - - - 509 Ninth St. N. W.
Liberty Theatre, N. Capitol & P St.
"M" Street Theatre, M St. near 32nd
Maycroft Park, H St. bet. 6 & 7, N. E.
Meaders, - - - 8th & G Sts. S. E.
Mid-City, - - - 7th & N Sts. N. W.
Navy, - - - 8th St. bet. D & E, S. E.
Olympic, - - - U St. bet. 14 & 15, N. W.
Orpheum, - - - 4th & C Sts. N. E.
Peerless Park, 3104 Georgia Ave. N. W.
Penn Air Dome, 9th & Pa. Ave. S. E.
Pleasant Hr. Park, 12 and C N. E.
Princess, - - - 1112 H Sts. N. E.
Proctor Park, - - - Anacostia, D. C.
Raphael, - - - 9th St. bet. N & O, N. W.
Revere - Ga. Ave. & Park Rd. N. W.
R. I. Theatre, 7th & R. I. Ave. N. W.
Scenic Wisconsin Ave. & N St. N. W.
Senate, Pa. Ave. bet. 3d & 4th, S. E.
Standard Park, Bates, near N. Cap. St.
Stanton, - - - 6th & C Sts. N. E.
Stanton Park, - - - 219 4th N. E.
Tango Park, - - - 14th and V N. W.
"The" Park 1st and Randolph N. W.
The Richmond, - - - Alexandria, Va.
Truxton Park, N. Capitol & Pa. Ave.
Twilight Park, Pa. Ave. 13 & 14, S. E.
Victoria Theatre, 7th & E Sts. S. W.
Zenith, - - - 8th St. bet. G & H, S. E.

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BROCKWELL'S BITS

Mr. Philip Wiley, of the Printery proof room, a few days ago showed me a tiny volume of poems which he has had more than thirty years. The remarkable feature of the little work is that it is printed on the finely split bark of the birch, and the leaves, delicate in texture and beautifully colored, are in as good condition as when printed, nearly a third of a century ago. It was published in Chillicothe, Ohio by the author, Charles F. Lumis.

At the quarterly meeting of the Washington Printers' Athletic Association, held Sunday last, winners were announced for the ticket to Los Angeles and also for the week's expenses at the Philadelphia tournament of the printer ball players at Philadelphia. Richard Glennan, of the hand section of the Government Printing Office, carried off the Los Angeles prize, while Mr. Casebeer, of the Star, won the prize of a round-trip ticket to Philadelphia and hotel expenses there during the tournament. A large number of new members were enrolled and an air of confidence in the future of the association prevailed among the large number present. Almost enough money has been raised to finance the club's trip to the tournament. The club's home expenses this season have been practically nil, as the players, aware of the limited means of the association this year, have paid all their own expenses incurred as players. The team is destined to make a good showing at the league game this year, and every union printer who can advance the interest of the movement will be doing a good and useful work, and, besides, will be doing his duty.

Johannis C. V. Lund, a member of Columbia Typographical Union for the past six years, died at his home in this city on Tuesday, July 27, 1915, after a trying illness of about seven months, the death cause being heart disease. Mr. Lund was about fifty years old at the time of his death, having been born November 9, 1865, in Denmark. Some time after completing his trade in the city of Copenhagen, he came to this country, joining Typographical Union No. 6 in 1889, and in New York city lived and worked for several years, also residing and following the printing business for a while in Albany. Since coming to this city (in 1908) he has been employed in the monotone keyboard section of the Government Printing Office, and during his long illness the members of that chapel have shown in many and most substantial ways their high respect and fraternal regard for him. Mr. Lund is survived by his wife and three children—a daughter of 16 and two boys, aged 10 and 6, respectively. Funeral services took place at the home on Thursday mornin, July 28, the monotone keyboard chapel sending a delegation of its members in an official capacity, and a number of other fellow craftsmen and friends attending. By all who knew Mr. Lund his death will be sincerely regretted. He was a man of fine mind, a reader of wide range, a most pleasing companion, a strong unionist, and an excellent citizen.

One of Washington's well-known printers, Mr. C. T. Vogel, is visiting his old home in Albany, N. Y., accompanied by Mrs. Vogel. Mr. Vogel's venerable father, now in his nineteenth year, is quite ill. Among other places which Mr. Vogel has visited since being in Albany are the sessions of the New York constitutional convention, a matter of much interest to him and many others there under consideration being the proposed amendment permitting voters to register without being present in the county where they intend to vote. He believes the convention's attitude so favorable to this much-needed reform that he thinks it will soon be a law—a consummation desired especially by Government employees, as such a law would save the expenses and lost time of the registration trip made necessary at each election by those living in New York State.

EVERYBODY GOING!

A 40-mile moonlight excursion will be given by H. E. Patterson, the Hoisting Engineer, on Tuesday, August 3, 1915. Boats leave N street wharf at 7:00 p. m. and return at 11:00 p. m.

The palatial steamer W. L. DAVIS is strictly union, and everything for sale thereon is at city prices. There will be four gold prizes given away the night of the excursion. The smallest of these will be a 25-cent gold piece. The disposition of the prizes will be announced on the return trip. Write your name on back of your ticket before you turn it in at the boat. All union men and their families are cordially invited to attend and have an evening's outing.

COMPENSATION LEGISLATION SUSTAINED

Albany, N. Y.—The court of appeals has placed New York among those states that declare workmen's compensation laws are both constitutional and necessary.

The Southern Pacific railroad attacked the law, using the time-worn defense that it offended the federal constitution. A longshoreman employed by the company in New York city was killed and a lower court awarded damages. The company insisted that the federal constitution was outraged, as that historic document declares that property cannot be seized without due process of law. The company included other reasons why the longshoreman's widow and children should not receive damages. Among them was tax on interstate commerce and violation of the federal compensation act, which applies to employees engaged in interstate commerce.

Judge Miller swept these defenses aside and held for the woman and children in a decision that was concurred in by his associates.

The court said: "Any plan devised by the wit of man may, in exceptional cases, work unjustly, but the act is to be judged by its general plan and scope and the general good to be promoted by it."

"No one has a vested right, under the constitution to the maintenance of the common law doctrine that the master is responsible for the acts of his servants, which doctrine may undoubtedly be extended or curtailed by the legislature."

"No one doubts that the doctrine of assumption of risk and the fellow servant doctrine also developed by the courts under different conditions than those now prevailing, may be limited or entirely abrogated by the legislature. It would not be a great extension of that doctrine for the legislature to provide that the employee should assume the risk of all accidental injuries, and if that can be done, it is certainly competent for the legislature to provide for the creation of an insurance fund for a limited compensation to the employee for all accidental injuries, regardless of whether there was a cause of action for them at common law."

"This subject should be viewed in the light of modern conditions, not those under which the common law doctrines were developed. With the change in industrial conditions, an opinion has gradually developed which almost universally favors a more just and economical system of providing compensation for accidental injuries to employees as a substitute for wasteful and protracted damage suits, usually unjust in their results either to the employer or the employee and sometimes to both."

Two other cases, involving the same points, were included in Judge Miller's decision.

Lansing, Mich.—The state supreme court has upheld the workmen's compensation law, passed by the legislature in 1912. While the court has interpreted several rulings of the industrial accident board, charged with the enforcement of the act, this is the first time the general purposes of the law have been supported by the state's highest tribunal.

Justice Steere's opinion, signed by every member of the court, is, in part: "It is to be recognized at the outset that workmen's compensation legislation of this class, based on the economic principle of trade risk in that personal injury losses incident to industrial disputes are like wages and breakage of machinery, a part of the cost of production, works fundamental changes in the familiar principles underlying and governing the doctrine of liability for negligence as heretofore applied to the relation of master and servant."

"But it by no means follows that this comparatively recent and radical legislation upon the subject, enacted to meet changed industrial conditions and afford relief from evils and defects which had developed under the old rules of law in negligence cases for personal injury of employees, violates the spirit or letter of our constitution."

"The policy, importance and propriety of this legislation, in its general plan and purpose, are not open to question and we do not find it subject to the constitutional objections urged in this record."

CAN'T RUN THEIR OWN BUSINESS.

Topeka, Kans.—Hereafter telegraph companies must ask the state public utilities commission for permission before they can discontinue offices in localities that furnish little business. The supreme court has upheld the commission's order to this effect. The companies, however, will continue to tell the public they have "the right to run their own business" whenever workers ask for better conditions or increased wages.

IRON MOLDERS RAISE WAGES

Joplin, Mo.—Officers of the Iron Molders' Union have negotiated a new wage scale and workers in this industry now receive \$3.75 a day.

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RECIPROCITY

What Does It Mean to the Worker?

The word "reciprocity" is, or at least should be, one of great purport to every unionist affiliated with the great American Federation of Labor, as this word stands for "equal mutual rights and benefits granted and enjoyed;" also an "interchange of action and relation."

This latter definition is the one the unionist should keep ever in mind when he bestows his patronage upon the merchant or tradesman of the city, as it is axiomatic that if we wish our organization to thrive and prosper—be we butchers, bakers, or candlestick makers—we must have the support and cooperation of our fellow unionists.

There is one trade that I wish to call attention to that is sadly neglected by some union men, as far as bestowing their patronage is concerned, and that trade is no other than the barbers. What sort of a unionist can a man be who will patronize a shop without the union card simply because the proprietor may, in his opinion, be a "better fellow" than his brother unionist who, above all things else, is upholding union principles by operating a union shop, and by so doing is aiding the cause of unionism—the cause that you and I stand for—a hundredfold more than the parasitic employer upon whom you bestow your patronage when you get "barbered up" in a shop that does not have on display a union card.

There is one shop in particular the writer happens to know of, situated a few blocks below the ball park, and in the midst of the places of employment of hundreds of union bakery workers, the patronage of which is nil compared to that which the shops in this vicinity receive that do not carry a union card.

The proprietor of this place told me that before he put in a union card, a few years ago, he employed three journeymen barbers, and the same number were kept employed until his patronage began to decrease, with the result that now he can barely find employment to keep himself busy, and all because the major portion of union men in this vicinity have thrown their support to the camp of the enemy.

I make mention of this one case, because I visit this shop and know whereof I speak.

Still there are many instances where the nonunionist merchant or tradesman gets the lion's share of the union man's patronage, while his brother unionist struggles along eking out a bare existence trying to maintain American standards of living and being true to a principle.

This certainly is a deplorable state of affairs that can and should be remedied, and so it behooves all men who are enlisted in the great cause of labor to think of the principles they are pledged to and give their patronage to their friends.

If the bakery workers would have the barbers purchase union baked cake they certainly should reciprocate and have their tenuous wants attended to in a shop that carries the union emblem. And what is true as regards the bakers and barbers applies to all other trades and callings engaged in the great cause of unionism.

So men of labor awake! Let the word "reciprocity" ever ring true, so that your "interchange of action and relation" may redound to the everlasting benefit of every person engaged in the greatest field of endeavor for the common good—the American trade union movement!

H. F. M.

MEXICAN MINERS WIN.

Phoenix, Ariz.—After a two weeks strike Mexican miners employed by the Consolidated Mining Company at Ray, this state, have returned to work. Wages are increased and thirty minutes for lunch while working underground is also secured. The company promises not to discriminate in favor of nonunion miners if the miners agree not to form a local in Ray, but may hold membership elsewhere. This has resulted in several hundred joining the local at Miami, in the next county. The miners are jubilant over their advance. Trade unionists who assisted these workers say the settlement is a distinct gain and the forerunner of future progress.

PIECE WORK CAUSES STRIKE.

Warsaw, Ind.—Employees of the Hugel Manufacturing Company are on strike because a new piece work scale has reduced wages from 50 to 75 cents a day. The former rates only ranged from 22 to 25 cents an hour.

WELL-KNOWN UNIONIST DIES.

Philadelphia, Pa.—William Young, sr., secretary-treasurer of the International Union of Elevator Constructors, died in this city after a three weeks' illness. Deceased was 63 years old and held the position of secretary-treasurer for nearly ten years.

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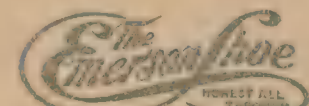
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SHIPPING MOVING HEAVY HAULING & ERECTING

CENTRAL LABOR UNION

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Meets Every Monday Night

Typographical Temple

423-425 G St. N. W.

Secretary's Address: 1325 E. Capitol St.

Telephone: Lincoln 3955

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JOHN GERMAN, Vice-President

JOHN B. COLPOYS, Secretary, 1325 E. Capitol St.

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ROSTER OF CENTRAL LABOR UNION

[Where not otherwise specified, meetings are held at night.]

Central Labor Union: Meets every Monday night at Typographical Temple.

Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month; first Saturday at 7:30, third at 9 p. m. Meeting place, Trades Hall, Secretary, John Welser, 518 South St. N. E.

Bakery Salomons' Union, No. 33: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. L. Canolite, 907 First St. N. W.

Barbers Union, No. 239: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Hammel's Hall, No. 936 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, Joseph Handlos, 655 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E.

Barbers Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Thursday of each month, Cadet Armory, 706 O St. N. W. Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman; Financial Secretary, Chas. Walker, 624 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.

Bartenders, No. 428: Meets second and fourth Sunday in each month, Painter's Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Francis J. O'Donnell, Grant Place N. W.

Beer Drivers, No. 234, and Stablenmen: Meets on the first Sunday of each month at 10:00 a. m., in Costello's Hall, Secretary, W. H. Schaeffer, 1404 E St. S. E.

Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month, at New Masonic Temple, Eighth and P Sts. N. E. Secretary, Wm. P. Kilroy, 817 North Capitol St.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Edward Fyhrman, 24 Quincy Place, N. W.

Bottlers Union, No. 251: Meets second Sunday of each month, Building Trades Hall, at 10:00 a. m. Secretary, W. H. Schaeffer, 1404 E St. S. E.

Brewery Workers, No. 118: Meets on the last Sunday in each month, at 10:00 a. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G St. N. W. Secretary, Frank Rom, 1134 Twenty-second St. N. W.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5: Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, C. W. Schaeffer, 48 Seaton Place N. E.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 122: Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple, Secretary, E. B. Byrne, 209 Wilkes St. Alexandria, Va.

Carpet Mechanics, Local 85: Meets third Friday of each month, Sixth and E Sts. N. W., Enloe Hall, Secretary, Chas. T. Krause, 1424 W St. N. W., Apt. 22.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets every Friday night, Costello's Hall, Secretary, Wm. P. Unban, 730 North St. S. E.

Cigar Makers Union, No. 1104: Meets every Saturday, 705 Seventh St. N. W. (Washington St. N. E. Secretary, Edwin Tiliou, 242 8th St. N. E.

Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of, Secretary, Edw. Northagel, 110 R St. N. E.

Electricity Molders and Finishers, No. 17: Meets first Thursday in the month, at Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. T. Noonan, 188 R. I. Ave. N. W.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10: Meets 419 Tenth St. N. W. first and third Fridays. Secretary, J. F. Herritt, Box 32, Arlington, Va.

Engineers, Hoisting No. 77: Meets every Friday, at 8:00 p. m., Hall S. E. Cor. Tenth and Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, Chas. H. Streng, 281 F St. N. E.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 99: Meets Typographical Temple, every Friday night. Secretary, A. W. Locke, Twelfth and B Sts. N. W.

Engraved Steel and Plate Finishers, No. 646: Secretary, C. W. Hise, 1016 Eleventh St. N. E.

Federal Labor Union, No. 14644: Meets Second and Fourth Friday, at Typographical Temple, month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, C. R. Paxton, Station K, Langdon, D. C.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12776, Plate Press Feeders: Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Gertrude M. McNally, 1715 Jackson St. N. E.

Firemen, Stationary, No. 63: Meets every Wednesday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, N. A. James, Hyattsville, Md.

Garment Workers, United, No. 11: Meets first and third Tuesdays, 811 E St. N. W. Albert Kason, president; Secretary, Max Kamber, 606 Seventh St. N. W.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Thursday of each month, Building Trades Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Albert Beer, 126 Todd Pl. N. E.

Head Carriers and Building Laborers, No. 21: Meets first and third Mondays, Cadet Armory, 706 O St. N. W. Secretary, Albert Beer, 126 Todd Place N. E.

International Molders Union: Meets every second and fourth Friday, Donohue Hall, 311 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, C. W. McCallister, 403 Twelfth St. N. E.

Laborers, Stone and Building, No. 46: Meets the first and third Fridays of each month, Eleventh and Q Sts. N. W. Secretary, Jas. Conners, 1632 Fourth St. N. W.

Lithographers Union, No. 12: Samuel E. Long, Secretary, 613 Florida Ave. N

The Trades Unionist

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

READ OUR ADVERTISEMENTS, PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS.

Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any man who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause.—President Gompers.

WITH A MISSION, WITHOUT A MUZZLE.

VOLUME XX. NO. 6

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1915.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

BREWERY STRIKE UNCHANGED STRIKERS DETERMINED TO WIN

The strike of the Brewery Workers, Engineers and Firemen entered into the fifth month of the struggle with both sides in about the same mood as on its opening day.

There were few who thought that this fight would continue as long as it has and the obstinacy on the part of the brewery proprietors is amazing to the rank and file of organized labor who in the past have been the only strong support that this business has had against the attacks of fanatical reformers. It is also poor business sagacity on the part of these same brewery proprietors to allow this struggle entailing the bitterness that it has to continue along to the nearness of the opening of Congress, for labor is now represented in this august body, and labor's voice will be heard and felt when it comes to excise legislation.

It must be said with great credit to these men who are on strike fighting for the maintenance of the first principles of organized labor that they are putting up a fight that all organized labor in the District should be proud of. Against the most abusive insults they can be found daily acting as pickets against saloonists who are so short-sighted as to continue to take the scab product of the local breweries.

The time has come when this fight should be made more the concern of every member of organized labor and up to the present time the only support that they have asked is that trades unionists should patronize only those places displaying the card which reads "UNION BEER EXCLUSIVELY SOLD HERE," but it is reported that there are a few members of organized labor who are patronizing places that are picketed and it should be the duty of true trades unionists to shame these brothers into doing their duty.

It has been rumored that a fight is to be made by those having this strike in hand against the renewal of the licenses of several saloon keepers before the Excise Board, and until a honorable settlement is made it is the duty of all trades unionists to patronize those places displaying the card "UNION BEER EXCLUSIVELY SOLD HERE."

ATTENDS CONVENTION.

Newton A. James, first vice-president of the International Stationary Firemen's Union, left for Cincinnati during the past week to attend their annual convention.

PEOPLE MORE THRIFTY

San Francisco.—According to reports by building and loan associations of this country, these institutions increased their assets last year more than \$100,000,000, making a growth of nearly 9 per cent over the previous year.

There are in the United States 6,612 building and loan associations, with a membership of 3,103,435 and assets aggregating \$1,357,340,036. This is an increase over last year of 183 associations, 267,902 members and \$108,860,897 in assets.

STRIKING WIRE MEN GAIN

Minneapolis.—Striking electrical workers report continued advances in their effort to raise wages. International President McNulty was in the city recently and conferred with his fellow unionists, who have secured the work of wiring several large buildings in process of construction.

WANT A STATE CONSTABULARY

Denver.—It is charged that corporate interests are preparing to have a "spontaneous" cry for a state constabulary start in various sections of Colorado. These corporations have brought the state militia into ill repute and hints of a cossack system are now being heard.

MARYLAND STATE AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CONVENTION TO BE BEST EVER.

Judging by the preparations that are being made for the holding of the Eleventh Annual Convention of the Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor, which is to be held in this city during the week of September 13-17, promises to be the best convention and most largely represented that this body has ever held. Prominent speakers on topics vital to labor's interests have signified their intentions of being present. The entertainment features will eclipse any heretofore given and ample provisions are being made to look after the comfort of the lady visitors who will accompany the delegates. The sessions of the convention will be held daily at Typographical Temple. All locals that are not affiliated with this body are urged to do so at once and be represented by delegates as matters of the utmost importance to organized labor as a whole will be considered at this convention.

PLUMBERS CONFER

Everett, Wash.—Uniform laws providing for sanitary plumbing and a consequent increase of health was one of the main subjects discussed at the convention of the Northwestern Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, held in this city. The delegates represented Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia. General Organizer Bruce said employers should join with the workers in this movement, which would benefit the people as a whole.

WANT FACTORY INSPECTORS

Atlanta, Ga.—Unionists of this State are urging the passage of a law creating the office of factory inspector to enforce statutes intended to protect the lives and health of working people. In an open letter to the State assembly, the Journal of Labor says:

"Some of the factories, mills and workshops of Georgia * * * there are conditions which appall an investigator and which shock the moral sense of any one who is not calloused by a criminal disregard of the health and morals of those who have been cast into the cauldron of cupidity."

PREVAILING WAGE LAW VOID

St. Louis, Mo.—The law providing for the prevailing wage rate on municipal work has been declared invalid by City Counselor Daues, and the claim of politicians that the act "is not worth the paper it is written on" has been verified.

The ordinance was passed by the municipal assembly (common council). Heads of departments were authorized to confer from time to time with trades union officials that the prevailing rates would be constantly maintained. Now it has been declared void by the city attorney on the ground that before its passage it was not submitted to the municipal board of estimates.

HIGHER RATES FOR LABORERS

Hazleton, Pa.—At the three-district convention of miners to be held in September, delegates from this section will urge a higher wage rate for laborers on outside work. The present minimum is \$1.65 a day. It is hoped this will be increased to \$2.

WAITRESSES WIN STRIKE

St. Louis, Mo.—Waitresses have won their strike against the Gem restaurants. The management has agreed to an eight-hour day and a wage of \$1.10 per day.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY BILL FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

AN ACT relating to liability of employers, and assuring compensation for injuries or death of certain employees, in the District of Columbia; providing for an Industrial Commission in said District and defining its duties; and providing for an appropriation to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Section 36. In addition to the compensation provided for herein the employer shall promptly provide for an injured employee, such medical, surgical or other attendance or treatment, nurse and hospital services, medicines, crutches and apparatus as may be required by the Commission in an amount not to exceed the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150.00). If the employer fail to provide the same the injured employee may do so at the expense of the employer. The employee shall not be entitled to recover any amount expended by him for such treatment or services unless he shall or someone in his behalf have requested the employer to furnish the same, and the employer shall have refused or neglected to do so. All fees and other charges for such treatment and services shall be subject to regulations by the commission, and shall be limited to such charges as prevail in the same community for similar treatment of injured persons of a like standard of living, and in case death ensues from the injury within two years, reasonable funeral expenses shall be allowed not to exceed the sum of seventy-five dollars (\$75). Provided, however, that if there are no dependents and the deceased employee leaves sufficient estate to pay same, all expenses of last sickness and burial shall be paid by said estate and not by the employer or insurance company or Commission out of the District Accident Fund, as the case may be. The Commission shall have full power to adopt rules and regulations, with respect to furnishing medical, nurse, hospital services and medicine to injured employees entitled thereto and for the payment therefor.

Section 37. Notice of an injury for which compensation is payable under this Act shall be given to the employer within ten days after the accident, and also in case of the death of the employee resulting from such injury, within thirty days after such death. Such notice may be in writing, and contain the name and address of the employee, and state in ordinary language the time, place, nature and cause of the injury, and be signed by him or by a person on his behalf, or in case of death, by any one or more of his dependents, or by a person on their behalf. The failure to give such notice, unless excused by the Commission either on the ground that notice for some sufficient reason could not have been given, or on the ground that the District Accident Fund, insurance company, or employer, as the case may be, has not been prejudiced thereby, shall be a bar to any claim under this act.

Whenever an accident occurs to any employee it shall be the duty of the employer to at once report such accident and the injury resulting therefrom to the Commission. Such report shall state (a) the time, cause and nature of the accident and injuries, and the probable duration of the injury resulting therefrom; (b) whether the accident arose out of or in the course of the injured person's employment; (c) any other matters the rules and regulations of the Commission may prescribe.

Section 38. Where an employee is entitled to compensation under this act he shall file with the Commission his application within thirty days together with the certificate of the physician, if any, who attended him.

Where death results from injury the parties entitled to compensation under this act or some one in their behalf, shall make application for the same to the Commission, which ap-

plication must be accomplished with proof of death and proof of relationship showing the parties to be entitled to compensation under this act, certificates of attending physician, if attended by a physician, and such other proof as may be required by the rules of the Commission.

Section 39. The Commission shall make or cause to be made such investigation of any claim, as it deems necessary, and upon application of either party, shall order a hearing and within thirty days after a claim for compensation is submitted under this section, or such hearing closed, shall make or deny an award, determining such claim for compensation, and file the same in the office of the Commission, together with a statement of its conclusions of fact and rulings of law. The Commission may, if it deems proper, on the written application of any party in interest, or on its own motion, require the claimant to appear before an arbitration committee appointed by it and consisting of one representative of employees, one representative of employers, and either a member of the Commission or a person specially deputized by the Commission to act as chairman, before which the evidence in regard to the claim shall be adduced and by which it shall be considered and reported upon with the right of either party to appeal to the Commission from the finding of said arbitration committee on all questions of law and fact.

If changes of circumstances warrant an increase or rearrangement of compensation, like application shall be made. No increase or rearrangement shall be operative for any period prior to application therefor.

Section 40. Any person who shall knowingly secure or attempt to secure larger compensation or compensation for a longer term than he is entitled to, or knowingly secure or attempt to secure compensation when he is not entitled to any, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars or imprisoned not exceeding twelve months, or both, in the discretion of the Court, and shall from and after such conviction, cease to receive any compensation.

Section 41. Any employee entitled to receive compensation under this act is required, if requested by the Commission to submit himself for medical examination at a time and from time to time at a place reasonably convenient for the employee and as may be provided by the rules of the Commission. If the employee refuse to submit to any such examination, or obstructs the same, his right to compensation shall be suspended until such examination has taken place, and no compensation shall be payable during or for account of such period.

Section 42. Should a further accident occur to an employee already receiving payment under this act for a disability, or who has been previously the recipient of a lump sum payment under this act, his future compensation shall be adjusted according to other provisions of this act and with regard to the combined effect of his injuries and his past receipt of compensation under this act. In case of the remarriage of a dependent widow of a deceased employee without dependent children, all compensation under this act shall cease, and further no widow or widower shall receive any benefits under this act where the marriage shall have taken place after the person entitled to benefits hereunder shall have been injured, provided there are no dependent children.

(Continued in the next issue.)

Note.—This bill, which is being presented at the suggestion of Bakers Union No. 113, is a proposed employers liability bill that is to be introduced at the next session of Congress, and is for the benefit of every wage earner in the District. On account of its length we are compelled to publish it in sections.

The best way to create a demand is by asking. Ask for the label and the demand will warrant the supply.

JUST EVERY-DAY LIFE

R. S. SUTTON.

Charles F. Trogner, late of Manila, P. I., is in the city.

William J. Dow has opened a law office in the Colorado Building.

Claude McDonald celebrated his 66th birthday Monday of this week.

Post cards are arriving from Live-on-the-Lake and Sober-up-on-the-Sound.

The Terminal Y. M. C. A. has fenced a pretentious athletic field to the east of the Union Station.

James M. Wiley, in company with his wife, is spending his vacation in New York State.

E. W. Blake, for several years field agent in the Department of Labor, was a G. P. O. visitor this week.

Capt. Dan Chisholm has purchased a residence at North Beach. This must be laid at the door of James McCormick, chief bally-hoo for this flourishing suburb.

George Ramsey has been reinstated as a copyholder. I am pretty positive every printer dropped from the rolls at the close of the last session of Congress has now been reinstated.

A lunch room on the G street side of the big office had its plate-glass windows destroyed in the storm of Tuesday night. It might be a good plan to lend this establishment, by patronage, a helping hand.

After reprinting a notice appearing in this column concerning George Nichols, the Baltimore correspondent of the Typographical Journal gives that gentleman's pedigree as follows: "xxxxxxx president; xxxxx home agent; xxxxxx delegate; home trustee elect; delegate elect."

Frank Pyne has an eye for "seeing things;" and I wouldn't give much for a man that didn't. In the demolition of the condemned houses in the Plaza section, to save the pressed brick, the window and door frames, the fronts are removed first. Mr. Pyne noticed a house on the corner, formerly occupied as a restaurant, still displaying the sign, "Open all night."

William Allison—the Allison that went to the Philippines—was an office visitor a few days since. After returning from the islands Mr. Allison goes into the Reno-Goldfield section, he plays the game on the right side of the table, and now starts for the Far Northwest, to embark in other financial fields. He reports "Judge" Ennis (in Seattle) as prosperous.

A birth notice in the New York Herald, with the request that Washington, D. C., papers please copy, states that the wife of William McCabe, of Chitague, L. I., gave birth to twins. First, you will ask how old is William. He was a cavalryman in the fights with the Indians at Pine Ridge, and that has been 40 years ago. To several members of the Washington Typographical fraternity cluster pleasant memories of chicken dinners Sunday afternoons in the Bladensburg marshes, where Mr. McCabe and his new wife had builded a home. On leaving the Government service "Mac" found employment in the editorial room of the New York Herald, and doubtless the happy scenes on the Potomac are being repeated on the Long Island shore.

HALF HOLIDAY FOR MAIL MEN

Toronto, Ontario.—Letter carriers are enjoying a Saturday half holiday as the result of orders by the Dominion postoffice department. The mail men were supported in their agitation for this reform by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. The order will be in force during July and August.

CHANGES IN THE G. P. O.

Appointments.

George M. Ramsay, compositor, reinstatement.

Patrick F. Ganey, probationary messenger boy, reinstatement.

Charles F. Trogner, proof reader, reinstatement.

Separations.

Mrs. Jennie A. Borst, skilled laborer.

Theodore H. Chunn, messenger boy.

Transfers, Etc.

Aloysius F. Burns, from helper, 35 cents an hour, plate vault section, to sheet metal worker, 50 cents an hour, engineer's section.

James H. Scott, from skilled laborer, 25 cents an hour, pamphlet binding section, to elevator conductor, 30 cents an hour, electrical section.

Henry H. Day, from skilled laborer, 25 cents an hour, ruling and sewing section, to watchman, \$720 per annum, watch force section.

John F. Scott, from helper, 35 cents an hour, to stockkeeper, 40 cents an hour, stores division.

Edward A. Newman, from skilled laborer, 25 cents an hour, to helper, 30 cents an hour, stores division.

J. Anthony Gallagher, from skilled laborer, 25 cents an hour, to helper, 30 cents an hour, stores division.

Albert H. Lester, from stockkeeper, 40 cents an hour, stores division, to office helper, 55 cents an hour, stores division.

Percy C. Ellett, messenger boy, office of superintendent of documents, from \$420 to \$500 per annum.

William K. Hauser, messenger boy, office of the superintendent of documents, from \$375 to \$420 per annum.

PRINTERS CALL ON UNIONISTS

Chicago, Ill.—Typographical union adopted a resolution inviting other trades unions to join with it in obtaining the services of a legal representative to watch the investigation into the Eastland disaster. The resolution declares the accident will go down in history as "one more charge against carelessness or incompetency," and that "every disaster of this nature in the past has resulted in a 'white-wash' for the offenders."

BREWERY WORKERS ADVANCE

Baltimore, Md.—Brewery workers have destroyed the possibility of a solid line up against their new wage scale by the American Brewing Company signing the new three-year contract. Wages of brew workers and drivers are increased \$1 a week. Bottlers will be granted an eight-hour day and engineers and firemen are given a ten-days' vacation annually.

TO URGE "SAFETY FIRST"

San Francisco.—A committee, of which Coroner Leland is chairman, is drawing up safety regulations for elevators. This committee is co-operating with the state industrial accident commission in its "safety first" campaign. Other committees are considering safety rules for boilers and engines.

AGAINST TENEMENT LABOR

Albany, N. Y.—A committee of the state constitutional convention favors an amendment to the organic act prohibiting the manufacture of goods in New York city tenements. This amendment would leave no doubt as to the police power of the state to handle this question.

FAVOR STATE PRINTER LAW

Atlanta, Ga.—Printers in this state are urging the Georgia legislature to pass a law creating the office of State printer.

BUTCHERS ORGANIZE

Tacoma, Wash.—Butchers in this city have organized and affiliated to the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR
Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys - Editor
Wm. H. Anglin - Associate Editor

Official Organ Central Labor Union, Affiliated with the A. F. of L.,
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ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE - - - - ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of its correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 6, 1915.

LABOR DAY AT THE BEACH.

Labor Day at the Beach this year will surpass that of last in a great many respects. The chairman of the committee for Central Labor Union has everything arranged, and nothing remains to be done but sell tickets and boost the crowd.

The Beach Co. has turned over everything to make this day a grand success for the Central Body. It now remains for the Delegates and the unions they represent to rally to their standards and make Labor Day 1915 one never to be forgotten by trades unionists in point of financial gain and numerical strength.

COTTON MILLS VS. COTTON CROPS.

If Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia would only lend his voice and the columns of his organ, the Atlanta Journal, decrying child labor in the Empire State, in the same tenor he does in protesting the right of blockade, Georgia would today be in the throes of a insurrection.

We do not believe Senator Smith wants war—he wants the cotton crop to move, whether into neutral or unneutral ports is of little concern to him, just so long as the mazuma for the southern staple is flowing southward.

If it takes war to do this, then war we must have, according to the Senator.

The Southern capitalist with cotton interests who slaughter thousands of children every year in cotton mills, and other industries dependent upon the fleecy staple, see no good reason why this country should stop short of sacrificing a few able-bodied men for dividends, when they have and are now sacrificing the flower of the land in the child of both sex for the same ends.

The Eastland, with its attendant horrors, was a few short gasps and all was over—merciful in point of duration.

The cotton mill of the south is a steady, slow, sure grinding to the death of little ones that never see a ray of sunshine throughout their benighted years.

We love to talk of the chivalry of the South—and this talk has been their stock in trade in hiding from view some of the dastardly deeds perpetrated by the wealth of the north operating in the south against these poor unfortunates who start upon their unchequered career at a tender age in the cotton milling industry.

THE POOR MIDDLE CLASS!

Two classes of persons need worry little about the high cost of living. These classes are not troubled by the summer heat. They will have a summer outing. The reference is to the very rich and the very poor.

Pity the poor "middle class man!" He is scorned by philosophers, ignored by the "upper classes" (whatever they are), and completely overlooked by the philanthropists. For the very poor, there are summer camps, and week-end outings. For the children of the poor, the summer glides along like a song, with excursions, and community picnics. Straw rides are arranged for them, and cooling drinks are brought to their very doors. Roof gardens, with low lights and music, are devised for these ultra poor, and the younger set are taught to dance.

Against all this no one would protest. But some time, some where, a newspaper may write a "sob story" about the family that has to worry along, say, on \$1,000 a year. Here is rare material. The writer will have to pass by the wash tub paragraph, for this family has its skimpy laundry "done out," and there will be no "unlighted, dark rooms."

For this family a new line of sobs will be needed. No automobile passes their way to take them to a free motion picture entertainment. No charity organization offers their children two weeks at a summer camp. No roof garden yawns for them. The high priced ones, and those where there is no price at all, are equally impossible. The former cost too much—in money—and the latter too much—in self respect.

So, pity the "respectable" man. The poor are faring pretty well. The milk (pasteurized) and honey of human kindness go forth to them. But how can one, if he would, lend a hand to the family that is "keeping up appearances?"—Washington Times.

Do not take life too seriously. You will never get out of it alive anyway.

Some of the ladies with their new clothes seem to have ignored the safety first injunction.

The man who buys an automobile on the installment plan evidently believes in paying as he goes.

A man seldom wants to arbitrate unless he is morally certain of his inability to lick the other fellow.

Holidays, of course, were devised for the sole benefit of office holders, school teachers and bankers—except Labor Day.

The best way to boost the label is by demanding union-made goods. It's a merchant business to supply the demand.

JOHN S. GARNER

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

BY JOE M. JOHNSON.

John S. Garner was born in New York City March 8, 1857. Of course the world might have waited, but it didn't have to, and it is a fact that he has roamed the earth and sailed the seven seas since that date.

And it came to pass that he learned the boxes in Hackensack (nudge)—that is, he learned all the boxes in Hackensack. After assimilating the significance of turning the nicks out he was taught the modus operandi of locating type lice. Being a youth of good mental grasp, he soon detected the difference between work and horseplay, and did some of each fairly well.

So that in the years of his novitiate there came unto him much of craft wisdom. So much, in fact, that he found his Hackensack environment a trifle cramped. He yearned for a broader field, and he got it. In the early eighties he kidded Bix Six into giving him a card, and his continuous membership record indicates that he has been sticking around ever since.

Many old-time printers remember the early eighties as being years fraught with great interest to the Typographical Union, and the man who worked in that day and still works in this day has a keener perception of the contrast than the man who simply reads about it.

But all days of all years have their sunshine and shadow, and the sunshine that came to the old-time printer wotted not of the face of the dial—sometimes it came to him in the afternoon, sometimes in the early evening, and sometimes in the "wee, sma' hours" of morning, but it always found him ready to enjoy it. It was just like Jack Garner to kick in at that interesting period.

In those days the printer squared himself in front of a pair of cases and practiced Ben Franklin's example of right-hand calisthenics. If he worked on a morning paper, all he had to do in the afternoon was two or three hour's distribution, preparatory to working from eight to ten hours at night. Those were the halcyon days—not.

A slight elevation of the right shoulder is noticeable in many printers. Jack Garner acquired his setting long primer in Hoboken.

In 1894 he was appointed a compositor in the Government Printing Office. He has occupied the various positions of compositor, job printer, imposer, maker-up, proof reader, and assistant foreman in the years that have come and gone since his appointment, and has managed to get by with everything that has been handed him—always in a serene and deliberate fashion. Jack is not impulsive.

There are many who fret and fume and worry because of an unholy ambition to outstrip their fellows and do the work of two men where the work of one only is required or expected. Such men are frequently a cause of worry to the foreman of the section in which they work, but no foreman in the Government Printing Office ever had a moment's anxiety regarding Jack. His efforts have been sincere, but conservative. Others may have impatiently champed the bit, but he has pursued the even tenor of his way, doing the day's work handed to him as though a stranger to the behests of the modern god "Rush."

Last year he presented to the Union Printers' Home a beautiful plaster cast of Benjamin Franklin, the same being the handiwork of Paul W. Bartlett, the Washington sculptor. Mr. Bartlett is justly famous, but visitors to the Union Printers' Home will be told that the bust of old Ben was the gift of "Big Jack Garner," a shirt-sleeved Jersey printer. If the fame of the sculptor catches up and fits in, all right; if not, nuff ced.

When Jack came into the night Proof Room of the G. P. O. as assistant foreman, he found a force of a hundred men, some of whom were strangers, but they are not strangers now. His course of conduct was such that he won the friendship of every man in the room and he still retains it. Not every man could have done that, but the fact that Jack Garner is one who did leads to the conclusion that he is constructed of a mighty good article of clay.

His service for the Government, however, has not been confined to the Big Print Shop. He was once in the United States Navy, and his discharge papers indicate quite plainly that his line of conduct was pleasing to that very exacting department of the Government. As a member of the United States Marine Corps he was assigned to duty on the Trenton, which was the last wooden man-of-war built by the Government. She was sent to the European station and made the flagship of that squadron, by virtue of which her Marine Guards became the guard of honor for the various crowned heads of Europe and lesser dignitaries who visited the ship while in foreign waters, and Jack Garner was one of the guard.

Among those who made ceremonial visits were the Prince of Wales and his brother, the Duke of Connaught; the President of France and Field

Marshal McMahon; the King of Portugal; the King of Italy; King George and Queen Olga of Greece; General Grant; and many others of less importance.

It was during Jack Garner's service in the Navy that General Grant made his tour of the world. Perhaps that doughty old warrior would have made the trip anyhow, but the fact remains that he went at that time. And thereby hangs a narrative of some historic moment. Now it is a well-known fact that since battleships, ordnance, and Marine Guards have been associate naval impedimenta, it has been a custom on board ship to engage in sunset drill at a time when the sun is popularly supposed to set. The features of the drill consist of the roll of drums, the presenting of arms by the guard, lowering of the colors, and the deep-toned boom of cannon. After that it is officially sunset. Late in the afternoon of a certain day the flagship Trenton floated lazily on the placid waters of the bay at Ville Franche. It so happened that General Grant's visit to the Trenton was in the midst of this interesting drill. The order given at a certain stage of the drill is "Sound off." The General stepped on deck of the Trenton just previous to this order, and the officer suddenly issued a substitute order—"Belay sunset." It was the second time in the history of the world that the sun was commanded to stop. Jack Garner and General Grant were eye witnesses.

Jack glibly mentions such ports as Southampton, Cherbourg, Lisbon, Gibraltar, Port Mahon, Barcelona, Marseille, Nice, Leghorn, Genoa, Naples, Athens, Messina, and Smyrna as being among the many ports visited, just as an ordinary stay-at-home might mention Glen Echo, Alexandria, or Giesboro Point.

P. S.—Many of his friends have the impression that in early life Jack was redheaded.

METAL WORKERS TO ASK MORE

Philadelphia.—At a meeting of executives of metal working unions it was decided that demands be made for a general wage increase. It was agreed that the local unions should present their demands at one time. It is probable that an eight-hour day will be included in the request. There was no strike sentiment at the meeting, the workers present believing that their demands will be conceded.

CONVICTS TO BUILD ROADS

Sacramento, Cal.—Starting August 8 officials will work convicts on road building. Several camps of nearly 100 prisoners each will be maintained. It is intended to apply the honor system at these camps. There will be no guards and the convicts will do their own policing, but the men will be selected who can be trusted. Credits will be given for good behavior.

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Dunbarton, - - - 32nd & O Sts. N. W.
Eastern, - - - 8th St. bet. F & G S. E.
Echo Park, - - - 14th and Spring Rd.
Empire, - - - 910 H St. N. E.
Empire Park, H. bet. 12 and 13 N. E.
Fairland Theatre, 19th and L. N. W.
Favorite, H St. North Capitol & First
Gayety, 9th St. bet. E & F Sts. N. W.
Georgia - Ga. Ave. & Park Rd. N. W.
Idle Hr. Park, N. bet. 32 and 33 N. W.
Leader, - - - 509 Ninth St. N. W.
Liberty Theatre, N. Capitol & P St.
"M" Street Theatre, M St. near 32nd
Maycroft Park, H St. bet. 6 & 7, N. E.
Meaders, - - - 8th & G Sts. N. E.
Mid-City, - - - 7th & N Sts. N. W.
Navy, - - - 8th St. bet. D & E S. E.
Olympic, - - - U St. bet. 14 & 15, N. W.
Orpheum, - - - 4th & C Sts. N. E.
Peerless Park, 3104 Georgia Ave. N. W.
Penn Air Dome, 9th & Pa. Ave. S. E.
Pleasant Hrr. Park, 12 and C N. E.
Princess, - - - 1112 H Sts. N. E.
Proctor Park, - - - Anacostia, D. C.
Raphael, - - - 9th St. bet. N & O, N. W.
Revere - Ga. Ave. & Park Rd. N. W.
R. I. Theatre, 7th and R. I. Ave. N. W.
Scenic Wisconsin Ave. & N St. N. W.
Senate, Pa. Ave. bet. 3d & 4th, S. E.
Standard Park, Bates, near N. Cap. St.
Stanton, - - - 6th & C Sts. N. E.
Tango Park, - - - 219 4th N. E.
"The" Park, 1st and Randolph N. W.
The Richmond, - - - Alexandria, Va.
Truxton Park, N. Capitol & Fla. Ave.
Twilight Park, Pa. Ave. 13 & 14, S. E.
Victoria Theatre, 7th & E Sts. S. W.
Zenith, - - - 8th St. bet. G & H, S. E.

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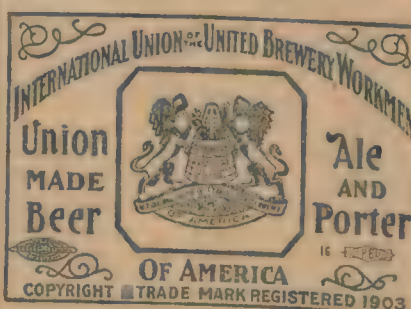
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BROCKWELL'S BITS

Government Printing Office Council of the National Union will not hold its regular meeting this month. Its next session will be that for September.

I learn with regret of the illness of Mr. Henry P. McCormack, one of the Printery proof room's well-known employees. Mr. McCormack is at Providence Hospital, and it is the sincere wish of his many friends and fellow-members of Columbia Union that he may soon be restored to health.

Among other scions of printer families who are making good headway in the business world is Mr. Walter S. Jenkins, son of Z. T. Jenkins, one of Columbia Union's best known members. For several years past young Jenkins has been the sales agent for the District of Columbia for the great Colgate & Co.'s soaps, perfumeries, and toilet articles. A few days since he was promoted by that company to the position of territorial manager for the New England States, with headquarters at Boston. He assumes his new and important duties on September 1.

In the Government Printing Office one day recently I met John R. Mickle, for many years connected with that establishment, but now and for some years past a clerk in the Department of Justice (and, incidentally, I am told by one who knows, among the best in that exacting service). Mickle was one of the first men I met when arriving in this city some years ago, and his friendly comradeship and fraternal guidance was a source of much pleasure in those days. Then, as now, he was whole-souled, jovial, and bubbling with active life. Many of those who were our familiars in those times have now disappeared, but "Riff" (that was the nickname by which we all knew him in the old job room of the Printery of that day) seemed so unchanged when I shook his hand the other day that his appearance did not seem like a bringing back of the distant past, but only the reopening of a most pleasant scene from yesterday. Certainly I am always glad to meet these comrades of the years gone by and am always delighted to know of their happiness and well-being, and this is especially true of those of the "Riff" Mickle type.

Prominent among well-known types of the Washington contingent who accompanied the Query Club of New York to the Los Angeles convention and other places of great interest was Thomas J. McDonough, of the monotype hand section of the Government Printing Office. Tom, who is quite a traveler, will cover much territory on this trip, the principal points being, in addition to Los Angeles during convention week and the big fair at San Francisco, Chicago, Denver, Union Printers' Home, Salt Lake, the famous big tree region, and the Grand Canyon of Arizona. Tom will make the return trip by way of St. Louis and Chicago, stopping in the latter city for a considerable visit with relatives. Mr. McDonough will be away from Washington about sixty days in all. A novel feature of the Query Club's party is the Big Six Band, of about 50 pieces, composed entirely of printers who are members of New York Typographical Union.

There will be a special meeting of the Washington Union Printers' Athletic Association at Typographical Temple on Sunday next at 3.30 p. m. As this will be the last meeting before the ball club goes on the trip to attend the annual tournament of the Union Printers' National Baseball League, all members ought to attend.

A few days ago I met my old friend Ambrose O'Keefe, a proof reader in the Government Printing Office, and for the first time in all my knowledge of the man he was seeking sympathy. He had just finished up about twenty days leave of absence, and the burden of having to return to the chase of the comma and other struggles of a "corrector of the press" bore the good man's soul down to a zero point. I gave him my "sym." He needed it and was entitled to it. He spent much of his time in crabbing and fishing while away from his work on holiday bent. All who are versed in the affairs of Swampoodle know that Ambrose is a great fisherman—a fact probably better known to me than any one else, for it hath been given to me to see the deadly glitter of Walter Sharp's baleful jealous eye when the gentle Ambrose or his loyal friends were telling of his prowess as a fisherman. However, that's neither here nor there; Ambrose is still alive, though my evening prayer and morning hope is that Sharp may never meet him unarmed and unprepared in a remote place, for the fierce champion of the streams is lean, nimble, and quick, while "Keefe" is almost too fat to forefend himself against such a foe with such a fearful provocation behind his anger. Even though O'Keefe is a fisherman of renown, a distinction that most

men are proud to bow to, there are places where he is not popular, and the whyness of the which is his almost uncanny skill in pursuit of things with fins. Some years ago it was his summer habit not only to whip the streams in his native New York wilds, but also to invade the contiguous domain of Canada, and thus his trouble—that is, his unpopularity. For two or three years the wily Ambrose safely brought his enormous catches from the other side without being checked up as to number, but finally the locals became so jealous that the game wardens took the matter up with the Dominion game warden, and this is what the law-makers did. There was no license for fishing in Canada then, but basing the depletion of the streams on Mr. O'Keefe's catches, a license tax of \$5 (O'Keefe vainly tries to make you believe it is only \$2) was placed on everyone who fished in Canadian waters, whether none, one, or a thousand fish were taken. Of course O'Keefe is not liked there, even if he is everywhere else. You must not expect too much good nature from those who are so kind-hearted as fisher people are supposed to be. There's reason in all things, and those people along that border line have got a real knock on Ambrose. Of course he never dares go there any more. "The Ambrose O'Keefe tax" (it is known all through that country by that name) is of too recent imposition and the question is entirely too warm a one for even a courageous Irishman to permit himself to take fool chances. Hence now Ambrose's principal fishing places are Chesapeake Beach and the Eastern Branch, with an occasional invasion of the Basin by the Speedway.

W. N. BROCKWELL.

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IRON BUSINESS INCREASES

Cleveland.—A local publication devoted to the iron and steel interests says that the demand for iron and steel for uses not connected with the European war is steadily increasing. This refers especially to automobile companies not catering to war business and large manufacturers of agricultural implements. It is stated that one of the largest independent concerns in the Pittsburgh district, now operating at 85 per cent of its capacity, believes that 70 per cent of its orders represent domestic consumption.

OIL WORKERS RETURN TO WORK

Bayonne, N. J.—Striking employees in the Standard Oil Company plants have voted to return to work on the company's promise to increase wages and consider other grievances. The workers are unorganized and are paid as low as \$10 a week. Many of them are skeptical of the company's promise that things will be righted within ten days and predictions of another strike are freely made. The company imported large numbers of gun men and made constant appeals for the State militia.

UNIONISTS DON'T FORGET

Detroit.—Ex-Police Commissioner Fred W. Smith can testify to the memory of trades unionists. Several years ago this gentleman used the police to break a strike of metal polishers. Believing the incident was forgotten, Mr. Smith recently announced his candidacy for the position of judge in one of the local courts. The unionists started a whirlwind anti-Smith campaign and when the votes were counted the ex-commissioner was 3,000 short.

SAYS REFERENDUM IS LEGAL

Chicago, Ill.—L. H. Strawn, acting attorney general of Illinois, does not take seriously the claim of Addison C. Harris, of Indianapolis, that the referendum can not be legally adopted in those states that originally formed the Northwest Territory, because it was provided that this area, when turned over to the Union, "should have a strict republican form of government."

The Indianapolis man made this statement at a meeting of the Wisconsin Bar Association, and Attorney General Strawn says:

"These chaps who speak at bar association conventions always feel that they have to startle their audience, so they spend long hours trying to dig up something sufficiently startling. This looks like it was intended for just such a purpose."

STEEL WORKERS ORGANIZE

Warren, Ohio.—A local of steel workers has been organized in this city and affiliated to the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

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PNEUMOGASTRICISMS

By "BILLY" ANGLIN.

Last Sunday, as the guests of Mr. N. G. Dudrow, Mr. J. F. Lillard, ye scribe, and Mr. Frank Vogel, who manned the machine, made a drive to Braddock Heights, Va., returning by way of Ridgeville for the famous a la mode dinner.

After a sweltering Saturday night we started just after the light had crept slowly up the sky. There was no dew to glisten on the leaves or spikes of grass, and the particles were prone to project heavenward, except the fruit, which was borne by its over weight to the earth.

The leaves in the stillness of the day fell into their natural curve with a quick but gentle motion, which imparted an appearance of life before the wind had laid its hand upon the pulseless sea beyond.

The birds in the wood saluted each other from the branches; insects in sonorous tones silenced with the honk! honk! of the machine, while an occasional hare, feeling "it am no disgrace to run when one am skeered" would jump from its hiding place and hit the trail, only to take to the tall timber and give something a chance to run that could run.

There were no clouds in the forenoon, and Old Sol poured a flood of dazzling light across the fields rich in cultivation by a proud people of a grand State.

Never has this writer, since coming East, seen such thrift—every house a home, every field in cultivation, while here and there and often stood the little temple dedicated to Him whose glorious creation we adore, and the punctillious people, as well as the place, made no mistake in conveying to our minds that therein lay the secret of the success of those men that are the representatives of our republican form of government.

And as we stood in the observatory on one of the knolls of the Blue Ridge range, where as far as the eye could see, there was nothing but fertile fields in the valley below, the ridge itself standing in constant vigil to serve its purpose against a foreign foe, and made one feel that an all-wise Providence had been particularly good to a people that really loved peace and pleasure, instead of plentiful profits.

Upon entering Frederick on our return, we saw the plate erected, which indicated the spot where once stood the home of Barbara Freitchie, though now a running stream. This reminded us of some of the historical adventures in connection with the place, every foot of which had been contested inch by inch, as well as to revert our literary muse back to John Greenleaf Whittier, who after the eventide of threescore years, gave us that beautiful bit of sentiment "John Brown of Ossawatimie" and depicted in glowing terms the heroism of Barbara Freitchie.

John Brown of Ossawatimie, they led him out to die,
And lo! a poor slave-mother with her little child pressed nigh.
Then the bold, blue eyes grew tender, and the old, harsh face grew mild
As he stooped between the jeering ranks and kissed the negro's child.

The shadows of his stormy life that moment fell apart,
And they who blamed the bloody hand forgave the loving heart.
That kiss from all its guilty means reclaimed the good intent,
And round the grisly fighter's hair the martyr's aureole bent.

We had just seen where the range divided at Harper's Ferry, and allowed the Potomac and Shenandoah to join hands in the same friendly alliance as the north and south, and to paraphrase:

Never more may you, Blue Ridge, the murderer's rifle hear,
Nor see the light of blazing homes fresh on the soldier's spear.
But let the free-winged Angel Truth their guarded passes scale
To teach that right is more than might, and justice more than mail!

We were impressed with the approach to Frederick. None save the soldier can tell in sacrifice what it meant to dislodge the enemy and march onto Frederick in those battle-filled days of the sixties. In our mind's eye we could depict Lee and Jackson triumphant, but withal yet chivalrous—characteristic of the people:

Up from the meadows rich with corn,
Clear in the cool September morn,
The clustered spires of Frederick stand
Open-valley'd by the hills of Maryland.
Round about them orchards sweep
Apple and peach and tree fruited deep.
Fair as a garden of the Lord
To the eyes of the famished rebel horde
On that pleasant morn of the early fall
When Lee marched over the mountain wall—
Over the mountains, winding down,
Horse and foot into Frederick town.
Forty flags with their crimson bars,
Planned in the morning wind; the sun
Of noon looked down, and saw not one
Up rose old Barbara Freitchie then
Bowed with her fourscore years and ten;
Bravest of all in Frederick town,
She took up the flag the men hauled down:
In her attic window the staff she set,
To show that one heart was loyal yet.
Up the street came the rebel tread,
Stonewall Jackson riding ahead,
Under his slouch hat left and right
He glanced; the old flag met his sight.
"Halt!" the dust-blown rebel shout came fast.
"Fire!"—out blazed the rifle blast.
It shivered the window, pane and sash;
It splintered the door, and flew about the

It rent the banner with seam and gash.
Quick as it fell, from the broken staff,
Dame Barbara snatched the silken scarf;
She leaped far out on the window-sill,
And shook it forth with a royal will.
"Shoot, if you must, this old gray head,
But spare your country's flag," she said.
A shade of sadness, a blush of shame,
Over the face of the leader came.
The noble nature within him stirred
To life at that woman's deed and word:
"Who touches a hair on yon gray head
Dies like a dog! March on!" he said.
All day long through Frederick street
Sounded the tread of marching feet:
All day long that free flag tossed
Over the heads of the rebel host.
Ever its torn folds rose and fell
On the loyal winds that loved it well;
And through the hill-gaps sunset light
Shone over it with a warm good-night.
Barbara Freitchie's work is o'er,
And the rebel rides no more.
Honor to her! and let a tear
Fall for her sake on Stonewall's bier.
Over Barbara Freitchie's grave,
Flag of Freedom and Union wave!
Peace and order and beauty draw
Round the symbol of light and law;
And ever the stars above look down
On thy stars below in Frederick town.

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[Where not otherwise specified, meetings are held at night.]

Central Labor Union: Meets every Monday night at Typographica Temple.

Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month; first Saturday at 7:30; third at 4 p. m. Building Trades Hall. Secretary, John Weber, 618 Sixth St. N. E.

Bakery Salesmen's Union, No. 33: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month. Typographica Temple. Secretary, J. L. Considine, 507 First St. N. W.

Barbers Union, No. 239: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Hammett's Hall, No. 986 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, Joseph Handlos, 655 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E.

Barbers Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Thursdays of each month, Cadet Armory, 709 O St. N. W. Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman; Financial Secretary, Chas. Walker, 621 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.

Bartenders, No. 428: Meets second and fourth Sunday in each month, Painter's Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Francis J. O'Donnell, 3 Grant Place N. W.

Beer Drivers, No. 234, and Stabblers: Meets on the First Sunday of each month at 10:00 a. m., in Costello's Hall, Secretary, W. H. Schneider, 1404 E St. S. E.

Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month, at New Masonic Temple, Eighth and P Sts. N. E. Secretary, Wm. P. Kilroy, 817 North Capitol St.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographica Temple. Secretary, Edward Fairman, 24 Quincy Place, N. W.

Bottlers Union, No. 251: Meets second Sunday of each month, Building Trades Hall, at 10:00 a. m. Secretary, W. H. Schneider, 1404 E St. S. E.

Brewery Workers, No. 118: Meets on the last Sunday in each month, at 10:00 a. m., in Costello's Hall, 810 G St. N. W. Secretary, Frank Rom, 1134 Twenty-second St. N. W.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 51: Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, C. W. Schneider, 48 Scanton Place N. E.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132: Meets every Friday evening at Typographica Temple. Secretary, E. B. Byrne, 209 Wilkes St., Alexandria, Va.

Carpenter Mechanics, Local 85: Meets third Friday of each month, Sixth and E Sts. N. W., Building Trades Hall, Secretary, F. Krause, 1424 W St. N. W., Apt. 22.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets every Friday night, Costello's Hall, Secretary, Wm. F. Umbau, 730 Tenth St. S. E.

Cigar Makers Union, No. 110: Meets every Saturday, 705 Seventh St. N. W. (Washington St. N. E.) Secretary, Edwin Tillou, 242 8th St. N. E.

Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, No. 110: Meets first and third Thursdays of each month, at Typographica Temple. Secretary, J. I. Noonan, 138 R. I. Ave. N. W.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10: Meets 419 Tenth St. N. W. first and third Fridays. Secretary, J. F. Herrierty, Box 62, Arlington, Va.

Engineers, Hoisting No. 77: Meets every Friday at 8:00 p. m. Hall, S. E. Cor. Tenth and Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, P. J. Nichols, 616 Fourth street northeast.

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The Trades Unionist

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

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Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any man who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause.—President Gompers.

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VOLUME XX. NO. 7

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1915.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

BREWERY STRIKE NEAR FINISH MEN EXPECT TO WIN DEMANDS

The strike in the local brewing industry is about to come to an end, is the prediction that is made by those who are in a position to know something about the inside workings of this long struggle, and the men will go back on the same terms that they have been working under for the past two years, a renewal of the old contract, all that was asked in the beginning. It has been rumored for some time that all was not peace and harmony amongst the brewery proprietors, and that one brewery acknowledged that they were beat, and that the time was approaching when Congress would again be in session, and that it would be better for the industry to establish once more harmonious relations with their work people if they were to have a fighting chance of preventing legislation that would wipe out this industry in this city.

While as yet no conferences have been held by the warring factions, it is whispered that they soon will be, but until that time actually arrives and until a complete settlement has been made satisfactory to organized labor, it behooves every trades unionist to continue to patronize those saloons displaying the card reading, "UNION BEER EXCLUSIVELY SOLD HERE," and after the trouble is settled to continue to give these places the preference.

While organized labor have responded nobly to the appeals that have been made of them in the bestowing of their patronage during this fight, there have been a few men who carry union cards, who have shown their thorough unfitness to have a card by brazenly patronizing places that have had pickets in front of the doors, showing thereby, that the interests of organized labor is with them but secondary. To these contemptible creatures goes out the scorn of the honest trades unionist.

It is with the greatest pride that the trades unionists of the District can look upon these men who have been out for the past five months fighting for the cause of labor, and, be it said to their credit, that there was but a few deserters from their ranks. The most flagrant desertion was that of the president of the Beer Drivers, Wm. Roberts, who, although he had been receiving in strike benefits the same amount weekly as he had been getting when at work, and who had been honored on numerous occasions by his fellow workmen, went back as a strike breaker on last week. He has by his act severed his connections with this organization for all time, and it is said that the men will not again work with this man.

To make doubly sure of an early termination of this trouble, it behooves every man in organized labor to exert himself in behalf of these strikers, and to make a special effort to not only himself, but have all his friends patronize only these places displaying the card which reads: "UNION BEER EXCLUSIVELY SOLD HERE."

MARYLAND STATE AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FEDERATION.

To the roll of unions affiliated with the Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor recently have been added the names of the Electricians, Plumbers, Upholsterers, Barbers, and the Girls' Union, the membership of the latter consisting of the Girls from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. To this list we have hopes of adding the names of the Painters, Machinists No. 193, and 174, the Moving Picture Operators, Photo-Engravers, Retail Clerks, Carpet Mechanics, Electrotype Moulders and Finishers, Garment Workers, Cigar Makers, Press Feeders, Pressmen, Printers, Sheet Metal Workers, Slate and Tile Workers, Steam Fitters and a fact all other organizations who are

at this time not so fortunate as to claim affiliation with the Maryland State and District body.

You, Mr. Member of a local, what would you think of a fellow-craftsman who did not belong to the union of his craft? Your opinion of him would certainly not rank high, for it is reasonable to suppose that by being a member of the union of your craft you have placed upon that union your stamp of approval. And to follow the same argument to its logical conclusion it is natural to assume that your opinion of an organization which did not belong to or affiliate with such an organization of organizations as the Maryland State is, and can be made to become, is correspondingly low.

This organization is practically in its infancy and has a great future before it, but nothing can be accomplished until the rank and file of the local unions in the city of Washington and of the State of Maryland take hold of it in the proper spirit and do what they can to make the end for which it was created possible. I have heard it said that the organization is used for the furtherance of the political aspirations of certain of its members. Now I want to brand that assertion as false, for one of the greatest and most heated arguments ever indulged in on the floor of a convention of this body was brought about by the effort of a misguided few, at the recent convention held in the City of Baltimore, during the latter part of August of 1914, to have the endorsement of the body for a friend of the faction mentioned. The action of the convention was that the Maryland State and District body would endorse for any position, political or otherwise, a trade unionist, but would not lend its aid to any faction by endorsing an individual, when such action might possibly be detrimental to the interests of some other member of organized labor, which to the non-partisan mind must appear as a fair stand for any organization to take. This action, if it was the only one to which we could point, should be sufficient to lay the ghost of politics, which has been charged to the organization in the course of arguments as to the activity thereof.

To all local unions in the City of Washington as well as of Maryland an invitation is extended to affiliate and send delegates to the Washington Convention which promises to be the greatest in the history of the organization, to the end that they may see for themselves the object of the body, what it hopes to accomplish and just how important to the men and women of organized labor is this body which has not a thought that is not for the better meant of the laboring classes.

J. L. C.

CHANGES IN THE G. P. O.

Appointments.

Mrs. Flora B. Smith, press feeder, reinstatement.

Mr. Aaron C. Selis, probationary messenger boy.

Separations.

Mr. James B. Huss, resignation.

TO REPRESENT C. L. U.

The Central Labor Union at its meeting on last Monday night elected William D. Clark, a member of the Plate Printers' Union, to represent them at the coming convention of the Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor convention, which is to be held in this city in September. The choice was made unanimously and shows the high esteem in which Brother Clark is held by his fellow trade unionists in this body. He will be a worthy representative and one that will bring distinction to himself and credit to those who he represents.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY BILL FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

AN ACT relating to liability of employers, and assuring compensation for injuries or death of certain employees, in the District of Columbia; providing for an Industrial Commission in said District and defining its duties; and providing for an appropriation to carry out the provisions of this Act.

If aggravation, diminution or termination of disability takes place or be discovered after the rate of compensation shall have been established or compensation terminated in any case, the Commission may, upon the application of any party in interest or upon its own motion, readjust for future application the rate of compensation in accordance with rules in this Section provided, or in a proper case, terminate the payments.

A husband or wife of an injured employee, who has deserted said employee for more than one year prior to the time of the injury or subsequently shall not be a beneficiary under this act.

In case of the remarriage of a dependent widow of a deceased employee without dependent children, all compensation under this Act shall cease, and further no widow or widower shall receive any benefits under this Act where the marriage shall have taken place after the person entitled to benefits hereunder shall have been injured, provided, there are no dependent children.

Section 43. If a beneficiary shall reside or remove out of the District and shall have been such non-resident for a period of one year, the Commission may in its discretion convert any payments thereafter to become due to such beneficiary into a lump sum payment, not in any case to exceed twenty-four hundred dollars by paying a sum equal to three-fourths of the then value of such payments.

Section 44. If injury or death results to a workman from the deliberate intention of his employer to produce such injury or death, the employee, the widow, widower, child, children or dependents of the employee shall have the privilege either to take under this Act or have cause of action against such employer, as if this Act had not been passed.

Section 45. Notwithstanding hereinafter or hereinafter contained, no employee or dependent of any employee shall be entitled to receive any compensation or benefits under this Act, on account of any injury to or death of an employee caused by a self-inflicted injury, the wilful misconduct or the intoxication of such employee.

Section 46. If it be established that the injured employee was of such age and experience when injured as that under the natural conditions his wages would be expected to increase, this fact may be considered in arriving at his average weekly wage.

Section 47. A minor working at an age legally permitted under the laws of the District shall be deemed sui juris for the purpose of this Act, and no other person shall have any cause of action or right to compensation for any injury to such minor employee unless otherwise herein provided.

Section 48. No compensation shall be allowed for two weeks after the injury is received except disbursements herein authorized for medical, nurse and hospital services and medicines, and for funeral expenses.

Section 49. The benefits in case of death shall be paid to such one or more of the dependents of the decedent for the benefit of all the dependents as may be determined by the Commission, which may apportion the benefits among the dependents in such manner as it may deem just and equitable. The dependent or persons to whom benefits are paid shall apply the same to the use of the several beneficiaries thereof according to their respective claims upon the decedent for support, in compliance with the

findings and direction of the Commission.

Section 50. In every case providing for compensation to an employee or his dependent, excepting temporary disability, the Commission may, if in its opinion the facts and circumstances of the case warrant it, allow the compensation to be paid in a partial or total lump sum.

Section 51. No money payable under this Act shall prior to issuance and delivery of the warrant or voucher therefor, be capable of being assigned, charged or taken in execution or attachment.

Section 52. No employer or employee who are subject to the provisions of this Act shall exempt himself from the burden or waive the benefit of this Act by any contract, agreement, rule or regulation, and any such contract, agreement, rule or regulation shall be pro tanto void. No agreement by such employee to pay any portion of the premium paid by such employer shall be valid, and any employer who deducts any portion of such premium from the wages or salary of any employee entitled to the benefits of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than two hundred dollars for each offense.

Section 53. The powers and jurisdiction of the Commission over each case shall be continuing and it may from time to time make such modifications or change with respect to former findings or orders with respect thereto as in its opinion may be justified.

Section 54. If an employee shall be injured because of the absence of any safeguard or protection required by the Commission, the employer shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to a fine of not less than \$50.00 or more than \$500.00 to be paid to the District Accident Fund.

Section 55. Any employer, employee, beneficiary or person feeling aggrieved by any decision of the Commission affecting his interests under this Act may have the same reviewed by a proceeding in the nature of an appeal and initiated in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and the court shall determine whether the Commission has justly considered all the facts concerning injury, whether it has exceeded the powers granted it by the Act, whether it has misconstrued the law and facts applicable in the case decided. If the Court shall determine that the Commission has acted within its powers and has correctly construed the law and facts, the decision of the Commission shall be confirmed, otherwise it shall be reversed or modified.

Upon the hearing of such an appeal the Court shall, upon motion of either party filed with the clerk of the court according to the practice in civil cases, submit to a jury any question of fact involved in such case. The proceedings in every such appeal shall be informal and summary, but full opportunity to be heard shall be had before the judgment is pronounced. No such appeal shall be entertained unless notice of appeal shall have been served personally upon some member of the Commission within thirty days following the rendition of the decision appealed from. An appeal shall not be a stay. If the decision of the Commission shall be changed or modified, the practice prevailing in civil cases as to the payment of costs and the fees of medical and other witnesses shall apply. Appeal shall lie from the judgment of the Supreme Court to the Court of Appeals as in other civil cases, and such appeals, shall have precedence over all cases except criminal cases.

(Continued in the next issue.)

Note.—This bill, which is being presented at the suggestion of Bakers Union No. 118, is a proposed employers' liability bill that is to be introduced at the next session of Congress, and is for the benefit of every wage earner in the District. On account of its length we are compelled to publish it in sections.

Central Labor Union, 7,000 strong, goes to Chesapeake Beach the first Monday in September. Don't forget.

"RECIPROCITY."

In a recent issue of The Trades Unionist I read an article on the above title, with reference to the request of the Bakery-Salesmen for the advocacy of home trade. True enough as the writer, probably some one who has not given the matter very serious thought, says, we should strive to do what we can to help one another, and no doubt he is willing to set an example, for he patronizes a barber-shop which has on display the "Union Card," and for this he should have the credit due, but, does he smoke union tobacco, have his printing, if any is needed, done in a union shop? Patronizing stores which keep open until long into the night or probably on Sunday? Is it a fact that he does really patronize the home industry as far as the Bakery is concerned? Is the label in his clothes? Is it in his shoes? Are these things done by him on his own account, or is he awaiting the opportunity to put "Reciprocity" into practice? Is organized labor or rather the doctrines of organized labor based on Reciprocity? Or are they based on that grand old "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you?" This last maxim is the one and only standard by which the man or woman of organized labor should be judged. Have you the conditions and are you doing what you can to secure similar conditions for your fellow-craftsman, or are you some of the drift which belongs to the organization of your craft only because you must, or cannot consistently get away from it? Reciprocity is alright as far as it goes, but according to my opinion we would get no where if we depended on reciprocity alone. Reciprocity, or action and reaction, or mutual obligation, seems to portend a payment for something which has been done, and to a great extent seems to me to have a foundation based in selfishness, whereas the real doctrine on which organized labor is based is to do for others what we expect them to do for us, and with this end in view all true trades unionists should determine that their course shall be straight irrespective of the course pursued by their fellows. The writer quoted in the article "H. M. F." I believe, bases the argument put forth on the fact that if the Bakery Workers expect patronage from the barbers or their friends, they should first see to it that their membership patronizes the Barbers. All well as far as it goes, but how weak any movement would be if based on this doctrine alone. The Bakery-Workers do and intend to continue to do for the other fellow what he can and trusts that then reciprocity will follow, but should it not, then the Bakery-Worker intends to do as he has done in the past, and that is to do for the other fellow as well as he can and trust to the future and hard work as well as timely arguments when possible, to convert the other to reciprocity, but in no case shall we wait for the other to do for us before we try to do for him. The writer of the article "Reciprocity" evidently did not think the matter of the bakery workers in a certain section of the city, patronizing unfair barber shops to the detriment of the union establishments in the neighborhood, of sufficient importance to notify any officer of their organization, yet that is the course he should have pursued, if only on the principle that he who is without error should cast the first stone. The writer in the article referred to, evidently does not know that on the books of Local Union No. 33, Bakery-Salesmen, there is a law which, if applied, will be the means of having imposed on the members he complains of, the sum of two dollars for each conviction of patronizing a non-union barber shop. This has been done in the past and will be done in the future, but in order to convict it is necessary to secure the evidence which will make such a course possible, and it is this evidence which he seems to have had that he should have given to the local involved before he indulged in a splurge which will warn

the guilty ones and may not have the result desired.

For the Barbers' Union together with all other organizations of labor the Bakery Workers have the highest regard, and we will do what we can to assist them to the best of which we are capable. But if any dereliction on the part of our members is noticeable, we should at least have granted to us the courtesy of having an opportunity of setting the matter right before notice of our weak-kneed members is given to the press.

All things must of a necessity have a beginning, and we are not altogether sorry that this matter should have been called to the attention of the organization, no matter how publicly, and if the matter complained of is stopped in this manner we will be grateful, and the barbers' union will be benefited, but past precedent shows us that this is not the correct manner of procedure. Our members are going to patronize union barber shops as well as other union establishments or they will be seeking employment at some other craft. Now we will continue also to request that in every or any store that has on display unfair bakery products, you will refuse to patronize such a store. If the proprietor does not think enough of your patronage to cast out of his stock or at least not to give a repeat order for such unfair and distasteful articles as we complain of, then for the love of trades unionism patronize some one who will. Make your purchasing power a thing to be reckoned with and all things are yours. As an example if all members of organized labor in this city were at this time patronizing establishments which sold "Union made beer exclusively," would the Brewery Workers long be in difficulty? Would there be printers walking around the streets idle, were all the printing needed by the residents of this city done right here in Washington? As members of some union have you not some influence to see that these conditions are remedied?

The work sent to out of town establishments enable the residents of the town patronized to pay their taxes which are imposed upon all of us in one manner or another, and the poorer the resident the greater in proportion is his tax, but how about the tax required by the powers that be where we reside? And if revenue or sources of revenue are sent outside our city where will we find the wherewithal to pay our part?

Evidently matter for serious consideration, and a strong argument in favor of home trade.

Yours for results,
JAS. L. CONSIDINE.

WAGE VOTE IS ORDERED

East Liverpool, Ohio.—Officers of the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters are submitting to a referendum wage advance resolutions adopted by the recent convention. At that time a proposition demanding a straight increase of 10 per cent was voted down, but many resolutions increasing wages in various branches of the trade were adopted. Final settlement for the two years, beginning October 1 next, will be taken up during September at a conference with the United States Potters' Association, the employers' organization.

MINNESOTA UNIONISTS MEET

Winona, Minn.—The thirty-third annual convention of the State Federation of Labor, held in this city, declared for a state insurance administered by the State and endorsed a movement looking to the repeal of the garnishment law. President Hall and Secretary-Treasurer Lawson were re-elected and Hibbing was chosen as the next convention city.

CITY LABORERS' WAGES RAISED

Everett, Mass.—The city council has increased wages of city laborers from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per day. The council refused to accept a report of its committee on finance that a two weeks' vacation for these workers is illegal. This order was passed.

The Trades Unionist

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Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys - - - - - Editor
Wm. H. Anglin - - - - - Associate Editor

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ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE - - - - - ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of its correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 7, 1915.

WALSH'S IMPUDENCE (?)

Speaking of the intolerable conditions disclosed by the Commission of Industrial Relations, Mr. Walsh said:

Whether or not the Congress of the United States is representing the people or are the hirelings of our industrial overlords will be proven by the action Congress takes upon the reports of the Commission.

Are we doing our best to bring about a better state of society? Let's hope so. I would that I will live to see the day when the workingman gets what he earns. When the law will be so broad that tremendous fortunes will not go from father to son. When it will be impossible to accumulate these fortunes which are a menace to the free people. And when a free people will awaken and establish a great democracy which will stand before the world true to the first principles of its creation.

WELL DESERVED—JUSTLY MERITED.

The appointment of Controller Downey to the Court of Claims bench is one of the judicial acts of giving credit where credit is due.

Mr. Downey has had to do with the interpretation of law where the interests of labor was involved, and of the many called his decisions alone stands out above the rest in striking contrast to strict interpretation of the letter of the law and its real intent; with the result that employees of the Government Printing Office receives yearly thousands of dollars that hitherto had been withheld in additional leave.

This recognition of judicial fairness has been brought about by a definite stand taken in regard to those things that affects the workers—those things that has been characterized by previous Controllers by vague and evasive multiplication of words when called on as an issue.

THE IDEA!

"Every suggestion of graft will be followed up with a view to purging the police department of the slightest evidence of corruption," is accredited to an official at the City Hall in Washington.

That's good reading; it has the proper ring to it, and like the sounding of any tocsin, its peal will be met with the hearty approbation of all honorable, law-abiding and liberty-loving citizens.

Of course every one is surprised that such revelations should come to light in the Metropolitan Police Department.

This time-worn "surprise" is getting to be a trifle dusty, when one casually reflects upon the expose of graft in other cities as well as in other walks of life.

It is to be presumed, however, that the members of the Metropolitan Police force are human, and such humans in other cities err—make mistakes—why be surprised when a human in the District goes wrong?

This facetiousness is ill-used upon an intelligent populace—a people who realize the gravity of the situation, being brought to the attention of the citizens, and it is to be hoped the Department, by one convicted of crime and under sentence.

It is significant to our minds that a majority of the scandals occur in official circles. The Police Department is no exception to other departments of government.

Irregularities are winked at, yea, acquiesced in until the attention is brought to it by a disinterested party, then everybody becomes conscientious and their scruples are given front page space in the probing story in order that the public may be lulled to sleep again.

WHILE THE SUN SHINES.

Much counsel has been expended upon heads of industrial concerns regarding their opportunities for amassing wealth during the present commercial conditions; little attention has been paid to the conduct of laborers during the same period.

The workingman shows a disposition to insist upon a share of the war profits, and does not hesitate to proclaim this wish. The machinists, for example, not only see a chance for better wages, but seem about to take advantage of the opportunity to insist upon an eight-hour day in all parts of the country. With that desire the public will perhaps be even more in sympathy than with wage increases, because working conditions in the metal industries, especially in Connecticut, the scene of the only strike so far, have been notoriously bad.

One coal producer points out another phase of the increased prosperity for the laborer and the skilled workingmen. He says the efficiency of the men, in a time of higher wages like this, is reduced by 25 or 30 per cent. This condition is especially prevalent among the unskilled laborers, who would rather earn the same money in shorter hours, or fewer working days, than increase their incomes by the extra chances now afforded.

If this be true it is worth thinking about. The more intelligent and thrifty workingmen should see to it that a campaign of education is conducted among their less foresighted brethren. Now that a time of prosperity for the laborer is here he should be made to understand that good meals, and shelter, for the time being, do not insure him permanent continuance of these blessings without a careful provision for the future.—The Washington Times.

PNEUMOGASTRICISMS

By "BILLY" ANGLIN.

As a rule, man's a fool; When it's hot he wants it cool, When it's cool he wants it hot, Always wanting what is not, As a rule, man's a fool.—Selected.

The melancholic days have come, and every one who does not care to engage in forced frenzied finance should hie away with a whiskbroom and paw the silks from the roasting ears. These whiskers from the corn creation, when attached to the roof of the mouth, can make a man imagine the looks of every known animal in Zoological Park.

A man can forgive his wife for house-cleaning or cooking pancakes, but silks in the corn impels one with a high sense of duty and a dark yellow grouch to let go of a sour cackle.

The average man is naturally at his best during the summer solstice. The warmth enables him to sustain high notes about the weather, and he never becomes truly happy until every one else is made miserable. During the cold months he is apt to draw comparisons of the winter of 1857 as being a hot wave compared to what is just ahead.

The dog days are likewise with us. During this period the hottest day will be selected to concoct that non-intoxicating mixture which is used to stimulate the appetites of people who are ready to adjourn after the third course—jelly.

This wabbly and infirm piece of goods, with thick, hand-turned legs, is eaten whenever there is company at the house. It's made in variegated colors, and on this account vies with the revolving vinegar cruet as a table decoration.

It's a genuine pleasure to a suburbanite to have the season's pack of crabapple jelly and seen all of it eaten by his city-folk friends and then await the judgment day with mixed feelings of pleasure and pain.

One of our most intimate friends, one day last summer, was served with a saucer in a composed and fluent manner, and it accidentally slipped off and left emblazoned red footprints on his shirt front. He, too, had been in his time a slack rope walker, but lacked the delicacy and judgment to transfer a cross section of crabapple jelly to the mouth while mingling in conversation.

We do not put ours up in single mouthful glasses. Personally, we do not eat jelly away from home because we don't know what's in it; and we don't eat it at home because we do know what's in it. It seems to be a part of the process to include everything that gets in the way. That's why some home-made jelly has to be kept under a lock and key.

When practicing physical therapeutics we prescribe jelly to pad the human backbone. Some professional vote-buyers find it very useful in political crises, as it enables a man to tell the band-wagon from the hearse.

The average political backbone, especially of ward healers and government employees (who has acquired a vote in a contiguous county to the District) is composed of 9 parts jelly and 1 part sea foam, which gives it its positive and fearless character.

THE G. P. O. AT THE P. P. I. E.

P. P. I. E. stands for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition and you will see those magic letters on everything in "Frisco" and on the exposition grounds, even to the numerous refuse receptacles that invite you to be tidy at every turn.

The Washington visitor who wanders through the miles and miles of exhibits—whirling wheels and buzzing looms, wonderful woods, shimmering silks and glowing gems, Oriental tea rooms, luscious fruits and giant grains, etc.—comes upon Uncle Sam's world-famous initials with the joy of a long-time friend. For every Exposition building has its United States exhibit, arranged attractively and more or less extensively, according to the funds allowed by the powers that be, and under the benign care of some worthy Washingtonian.

The Palace of Liberal Arts is the banner United States building, more than one-fourth of its floor space, or some 66,000 square feet, being devoted to its exhibits. Over near one corner, as modestly retiring as the wayside violet, the Government Printing Office upholds its title of the "biggest and best."

Mr. Timothy Shea is the man behind the show (or rather the desk) and makes the visitor feel right at home. Everybody is welcome, Washingtonians particularly are welcomed, and anybody from the G. P. O. is taken right into a thirty-third-degree fellowship without further credentials and given two chairs. Capt. D. V. Chisholm, superintendent of work, is the official representative in charge of the exhibition and attended to its initial selection and arrangement at the Washington end, but the genial Mr. Shea is the whole works out there, though classified as "Agent" on the official register.

Public Printer Ford and Captain

"Dan" were out for awhile in May and saw to it that the wheels were well greased and in running order.

Mr. Shea came over the Panama Canal, when he arrived, and was 27 days in doing it. Then, he says, it rained for three months after he reached Frisco and he wondered daily who had "wished it on him." But behind the clouds the sun was still shining and it has been shining ever since, so Mr. and Mrs. Shea are both glad they came, now.

"But sure," says Mr. Shea, "I do get that lonesome some days that I have to go around and shake hands with 'the boys' here to feel at home again."

And sure enough, a goodly number of "the boys" are here, from the Public Printer himself down. Splendid pictures they are, too! Mr. Ford stands alone and supreme, as is right and proper, and is again pictured with the heads of the "Front Office." Then come groups of the "Bosses"—the superintendents and foremen of the various branches—bindery, foundry, document, press, and proof rooms, job, hand, and Record divisions, etc. And, lastly, are shown many large and fine pictures of "The Works" in working hours, showing many of "the boys" and some of the girls, engaged in every branch of the G. P. O.'s varied industries.

The "Mono" and "Lino" typists are pictured clicking away; the bindery experts are seen paging, stitching, etc.; the pressmen and proofreaders are right "on the job," and so on, throughout the entire force, giving a very good idea of the work and the workers.

The exhibit also consists of numerous glass cases filled with specimens of the big Printery's turnout, showing what they do there and how they do it, the bindery work being especially attractive. The bindery, by the way, walked away with all the prizes, receiving the highest gold medal for the finest specimen of work done in that line, and several other prizes.

Right beside the Government Printing Office space at the P. P. I. E. is the very interesting and instructive exhibit of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, in charge of Mrs. E. A. Hutchinson, whose husband, "Hutch," is a well-known printer and recently a member of the G. P. O. force. Mrs. Hutchinson looks as though both the climate and the job agree with her, for she is as blooming as the California flowers, being greatly improved in health by her coast sojourn.

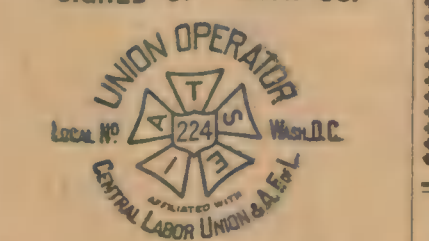
There is much more to be told of both Mrs. Hutchinson's unique department and Mr. Timothy Shea's typographical kingdom which would be interesting to the craft, but space is not spacious in The Trades Unionist.

Besides, every one who is really interested in the G. P. O. will go to see its really interesting exhibit and Mr. Shea, when they go to the Pan. Pac. (as they call it on the coast), and if they are not fortunate enough to go, why then they will never know how much has been left out.

VIRGINIA KING FRYE.

Don't forget the C. L. U. goes to Chesapeake Beach on Labor Day. A genuine outing.

THESE PICTURE THEATRES HAVE "SIGNED UP" WITH US.



Angelo, - - - 14th & Q Sts. N. W.
Apollo, - - - H St. bet. 6 & 7, N.E.
Aragon Airplane, Md. Ave. 8 & 9, N.E.
Arcade (Theatre and Park, 14th and Park Road.

Avenue Grand, Pa. Ave. bet. 6 & 7, S.E.
Belmont, - - - 14th & V Sts. N. W.
Blue Mount, - - - 26th & M Sts. N. W.

Carolina, 14th & N. Carolina Ave. S.E.
Central Park, - - - 9th St. G & H N. W.
Chelsea, M St. 19 & 20, N.W. (colored)

Cirele, - - - 2105 Pa. Ave. N. W.
Colonial Beach, - - - Colonial Beach.
Crandall, - - - 9th & E Sts. N. W.

Dixie, - - - 8th & H Sts. N. E.
Dumbarton, - - - 32nd & O Sts. N. W.
Eastern, - - - 8th St. bet. F & G S. E.

Echo Park, - - - 14th and Spring Rd.
Empire, - - - 910 H St. N. E.
Empire Park, H. bet. 12 and 13, N. E.

Fairland Theatre, 19th and L N. W.
Favorite, H St. bet. E & F Sts. N. W.
Gayety, Ga. Ave. & Park Rd. N. W.

Idle Hr. Park, N. bet. 32 and 33 N. W.
Leader, - - - 509 Ninth St. N. W.
Liberty Theatre, N. Capitol & P St.

"M" Street Theatre, M St. near 32nd
Mayeroff Park, H St. bet. 6 & 7, N.E.
Meaders, - - - 8th & G Sts. S. E.

Mid-City, - - - 7th & N Sts. N. W.
Navy, - - - 8th St. bet. D & E, S. E.
Olympic, - - - U St. bet. 14 & 15, N. W.

Orpheum, - - - 4th & C Sts. N. E.
Penn Air Dome, 9th & Pa. Ave. S. E.
Pleasant Hrr. Park, 12 and C N. E.

Princess, - - - 1112 H Sts. N. E.
Proctor Park, - - - Anacostia, D. C.
Raphael, - - - 9th St. bet. N & O, N. W.

Revere, - - - Ga. Ave. & Park Rd. N. W.
R. I. Theatre, 7th and R. I. Ave. N. W.
Senic Wisconsin Ave. & N St. N. W.

Senate, Pa. Ave. bet. 3d & 4th, S. E.
Standard Park, Bates, near N. Cap. St.
Stanton, - - - 6th & C Sts. N. E.

Tango Park, - - - 219 4th N. E.
The Park, 1st and Randolph N. W.
The Richmond, - - - Alexandria, Va.

Truxton Park, N. Capitol & Fla. Ave.
Twilight Park, Pa. Ave. 13 & 14, S. E.
Victoria Theatre, 7th & F Sts. S. W.

Zenith, - - - 8th St. bet. G & H, S. E.

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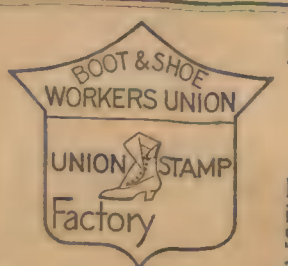
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BROCKWELL'S BITS

New York Typographical Union has 42 guests at the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs, I am told.

Cornelius A. Connor, a much esteemed member of the proof room chapel of the Printery, has been absent from his desk for about two weeks past due to a rather severe illness. "Con" is deservedly popular among his collaborators of the union both at the Printery and among the "downtowners," and all will be pleased to know that he is growing better every day and will soon be entirely well.

A good place to go next Sunday—Typographical Temple. Columbia Union's regular monthly meeting takes place at that time.

Philip W. Wiley, of the proof room of the Government Printing Office, recently returned from Durham, N. C., where he was called to attend the funeral of his sister, Mrs. C. M. Hutchings. The deceased was well known in this city, where she had visited on several occasions, and her death, after a long and painful illness, will be a source of regret to the many friends she made here.

Mr. James A. Scott, a veteran employee of the Government Printing Office proof section, and one of the oldest members of Columbia Union, is spending his vacation among farmer relatives in Iowa, and letters to Mr. H. A. Nothnagel, his side partner in the office, show that he is having an excellent time and will extend his visit considerably beyond the usual thirty days.

D. J. Roberts tells me that he recently saw this sign on a business place on Ninth Street near Florida avenue: "First-class job printing done here; also shoe repairing." I have often heard printers called "shoemakers," but this is the first case that I recall where the title was so candidly and gloriously admitted.

To Mr. D. L. Mackley, of the job room of the Government Printing Office, I am indebted for the perusal of a letter from Miss Edith Hawk, a few years back a compositor in the National Printery. "When you see Mr. Brockwell," says a paragraph in the letter, "tell him 'thank you' for me and urge him to not weary in his correspondence for the Typographical Journal. Sometimes I have been tempted to write to him and tell him how I tear off the wrapper and turn the pages to find Washington without pausing to take off my hat. Those familiar names sound good to me, and I am bound to run over some time to see them again before I get too decrepit to travel—maybe next year, if walking is good. I am contented to be here" [in Columbus, Ohio]—"I may say quite happy—but a big chunk of me reaches back that way at times. There are some mighty good folks over there."

A section of the "Printers' Antipathetic Club" is what Harry O'Donnell calls a photograph which he showed me a few days ago. In reality it is a group of what this city knows as the "wanderlusters," but the large number of printer folks who joined that movement is so noticeable that the first title here printed seems entirely appropriate. The picture (which is that of the hikers at Sligo Branch on July 4) shows the faces of several well-known printers, among these being Arthur McMillan, Harry O'Donnell, and "Judge" Everts, all much devoted to the walking business, especially the "Judge," who is a pioneer hereabouts in the theory of printers taking lots of exercise, and whose example is now being followed by so many, much to their advantage. The habit of walking for printers is a most excellent one, and one which this writer can not too heartily recommend, both from observation and experience. Walk to work, walk to the ball game (if you have the price of admission), walk to church, walk to the theater—walk to all places possible. Besides improving your health, it will save lots of nickels that the street-car companies are not bound to have and which you can profitably use.

W. N. BROCKWELL.

BAKERY-SALESMEN.

Bakery Salesmen's Local Union No. 33, wishes to extend to all members of organized labor and their friends, as well as the general public, who attended their Sixth Annual Excursion on the 27th of July, their heartfelt thanks for the assistance rendered in making the day one long to be remembered in the annals of the organization.

The event was held at Marshall Hall and was spoken of by the throngs present as one of the cleanest affairs ever held in the grounds of that popular excursion resort. So many people were among the guests of the local on that date that it was necessary to have an extra trip to accommodate them, and this also was spoken of favorably by those who appreciated the fact that

they were not compelled to herd like cattle in order to save the expense of an added trip on the return home.

The weather man also was good to us as the brand of his particular commodity could not have been improved upon if we had ordered it especially made for us.

Quite a good many athletic events were held for the benefit of the young and near young and this part of the fun was finished by a race open only to the members of the Committee in charge of the running events, the same being won by our nimble legged President German who, getting off in the lead, was never headed and breezed across the line an easy winner of the one "bone" offered as a prize.

Every one had a good time, all praised the manner in which the affair was conducted, and by reason of this Local Union No. 33 went several notches higher in the estimation of those present than we had been held before and we were always considered as having delivered the goods when it came to organization and individuality. For all of which we are truly thankful, and only await the opportunity to reciprocate in like manner, to those who believe in us and stand by us during times good and bad.

A special meeting of the Union will have been held when this issue goes to press, for the purpose of considering a new wage scale agreement, which will be submitted to the merchant bakers individually for their signature, which procedure is a bit different from action in the past as the agreement has always been submitted to the Merchant Bakers Association, but by reason of the fact that the Merchant Bakers of the City of Washington disclaim the existence of such an organization, the boys reason and justifiably so that there can be no reason for considering what does not exist.

JAS. L. CONSIDINE.

JUST EVERY-DAY LIFE

H. S. SUTTON.

W. S. Tappen is in the Homeopathic Hospital.

S. H. Willey is "subbing" for Secretary Seibold.

Charles S. Dennison is sending in post cards from Canada points.

Add the name of Levi Brown to your list of automobile purchasers.

A son of Edward W. Morecock is a cadet with the naval squadron in San Francisco Bay.

Charles B. Huse, acting under the advice of his physician, will remain several weeks at the seashore.

A tip for some Washington publisher: A real estate firm in Winchester, Pa., issue with their catalogue a road map of that vicinity, showing battlefields, etc.

Isadore Strauss, a former employee of the G. P. O., is now president of the company publishing the American, the printers' paper at New Orleans.

Frank Hatley returns from a visit to New York, in which city he met Frank Sweetman, William Leeper, Joe Farwell, and other members of the Washington contingent.

From a copy of the Arrow, issued from the Carlisle Indian School, I learn that a number of the students are employed by the Ford Company at Detroit during their vacation.

An innovation in printing in New York City takes place with the erection of a 22-story building near the Terminal Station, in which will be housed a number of firms from various sections of the city.

Assistant Commissioner E. B. Merritt is engaged in the meritorious work of keeping the 6,000 Indians on Uncle Sam's pay roll on the water wagon. A strong circular is followed by cards and pledges. The immediate supervision of the work will be from the Denver office of the Indian Bureau.

Enough craftsmen have purchased autos to form a pretensions club. Take in machinists, bookbinders, and pressmen, the requisites to membership being the holding of a current card in an allied trade and possess an auto. Many ex-craftsmen, dentists, lawyers, and doctors, would, I believe, become members. The advantage would be in the fact there would be no overcharge for parts or repairs if 300 possible patrons were made aware of that fact the following day. Protection in this direction and others could be secured for \$1 a year.

PRESSMEN ORGANIZE

Muskegon, Mich.—A local of pressmen and press assistants has been formed in this city through efforts of Organizer Vickery. This official is assisting in building up the locals of his craft in Kalamazoo and Battle Creek.

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New Spring and Summer Suitings

The Latest Novelties of the Season . . . \$18.50

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PASTIME PARAGRAPHS.

By CYCLE.

Increased water rent is the reward for well-kept lawns.

The politicians now have their thumbs on the public wrist.

There is a shaking up of the Washington police force just now. "Stand back!"

There is something about a newly-installed gas-meter that always excites suspicion.

People fool themselves when they look at the pictures and imagine they have learned all about war.

The warring nations covet our good will but are slow to apologize when they tread upon Uncle Sam's corns.

Rivers of blood will dry up and disappear, but the rivers of tears will flow on and on until wars shall be no more.

People with not enough judgment to umpire an alley game of baseball are telling what they would do if they were in President Wilson's shoes.

Anyhow, the weather man has points to his credit over those who repeatedly disappoint us by giving wrong dates for the ending of all things earthy.

It seems that the bull moosers have some paraphernalia which must be appraised at full value as the first step in considering the terms of surrender.

The cheers from the bleachers by the "neutral" fans have increased in volume ever since the Kaiser started on his career of murder, arson, and rapine.

If England will treat us fairly now we will not refer to the time when she burned the White House and the bridge which spanned the Eastern Branch.

It is reported that Gen. Villa recently told the United States to go to —, but before we could get inside our asbestos suits he had changed his mind. Fickle Villa.

To be awakened from sound sleep by a clarinet, in the hands of a new beginner, has about the same disquieting effect as when the midnight intruder goes fooling around the front-door lock.

Profits which accrue to the manufacturers of war materials are sacred. Those who do the work are supposed to remain quiet as to wages and furnish the patriotism when it comes to fighting. Glory!

Employees of the Government Printing Office, without exception, are pleased to know of Controller Downey's appointment to the Court of Claims bench, which is a recognition of the spirit of judicial fairness which has characterized his every decision as Controller. His departure would occasion regret but for the fact that this just man has earned, and is to receive, the designation of "good and faithful servant."

Scribe Sutton's appeal to the eating public to patronize the lunch-room, near the G. P. O., which recently suffered the loss of a plate glass front, by wind storm, has raised the question as to whether the damage was by reason of the wind or whether (as seems more plausible) it was not the result of pressure brought to bear while Sutton pressed his "face against the pane," and the appeal for help is made as an easy mode of restitution.

135-LB. LAD WHIPS 200-LB. MAN.

SCENE: Columbia Theatre (gallery), back of the moving-picture machine booth.

Bob Birchett, a union picture machine operator, employed by a local film exchange, was sent to the Columbia to ascertain the cause of that exchange's film not running properly on the Simplex machine used there. The top sprocket was discovered out of adjustment, and, at the request of the Columbia operator, Bob was attempting to adjust it, when—Mr. George Mann, lessee of the theatre walks into the booth, and demands in loud and profane language what these men were doing; he wasn't going to have the union operators putting his machines on the bum, and didn't want any union operators around his booth anyway. He ordered Bob and his fellow operator (who went there with him) to get out and stay out.

Bob, who is a right quiet sort of a chap, replied to Mr. Mann, that he needn't be afraid that he would come into his booth again, for he would not go into a booth to work for him anyway, and then Bob walked out of the booth. Suddenly he heard Mr. Mann say, "Who the — are you talking to," and turned in time to see Mr. Mann take off his glasses, lay them

down with his hat, and come at him with a swinging of fists.

Then it happened. Bob weighs about 135 pounds; Mr. Mann, considerably over six feet tall, weighs at least 200 pounds, and is said to be quite some athlete, often frequenting the Y. M. C. A. "Gym." Bob is pretty clever with his Dukes, and is also quite some wrestler; and that is how it happened.

As before said, Mr. Mann swung at Bob—Bob ducked and landed a straight on Mann's jaw. It wasn't much of a blow, but Mann's eyes glazed and he turned white, and Bob caught him and held him up against the wall to keep him from falling. As Mann came back to his full senses he again attempted to get at Bob, who let him have both fists in the face at once. Then Mann grabbed Bob in the groin; Bob put his left around Mann's neck and placed numerous right jabs on Mann's face and body until Mann released his hold; then Bob turning suddenly took Mann off his feet and threw him on his head, where he held him while he resumed punching and laughing at Mann until Mann admitted he had had enough.

It seems that Bob didn't pay much attention to Mann's profane abuse of him, but he did object to being rough housed by a big blusterer.

Several exhibitors and exchange managers are reported to have shown unusual glee at the news of the bout; but Bob is rather severely criticised for not making a more thorough job of it. We have only one regret in this matter—that we didn't see it.

Mr. Mann will realize hereafter that the gentlemanly conduct he doubtless expects of the Union Operator would equally become himself. Union Operators try to act fairly and courteously towards their employers and others as well, but bull-dozing and blustering on the part of the Mr. Mann kind of men usually begets trouble.

Perhaps the Columbia Theatre management has by this time got enough of Mr. Mann, and will hereafter insist that only competent Union Operators work in their theatre, just as the best of Washington's Photo-Play Theatres do. Ask the management of the theatre you patronize if he does not get good results from his Union Operators.

NEED FOR ORGANIZATION

Topeka, Kans.—Writing in the Daily Capital, Clyde O. Tessner makes this point:

"How is this for prosperous Kansas? Statistics show that in the canning and preserving industries in this state 77.47 per cent of the employees receive less than \$10 per week, 15.48 per cent receive less than \$6 per week, and of those who receive less than \$10 per week 62 per cent are men and 38 per cent are women and children. Their working time averages but little less than ten hours per day. Are we not badly in need of federal labor unions?"

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CENTRAL

LABOR UNION

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Meets Every Monday Night

Typographical Temple

423-425 E St. N. W.

Secretary's Address: 1325 E. Capitol St.

Telephone: Lincoln 3855

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ROSTER OF CENTRAL LABOR UNION

(Where not otherwise specified, meetings are held at night.)

Central Labor Union: Meets every Monday night at Typographical Temple.

Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month; first Saturday at 7:30; third at 4 p. m. Building Trades Hall, Secretary, John Weber, 518 Sixth St. N. E.

Bakery Salesmen's Union, No. 33: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. L. Considine, 907 First St. N. W.

Barbers Union, No. 239: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Rammel's Hall, No. 936 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, Joseph Handlos, 665 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E.

Barbers Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Thursdays of each month, Cadet Armory, 704 O St. N. W. Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman; Financial Secretary, Chas. Walker, 624 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.

Bartenders, No. 428: Meets second and fourth Sundays in each month, Painter's Hall, Sixth St. N. W. Secretary, Francis J. O'Donnell, 3 Grant Place N. W.

Beer Drivers, No. 234, and Stabblers: Meets on the first Sunday of each month at 10:00 a. m. in Costello's Hall, N. W. Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E St. S. E.

Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at New Masonic Temple, Eighth and E Sts. N. W. Secretary, Wm. P. Kilroy, 817 North Capitol St.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Edward Fuhrman, 24 Quincy Place, N. W.

Butlers Union, No. 251: Meets second Sunday of each month, Building Trades Hall, 1404 E St. S. E. Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E St. S. E.

Brewery Workers, No. 118: Meets on the last Sunday in each month, at 10:00 a. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G St. N. W. Secretary, Frank Rom, 1134 Twenty-second St. N. W.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5: Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 48 Seaton Place N. E.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132: Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple, Secretary, E. B. Byrne, 209 Wilkes St., Alexandria, Va.

Carpet Mechanics, Local 85: Meets third Friday of each month, Sixth and E Sts. N. W. Secretary, Wm. P. Kilroy, 817 North Capitol St.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets every Friday night, Costello's Hall, Secretary, Wm. P. Kilroy, 817 North Capitol St.

Cigar Makers Union, No. 110: Meets every Saturday, 705 Seventh St. N. W. (Wasserman's), Secretary, Edwin Tilton, 242 8th St. N. E.

Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, No. 110: Meets every Friday, 110 E St. N. W.

Electrotype Molders and Finishers, No. 17: Meets first Thursday in the month, at Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. T. Noonan, 138 R. I. Ave. N. W.

Elevator Conductors Protective Union, No. 1456: Meets every Tuesday night, at 8:15, 1110 Sixth St. N. W. Secretary, E. E. Nicholson, 3800 Ga. ave. n. w.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10: Meets 419 Tenth St. N. W. first and third Fridays. Secretary, J. P. Harty, Box 52, Arlington, Va.

Engineers, Hoisting, No. 77: Meets every Friday, at 8:00 p. m., Hall, S. E. Cor. Tenth and Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, E. J. Nichols, 616 Fourth street northeast.

Engineers, Stationary, No.

The Trades Unionist

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

READ OUR ADVERTISEMENTS, PATRONIZE
OUR ADVERTISERS.

Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any man who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause.—President Gompers.

WITH A MISSION, WITHOUT
A MUZZLE.

VOLUME XX. NO. 8

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1915.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

EXPOSE FAKE BENEVOLENCE

Indianapolis, Ind.—So-called "wellfare work" is handled in the following vigorous manner by the United Mine Workers' Journal:

"Large employers of labor, who, in the language of John D. Rockefeller, jr., 'preserve the liberty of their employees' by persecuting such of them who dare to show an inclination to place himself and his fellow workers in position to demand just treatment, through organization, are ever long on what they are pleased to call 'benevolence,' as a substitute for just treatment.

"We have heard of their sick and accident funds, which prove on examination to be supported by the employees themselves, with a margin left for the company or their favored employees who manage such fund; also, we find, that in order that they may receive the benefits provided by the fund they have subscribed to it is generally demanded of them that they give the company a clearance of responsibility for the cause of the disablement.

"Their free (?) hospitals are generally a graft on the envelope of the employees. Their cheap lunch rooms and other source of revenue to which the unfortunate who work in their factories are forced to subscribe. Their doctors are assured pay from the envelopes, and give indifferent attention. And then, they have their annual excursions!

"It is while enjoying this munificence of the employers that they are expected to show to the outside world how happy they are in their service; to sing in unison 'Let us keep our proper stations; Bless the squire and his relations,' while the wicked agitator for unionism stands aloof, and impotent."

STREET CAR MEN ORGANIZING.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—Street car men in this city have reached a point in their organizing campaign where the Fort Wayne & Northern Indiana Traction company has notified its employees that it will arbitrate any difference that may arise. The company warns its employees against "agitators," and assures them that all differences can be settled by conference. A. F. of L. Organizer Flynn, in an open letter to the car men, answers the company as follows:

"The Fort Wayne & Northern Indiana Traction company tried to force its armature winders to work overtime on single time pay, at 18 cents less than the average rate of wages paid to armature winders. When the armature winders were given their pay envelopes. This shows how fair the traction company is to its employees."

A PROBLEM IN ARITHMETIC.

Racine, Wis.—The Racine Daily Call presents this problem in simple arithmetic:

"The steamer Eastland was certified to carry 2,000 passengers, with safety assured for all.

"Some one permitted this figure to be increased to 2,500.

"Too many passengers on board, it is charged, made the boat tip over.

Twelve hundred persons were drowned, according to conservative estimates.

"At 75 cents per passenger, the extra 500 tickets netted the steamship company \$375.

"Twelve hundred lives lost for \$375, fixes the value of one human life at thirty-one and one-fourth cents."

"COMPANY" HOUSES INSPECTED

Hazleton, Pa.—The state health department is investigating "company" houses in the mining settlements of this county. A house to house canvass is being conducted. It is believed this movement is part of a campaign against stream pollution and in favor of a scientific disposal of sewage.

MD. STATE AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION.

The committee on arrangements for the reception of the delegates are rapidly whipping into shape the matters entrusted to them and every meeting of the committee sees new faces of those interested in making this convention the best ever held under the auspices of the Maryland State and District of Columbia organization. Matters of moment to the trades unionists of the State of Maryland and of the District of Columbia will come before the body, and much good is expected to come of the meeting.

The Moving Picture Operators, the Barbers, and other local unions who have before this not been affiliated, have sent in their credentials and will be represented by their full quota of delegates. All of the local unions which have been a part of the organization, have decided to continue their allegiance, and will be represented.

It should be the aim of all members of local unions in the District, who have the welfare of their organization at heart to do all in their power to join the ranks of this body, to the end that the ends for which the organization was created, may be brought to a successful conclusion.

The Central Labor Union will be represented by Delegate William Clarke, of the Plate Printers, and the interests of the Central body may well be left to him as he is sure to cast his vote for whatever proposition concerns this body, he represents, in an able and efficient manner.

The Committee on Arrangements are holding weekly meetings in the basement of the Temple, and the next one will be called at 7.20 p. m., Tuesday, Aug. 24, so as to allow the members of the committee, whose union holds a meeting on the same evening, to attend to the work allotted to them without interfering with their duties to their local union.

Those interested in making the coming convention a success, are urged to attend. We are not afraid of having a committee so large that it will become unwieldy, for there is work enough for all, for it is no child's matter to bring this work to a point where credit will be given to the trades unionists of Washington. This is your business as well as ours, so it behooves you to get busy.

JAS. L. CONSIDINE.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS AFFILIATE.

The Photo-Engravers at their last regular monthly meeting voted to take membership in the Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor.

For some years this move has been considered by the Photo-Engravers, but not until Messrs. Jones, of the Plate Printers, Hayden, of the Musicians, and Spellbring, of the Movieies, called upon the body with their words of praise for the Federation, did the Engravers decide to enroll. Now it is a big scrambling party we have to contend with to see who takes in the convention here next month. The Delegates will be elected Sept. 6, 1915.

Washington will be the Convention City of the International Photo-Engravers Union in 1916.

A convention of Photo-Engravers is at present in progress in San Francisco, Cal., and a local Booster Committee, consisting of Bros. Samuel H. Wood, E. T. Stalz, Michael A. O'Brien and the writer included, have just forwarded to that city about twenty lbs. of literature, badges and views of Washington together with a formal invitation to meet here next year.

W. F. Gude, the former president of the Chamber of Commerce, has favored the local committee by appearing before the convention out in San Francisco, and what it requires to secure a convention our Florist of the Capital has.

This local wishes the officers elected recently in the Central Labor Union a profitable and peaceful administration.

ELMER T. GOOD.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY BILL FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

AN ACT relating to liability of employers, and assuring compensation for injuries or death of certain employees, in the District of Columbia; providing for an Industrial Commission in said District and defining its duties; and providing for an appropriation to carry out the provisions of this Act.

The United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia shall be the legal adviser of the Commission and shall represent it in all proceedings whenever so requested by any of the commissioners. In all court proceedings under or pursuant to this Act, the decision of the Commission shall be prima facie correct and the burden of proof shall be upon the party attacking the same.

Section 56. If the Commission or the Court before which any proceedings for compensation or concerning an award of compensation have been brought, under this Act, determines that such proceedings have not been so brought upon reasonable ground, it shall assess the whole cost of the proceeding upon the party who has so brought them. Claims for legal services in connection with any claim arising under this Act and claims for supplies furnished pursuant to Sec. 36 of this Act, shall not be enforceable unless approved by the Commission. If so approved, such claim or claims shall become a lien upon the compensation awarded, but shall be paid therefrom only in the manner fixed by the Commission.

Section 57. Where the injury or death for which compensation is payable under this Act was caused under circumstances creating a legal liability in some person, other than the employer to pay damages in respect thereof, the employee or, in case of death, his personal representative or dependents as hereinbefore defined, may proceed either by law against that other person to recover damages or against the employer for compensation under this Act, or in case of joint tort-feasors against both; and if compensation is claimed and awarded or paid under this Act any employed may enforce for the benefit of the insurance company or association carrying the risk or the District Accident Fund, or himself, as the case may be, the liability of such other person; provided, however, if damages are recovered in excess of the compensation already paid or awarded to be paid under this Act, then any such excess shall be paid to the injured employee or, in case of death, to his dependents, less the employer's expenses and costs of action.

Section 58. If the provisions of this Act relative to compensation for injuries to or death of employees become invalid because of any adjudication, or be repealed, the period intervening between the occurrence of any injury or death, not previously compensated for under this Act by lump payment or completed periodical payments shall not be computed as a part of the time limited by law for the commencement of any action relating to such injury or death. Provided, that such actions be commenced within one year after such repeal or adjudication, but in any such action any sum paid to the employee on account of injury for which the action is prosecuted, shall be taken into account or disposed of as follows: If the defendant employer shall have insured himself as provided for in this Act without delinquency, such sums as may have been paid to the employee or his dependents on account of injury or death, shall be credited upon recovery as payment thereon.

Section 59. If any employer shall be adjudicated to be outside the lawful scope of this Act, the Act shall not apply to him or his employees; if any employee shall be adjudicated to be outside the lawful scope of this Act, because of remoteness of his work from the hazard of his employ-

er's work, any such adjudication shall not impair the validity of this Act in other respects, and in every case on accounting in accordance with the justice of the case shall be had of moneys received.

Section 60. The rule that statutes in derogation of the common law are to be strictly construed shall have no application to this Act; but this Act shall be so interpreted and construed as to effectuate its general purpose.

Section 61. If any proceedings for the enforcement of a claim for compensation under this Act, it shall be presumed in the absence of substantial evidence to the contrary:

(a) That the claim comes within the provisions of this Act.

(b) That sufficient notice thereof was given.

(c) That the injury was not occasioned by the wilful intention of the injured employee to bring about the injury or death of himself or of another.

(d) That the injury did not result solely from the intoxication of the injured employee while on duty.

Section 62. Definitions as used in this Act:

1. "Extra-hazardous employment" means work or occupation described in Section 32 of this Act.

2. "Employer," except when otherwise expressly stated, means a person, partnership, association, corporation, and the legal representative of a deceased employer, or the receiver or trustee of a person, partnership, association or corporation employing workmen in extra-hazardous employments.

3. "Employee" means a person who is engaged in an extra-hazardous employment in the service of an employer carrying on or conducting the same upon the premises or at a plant, or in the course of his employment away from the plant of his employer, and shall not include farm laborers. "Farm laborers" as used in this Act shall mean any employees who, at the time of the accident, are engaged in rendering any agricultural service, including the thrashing and harvesting of crops, or who, at the time of the accident, are engaged in service incidental to and in connection with the agricultural pursuits or developments, whether the employer be the farmer or other person undertaking or contracting with the farmer to perform any such agricultural service, pursuit or development. This Act shall not apply to farm laborers, domestic servants nor to country blacksmiths, wheelwrights or similar rural employments, nor in any case where the accident occurred before this Act takes effect, nor to casual employees or any employee whose salary is in excess of two thousand dollars a year, or any employees who are employed wholly without the District.

4. "Employment" includes employment only in a trade, business or occupation carried on by the employer for pecuniary gain.

5. "Compensation" means the money allowance payable to an employee or to his dependents as provided for in this Act, and includes funeral benefits provided therein.

6. "Injury" and "personal injury" means only accidental injuries arising out of and in the course of employment and such disease or infection as may naturally and unavoidably result therefrom.

7. "Death" when mentioned as a basis for the right to compensation means only death resulting from such injury.

8. "Average weekly wages" for the purposes of this Act shall be taken to mean the average weekly wages earned by an employee when working on full time.

9. "District Accident Fund" means the District Insurance Fund provided for in Section 16 of this Act.

10. "Child" shall include a posthumous child and a child legally adopted prior to the injury of the employee.

11. "Beneficiary" means a husband, wife, child, children or dependents of an employee in whom shall vest a right to receive payment under this Act.

Section 63. The sum of forty thousand dollars (\$40,000) annually for the years 1915, 1916, and 1917, or so

much thereof as may be necessary annually for the maintenance of the District Industrial Accident Commission and the payment of the salaries and expenses of said Commission and its officers and employees, and so much thereof, if any, as may be necessary to maintain a solvent District Accident Fund, is hereby appropriated, and shall be payable on the order or orders of the said Commission from time to time, as in this law provided for other District of Columbia appropriations; and the Auditor of the District of Columbia shall draw his warrant upon the United States Treasury, as in law provided, for the annual appropriations in the District of Columbia. And a further appropriation is hereby made of the sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollars for the year 1915 for the necessary expenses of the aforesaid Industrial Accident Commission to cover printing, office furniture and such other legitimate expenses as the Commission may incur in establishing their office or offices as in this Act contemplated and the Auditor of the District of Columbia shall draw his warrant upon the United States Treasury for the said sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollars (\$15,000), or any part thereof, upon the order or orders presented to the Auditor of the District of Columbia by the said District Industrial Accident Commission.

NEEDLE WORKERS UNITING.

Newark, N. J.—Women workers on white goods in this city are joining the local affiliated to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union because of low wages and poor working conditions. A system of fines in many of the factories has driven wages to a point where existence is impossible and the organizing campaign now on will offset the plan of New York employers who have moved across the river into New Jersey to escape, what they term, "interference by the union."

ANOTHER EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Toledo, Ohio.—Officials of the Overland automobile factory announce that beginning November 1 the plant will run on an eight-hour basis, which means a reduction of two hours a week. About 12,000 employees are affected. Wages will remain the same. The company only recently increased wages 5 per cent. It is stated that the company reduced hours in anticipation of an eight-hour demand that might be made in the near future.

PAINTERS END STRIKE.

Chicago, Ill.—The painters have accepted the agreement made between their representatives and employers, and the four months' strike is at an end. The contract runs for three years and includes the union shop, wage increases and provisions for settling future disputes through arbitration.

STATE UNIONISTS TO MEET.

Omaha, Nebr.—Officers of the state federation of labor have issued a call for the eighth annual convention of that organization to be held in this city, beginning Tuesday, September 14.

ORGANIZATION URGED.

Canton, Ohio.—The Carpenters Union has appointed a committee to act with the Central Labor Union and the Building Trades Council in starting an organizing campaign in this city.

EVADE LICENSE LAW.

Toronto, Ontario.—Representatives of the International Union of Steam Engineers say that the law providing for the licensing of engineers is almost totally ignored in certain lumber sections of this province. In the smaller mills wages are low and the engines are in charge of so-called "handy men." It is claimed that the location of these mills is the only reason why the public does not hear of numerous accidents and fatalities.

CHANGES IN THE G. P. O.

Appointments.

Edgar Stewart, emergency boiler-maker.

Separations.

Ella B. Baker, press feeder, resigned.

Transfers, Etc.

Frank Compton, skilled laborer, 25 cents per hour, office foreman of binding, watchman \$720 per annum, watch force section.

Joseph T. Fritts, engineer 50 cents per hour, engineers' section, to engineer in charge, 55 cents per hour, Engineers' section.

Charles H. Flynn, Minnie A. Geisenderfer, Elsie M. Donenberg, helpers at 80 cents an hour, to helpers at 35 cents an hour, money order section.

Miss Annie E. Cross, directress, 35 cents an hour, to examiner, 35 cents an hour, money order section.

John Hayes, watchman, \$720 per annum, to Lieutenant of watch, \$900 per annum, watch force section.

Joseph K. Linkins, caster helper, 35 cents per hour, monotype section, to machinist's helper, 40 cents per hour, monotype section.

Wade H. Elgin, caster helper, 35 cents per hour, to machinist's helper, 40 cents per hour, monotype section.

Messrs. William H. Kauffman and Louis W. Schneider, machinist's helper, 40 cents per hour, monotype section, to monotype machinist, 60 cents per hour, monotype section.

Mrs. Katie K. Bean, charwoman at \$560 per annum, to cleaner at \$600 per annum, sanitary section.

William F. Maher, skilled laborer, 25 cents per hour, engineer's section, to plumber 50 cents per hour, engineer's section.

William A. Johnson, unskilled laborer, sanitary section to engineer's section.

Louis E. Stern, counter, 35 cents per hour, to messenger 35 cents per hour, pamphlet binding section.

Melvin Taylor, unskilled laborer, engineer's section to sanitary section.

WORKING HOURS FOR WOMEN.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Representatives of the state commission on labor and industry were in this city last week and heard testimony on the proposition to give women employees of hotels, restaurants and hospitals two half days of each week off duty rather than one whole day each week.

Proprietors of the smaller hotels argued in behalf of two half days a week while the managers of the larger hotels wanted the law fixed so that each woman employee might have 24 hours continuously away from duty. This latter contention was supported by James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania state federation of labor.

Representatives of hospitals spoke for the two half days while on entire day was desired by those representing children's homes and similar institutions.

SHOW INCREASED EARNINGS.

Washington.—Railroads of this country continue to increase their earnings despite pleas that higher rates are necessary to give them proper returns.

In June last, 67 of the principal roads reported net revenues of \$406 a mile, according to an interstate commerce commission report. In June, 1914, this revenue was \$357, giving the roads an increase of \$49 a mile this year.

The operating revenues of the companies in June totaled \$105,315,869 and the operating expenses \$69,934,210, leaving net operating revenues of \$35,381,659.

WANT SIX-HOUR DAY.

San Francisco.—The painters' district council has appointed a committee to inaugurate a campaign for a six-hour day for painters during the winter months, when a large number of these workers are unemployed.

Don't forget Labor Day at Chesapeake Beach. Everybody's going.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR
Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys Editor
Wm. H. Anglin Associate Editor

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ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of its correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 20, 1915.

Labor loves loyalty.

Truth tackles ticklish things.

Cussing causes common cures.

Honesty travels a lonesome trail.

Prohibition partly plied pleases portly people.

"Honesty is the best policy" is the slogan of all convicts.

If you feel the other fellow has got the best of the argument propose The Hague.

The Washington Brewers reminds us of the goat that tried to buck the engine off the track—lots of nerve; but poor judgment.

In New York City there are 454,095 parcels of land vacant within the city limits. This land can be made to produce enough wealth to afford a living to its workers at least.

Just about the time this country decides to recognize Villa—Villa revolts. If they speak of the recognition of Carranza, he issues a defi. Peculiar politics in Mexico—money!

The birth of the Galveston gale was heralded by the weather bureau far in advance of its approach, and the service rendered has saved in dollars and cents many thousands to marine transportation.

The effort to keep church and state apart has cost considerable in not assessing their properties. Now, that a great many religious organizations are decided pro-political, we see no good reason why they should not pay for representation.

Remember, Labor Day is not a holiday for bankers and capitalists; it is for the recreation of the masses that toil. You will, therefore, be among the crowd that goes to Chesapeake Beach on the 6th of September and have one day's frolic.

The local brewery workers, who have been on strike for many weeks, are just as sanguine of winning a complete victory as they were the day they was locked out. The way these boys have stood together is worthy of the highest praise, for they each feel that the injury of one is the concern of all.

That the war has checked imports creates a greater demand for home-made products. That the war, if it could check exports, would create a supply equal to the demand of home consumption, would in a measure reduce the high cost of living. The farmer is getting no more for his product than under normal conditions, and this is the day of war. They would get no less if the world was at peace, and all our exports were left to local consignment.

WE HOPE THEY ARE SATISFIED.

The cranky boat Eastland that capsized in the Chicago river, has satisfied its owners that it cannot accommodate safely 4,000 passengers.

The government allotted this boat the carrying capacity of 3,736. The government inspectors are supposed to see that it was filled to no greater number. The government inspector was too closely allied with the officers of the boat and his vision as to the carrying capacity became impaired.

The desire to test the boat as well as to increase dividends, has proved conclusively that the Eastland would not carry 4,000 passengers. The test being made by human weight at a cost of over a thousand lives. We hope they are satisfied.

THE ENEMY WITHIN OUR BORDERS.

There is grave peril to the nation in the demonstrated fact that a monopolistic corporation can have an obnoxious labor leader sent to the penitentiary for life for a murder he did not commit. A foreign invader would hardly do worse. There is danger in the economic conditions that breed such affairs as at Bayonne, N. J. An affair unpleasantly like what occurred two years ago at Zabern in Alsace. National security is menaced far more by such happenings than by any possible hostile foreign invasion. The American people have far more cause for concern over the Lawson case—an outrage within their own jurisdiction—than over any matter connected with the war in Europe. There is little consistency in worrying over the exportation of arms for foreign belligerents, while a domestic trade in arms goes on to be used against striking workers in the United States. There is less consistency in raising a hullabaloo about national defense while we allow workers to be subjected to predatory monopolies already established in the country. Before we busy ourselves with armies, navies or fortifications, with wars in Europe or Mexico, or with preparations against an imaginary foreign enemy, let us demonstrate our ability to deal intelligently with the real enemy that is already here.—The Public.

PNEUMOGASTRICISMS

By "BILLY" ANGLIN.

Of all the men in the world, I'd just as soon be John D. Rockefeller as any one else, provided I could retain all my faculties, horns and cloven hoofs. It is a much mooted question with me as to which is the worse—having the appetite and not the food. Seldom indeed have we needed reinforcements for our appetite.

A man with an appetite appeared is a genial fellow. We've never left ours lying around at any time, and if we have, experienced no difficulty in recognizing it when we saw it.

Mr. Rockefeller has nothing on us in that he was born a poor boy. He soon got over it. He can own an automobile before Hechts starts to selling them. His gasoline doesn't cost him anything, and he can have a clean shirt when he wants it.

Mr. Rockefeller divides his time between playing golf and throwing large eloquent drafts at people who are not afraid of tainted money, while we can only part our hair, and have a natural antipathy against the ill use of the fountain pen.

Every once in a while some dare devil denounces John D. and his advances in lubricating oil, while we are called upon to smooth the troubled waters by acquiescing in his philanthropy of removing men from their misery by mine guards, and heaping a sort of irresistible ailment upon some man in particular by a decree of the court.

JUST EVERY-DAY LIFE

H. S. SUTTON.

Tommy Dougherty returns to work, after an absence of five months, due to illness.

Myron J. Ferran, Mono. Keyboard Section, was remembered Monday of this week, on reaching his 78th birthday, by the presentation of a box of cigars by the chapel.

Lester Martin's contribution to the vocabulary of "every-day life"—Loading shells at the camp of the artillery he remarked to his brother worker, "If we drop one of these it's curtain."

Jaakey Dwight, who has returned from an extended stay at Atlantic City, has a letter signed "Sam Hinfut," Chris Auracher's name for Sam Hinwood, reporting his safe arrival at his place of employment in Porto Rico.

To date little literature from the I. T. U. convention has arrived in Washington. Miss Evans managed to save the day with some papers, and a postal from Mr. Roberts states the Los Angeles papers did give much space to the meeting.

Following the march of improvement, an old printing plant in Frederick, Md., was torn down a few days since. In the cornerstone was found, among other interesting relics, a copper cent deposited by W. E. McCordie, now of the first division, G. P. O., in the year 1858, 57 years ago.

I suggest that next August, on the occasion of the meeting of the I. T. U. in Baltimore, that the "Allied Crafts Auto Club," composed of craftsmen owning autos, leave the Typographical Temple at 5 p. m., allowing two and a half hours for the trip, and arrive at the convention hall in time for the evening session, say Thursday or Friday. If will have a favorable impression upon the merchants of Baltimore, no time need be lost from work, the party can be back in Washington by 1 o'clock, and there is ample space for parking surrounding Judiciary Square.

From a copy of the Susquehanna Lutheran, at hand, I learn that Holy Trinity Church, Berwick, Pa., which for nine years past has had Chauncey R. Botsford as pastor, is free from debt. I append a letter from that gentleman:

"My Dear Side Pard—I am indebted to Brother Charles Leeds for a copy of The Trades Unionist. I often think of the old times when I was a youngster in the Third Division, where I worked up to the time of resigning, on account of ill health. I recall Al. Cottle with pleasure. The voice of 'Whispering Bill' still echoes in the halls of memory. 'Alphabetical' Turner and others are names that will never be eradicated from my mind. Some of the names I have forgotten, but all of them I have remembered with pleasure. I hope that all the typographers of that distant day have good 'fat sits,' and that all are making a good 'impression.' Some, I presume, have attended their last 'chapel meeting' and have been promoted to the workroom of eternity. There we hope to meet and know all who have lived and loved and labored with us in this world below. Three years I was a student at Susquehanna University, later pastor in Cumberland, and nine years here, in Berwick. And now I am about to

tackle the biggest job of my life. . . . I have been elected assistant to the president of Susquehanna University, my dear Alma Mater. The institution has laid her hand upon me as one to advertise her advantages, increase her student body, and above all to add to her financial resources. . . . Remember me in Christian love to any printers who may remember me, and tell them, my dear Mr. S., that I crave their sympathy and prayers in my work, and that I pray for their joy and peace.

Sincerely yours,
"C. R. BOTSFORD."

GAINS MADE BY MACHINISTS.

The past month has been one of the most successful in recent years, is the report just issued by the International Association of Machinists, from its headquarters in this city.

The eight-hour day without wage reductions has been secured in the following plants:

Remington Arms company, Bridgeport, Conn.

Winchester Repeating Arms company, with 10 per cent wage increase.

Bliss company, New York city, and the Remington Arms company, Ilion, New York.

Scott Printing Press company, Hall Printing Press company, Vitaphone company, Bosch company, all of Plainfield, N. J.

Bullard Machine Tool company, Bridgeport, Conn.

The Hendee Manufacturing company, Springfield, Mass., grants a 50-hour week with a 10 per cent wage increase.

Pond Tool and Machine company of Plainfield, N. J., with a 25 per cent wage increase.

Sauer plant of the National Motor company, Plainfield, N. J., with a 20 per cent wage increase. This also applies to this concern's Mack Truck company, Allentown, Pa.

The National Tool company, Boston.

The Wheeling Car company, Wheeling, W. Va., has signed a union shop agreement which calls for a 37 1-2 cent minimum.

The strike at the American La France Fire Engine company, Elmira, N. Y., has been settled on a compromise basis.

Under the terms of the agreement all strikers are to return to work at their former positions; nine hours to constitute a day's work; time and one-half for overtime up to midnight, after which double time is to be paid; work on holidays recognized by the union at the rate of time and one-half; company agrees to recognize committees. After all men return to work, or have been given an opportunity to return, the wage question is to be taken up with the company by a committee, and in the event they fail to agree the matter will be submitted to arbitration.

FAVOR NATIONAL PENSIONS.

Northampton, Mass.—A national pension system was endorsed by the convention of the state association of plumbers, steamfitters, gasfitters and helpers, held in this city.

THESE PICTURE THEATRES HAVE "SIGNED UP" WITH US.

Angelo, 14th & Q Sts. N. W., Apollo, H St. bet. 6 & 7, N. E., Aragon Airdrome, Md. Ave. 8 & 9, N. E., Arcade (Theatre and Park, 14th and Park Road.

Avenue Grand, Pa. Ave. bet. 6 & 7, S. E., Belmont, 14th & V Sts. N. W., Blue Moose, 26th & M Sts. N. W., Carolina, 11th & N. Carolina Ave. S. E., Central Park, 9th St. G. & H. N. W., Chelsea, M St. 19 & 20, N. W. (colored) Circle, 2105 Pa. Ave. N. W., Colonial Beach, 9th & E Sts. N. W., Crandall, 8th & H Sts. N. E., Dixie, 32nd & O Sts. N. W., Dumbarton, 8th St. bet. F & G S. E., Eastern, 14th and Spring Rd. Empire, 910 H St. N. E., Empire Park, H. bet. 12 and 13 N. E., Fairland Theatre, 19th and L. N. W., Favorite, H St. North Capitol & First Gayety, 9th St. bet. E & P Sts. N. W., Georgia, Ga. Ave. & Park Rd. N. E., Idie Hr. Park, N. bet. 32 and 33 N. W., Leader, 509 Ninth St. N. W., Liberty Theatre, N. Capitol & P St., "M" Street Theatre, M St. near 32nd Maycroft Park, H St. bet. 6 & 7, N. E., Meaders, 8th & G Sts. S. E., Mid-City, 7th & N Sts. N. W., Navy, 8th St. bet. D & E, S. E., Olympic, U St. bet. 14 & 15, N. W., Orpheum, 4th & C Sts. N. E., Penn Air Dome, 9th & Pa. Ave. S. E., Pleasant Hrr. Park, 12 and C N. E., Princess, 1112 H Sts. N. E., Proctor Park, Anacostia, D. C., Raphael, 9th St. bet. N & O, N. W., Revere, Ga. Ave. & Park Rd. N. W., E. I. Theatre, 7th and R. L. Ave. N. W., Scenic Wisconsin Ave. & N St. N. W., Senate, Pa. Ave. bet. 3d & 4th, S. E., Standard Park, Bates, near N. Cap. St., Stanton, 6th & C Sts. N. E., Stanton Park, 219 4th N. E., Tango Park, 14th and V N. W., "The" Park 1st and Randolph N. W., The Richmond, Alexandria, Va., Truxton Park, N. Capitol & Fla. Ave., Twilight Park, Pa. Ave. 13 & 14 S. E., Victoria Theatre, 7th & E Sts. S. W., Zenith, 8th St. bet. G & H, S. E.

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Increase the purchasing power of the wages of labor by dealing at the

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7th & H Street N. E.

1111 H Street N. E.

1632 N. Capitol Street

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7th and B Streets N. E.

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LAGER, per Case of 24 Bottles. \$1 50

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F. B. CROWN, MANAGER

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Named Shoes are Frequently Made in Non-Union Factories

DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this Union Stamp. All shoes without the Union Stamp are always Non-Union. Do not accept any excuse for absence of the Union Stamp

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, 246 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

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BROCKWELL'S BITS

Last Sunday's meeting of Columbia Typographical Union was a brief one, though all business coming up was properly transacted in an expeditious manner. About half a dozen new members were taken in, the other ordinary routine business transacted, and the organization went on record as being opposed to sending delegates to the Maryland and District of Columbia Federation. By 4 o'clock the Temple was deserted. The dog days, the heat, and shoals of printer people away from home on holiday trips make big vacuums in union attendance.

W. D. Morgan is a sick printer who is rapidly "coming back." So favorable has been his progress toward health in the last two or three weeks that it is believed he will be able to resume work in a short while. L. H. Patterson is also making good headway toward health.

Proofreader Townsend, who laborer in the National Printery, is one of the many people of that establishment recently on leave. He is a West Virginian, and when holiday time comes he hies him to that goodly land—that is, "it was a goodly land," says Big Jim Atkinson, also of that Commonwealth, "before they invented that thar darned prohibition." Townsend, some people say, claims to be a prohibitionist; yet even that did not save him from some of the terrors of the enforcement of a sumptuary law, as the following postal card to a friend in this city would indicate:

"Arrived in the State last night. On alighting from the train I was promptly searched for 'contraband.' None found. Then they went through my baggage, with a like result, after which I thought I was to be allowed to proceed on my way. Not so, however. After two or three marshals had put their heads together and again gazed on me with suspicious eye, they seized my 'pusson,' haled me before the county doctor, and fiercely applied the stomach pump. But I bent 'em out. 'No alcohol,' said the medical man's report, 'but the party's stomach was found well filled with liver and onions.'"

The late convention of the International Typographical Union at Los Angeles made no change in the old-age pension law of that organization.

The publications of the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia, are still on the non-union list sent out, on August 1, 1915, by the International Union. The weeklies which the firm publishes are, I think, the Ladies Home Journal, Saturday Evening Post, and Country Gentleman.

Entirely commendable both from the standpoint of business and humanity is the following editorial which lately appeared in the Washington Times:

"Just a word for the 'white wings.' These servitors of the District receive \$1.50 a day when they work and nothing when, as it frequently happens, they are forced to remain idle because of weather conditions. Their uniforms are paid for out of their humble wages.

"The Commissioners last year included in their estimates an item increasing the pay of the white wings to \$1.75 a day. Congress, for some reason, failed to provide the increase notwithstanding it had the endorsement of President Wilson, who wrote to the Commissioners asking that consideration be given the 'white wings' claims. It is to be hoped the District heads will not be discouraged at their failure, and will renew their recommendation at the next session."

The Bits would add just one suggestion—make the pay per day at least \$2.

John R. Moss, of the Government Printing Office proofroom, has lately been visiting at his old home in Tennessee, most of the three weeks' leave time which he took being spent in that State visiting friends and relatives and indulging in his beloved sport of fishing. However, he confidentially informs me, fishing in that region is not what it was. "You see," said the genial John, "bait is mighty high, and to tell the truth, awfully hard to get. Of course, knowing that State-wide prohibition was the law in Sunny Tennessee, and also vividly remembering that a man who goes a-fishing down there is liable to the bite of venomous snakes at almost every turn of the road or bend in the creek, I provided myself with a goodly supply before leaving Washington. But how that bait did vanish when I struck 'proh,' Tennessee. Everybody you met seemed to know you were going fishing, and how that bottle—I mean bucket—did lose its precious contents was a caution, as well as a profound sorrow. Of course a little bait could be found in the old home town, but, really, 'twas almost perilous to get. This thing of scrambling around in the dark and finding your bait in an old boot in the bottom of an out-of-

the-way watering trough or a way-side fence corner has no charms for a man who is fresh from city ways and city conveniences. Of course it is not quite so annoying to get your supply from a previous ensconcement by a thoughtful friend or keen business man from a fodder or hay stack, but sometimes the other fellow gets to the place of liquid rendezvous before you do, and then a day of thirst follows—that is, if you can not make direct connection with a rill that leads to a branch which joins to a creek on which is stowed away some copper pots, and a few bins of fruit, and a "worm," and the other things which revenue raiders say indicate the presence of the moonshiner who makes 'his'n' and a few spare gallons for the wayfarer who knows how to keep his mouth shut—and Tennessee fishermen most generally do know well how to do that, especially in these parlous prohibition times."

W. N. BROCKWELL.

LAWSON VERDICT APPEALED.

Denver.—Attorneys for John R. Lawson have filed an appeal with the state supreme court.

The appeal makes the same allegations of error that were made in the application for a new trial, recently denied by Judge Hillyer. Among the charges is included the affidavit of Grover Hall, a member of the jury, who says that he was induced to consent to a verdict of guilty by coercive measures employed by Frank Gooden, a bailiff.

The supreme court already has before it a petition for a writ of prohibition to bar Judge Granby Hillyer, who sat in the Lawson case, from presiding at future trials growing out of the miners' strike.

PATTERN MAKERS ADVANCE.

Bridgeport, Conn.—The Lake Submarine company has agreed to the flat rate of 47 cents an hour demanded by its striking pattern-makers and these workers are again employed with all grievances adjusted. The company agrees that applications for pattern makers shall be made through the union and the latter agrees that no further attempt to raise wages shall be attempted until it can be shown that other Bridgeport manufacturers are paying the same rate of a higher rate.

URGE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

San Francisco.—The franking privilege for mail and permission to post notices in the postoffices were urged as two vital needs in the campaign for labor bureau efficiency, by Harry Donahue, in charge of the municipal work at Los Angeles, at the conference of federal, state and municipal officials called by the Secretary of Labor Wilson.

LOW WAGE WORKERS STRIKE.

Sandusky, Ohio.—Grave diggers and caretakers at a cemetery in this city struck because their wages were to suffer a proportionate reduction with the installation of the state eight-hour law. Officials agreed to maintain the 20-cent-an-hour rate paid under the ten-hour system.

SECURE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Pittsburgh trade unionists have won an important victory in their long fight with the Ohio and Pittsburgh Milk company which has agreed to place its plant on an eight-hour basis. Every engineer, fireman and helper is to become a member of their respective unions. Many of these workers were formerly employed twelve hours a day.

LABOR LAW FORCES CHANGE.

Des Moines, Iowa.—The new child labor law, which took effect last month, is forcing laundries in this state to change their working systems because of a provision that no girl under 21 years of age shall be employed at any occupation where she will be required to stand on her feet continuously.

FIGHTING THE WHITE PLAGUE.

Madison, Wis.—Both branches of the state legislature have approved a bill providing state aid of \$10,000 the first year and \$125,000 each year thereafter for county tuberculosis sanatoria and directing that each institution admit cases of incipient tuberculosis.

BARTENDERS BUSINESS AGENT

Mr. J. J. Crowley, has been elected business agent of Bartenders Local No. 428, with office at No. 6 Eye street Northeast, where he can be reached between 8 and 11 a. m. every day. Phone 3060.

LONGSHOREMEN RAISE WAGES.

San Pedro, Cal.—Members of the Longshoremen's union have secured a wage increase as the result of conferences with employers.

New Full Dress and Tuxedo Suits for Hire

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WASHINGTON LOAN & TRUST COMPANY. Capital, \$1,000,000. Deposits, \$750,000. Interest paid on deposits. Acts as administrator, trustee, etc.	JOHN JOY EDSON, President.
SECURITY SAVINGS AND COMMERCIAL BANK	
A Bank for the Working People. Three per cent on savings. One dollar opens an account.	Ninth and H streets N. W.
UNION SAVINGS BANK	
Commercial Accounts. Three per cent interest on Savings Accounts.	The Old Bank Building in Washington.
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW	
RALSTON AND RICHARDSON, Bond Building, Fourteenth Street and New York Avenue.	
FRANK FULLER, Room 421, Munsey Building, Phone Main 1826.	
SOFT DRINKS, ETC.	
THE SAMUEL C. PALMER CO. (INC.) SODA WATER, SYRUPS, Etc., 1066 Wisconsin Avenue Northwest.	
PHOTO SUPPLIES	
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FIREMAN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, Seventh Street and Louisiana Avenue.	
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UNDERTAKER AND LIVERY	332 Penna. Avenue N. W.
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LIME, SAND, GRAVEL, CEMENT	
NATIONAL MORTAR COMPANY, First and H Street, Northeast.	
COLUMBIA GRANITE & DRESSING COMPANY, 3036 K Street.	
DRUGGISTS	
CHARLES HAWKINS, Prescription Druggist, Corner Fourth Street and Virginia Avenue S. E.	
DAY & CO.	14th and P Sts. N. W.
20th St. and Rhode Island Ave. N. E.	
QUIGLEY, Druggist, Twenty-first and G Streets N. W.	
A. T. BRONKHORST, Pharmacist, Southwest Corner Seventh and I Streets N. W.	

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Train Schedule Effective until further notice. (Save this for future reference.)

SATURDAYS: 10.00, 11.30 a. m.; 2.00, 3.15, 5.30, 6.40 and 8.00 p. m.

SUNDAYS: 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m.; 2.00, 3.20, 4.45 and 8.00 p. m.

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SATURDAY AND SUNDAY AND HOLIDAYS, 50 CENTS.

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UNFAIR BAKERY PRODUCTS

Matters of importance to the Bakery-Workers were brought to light at the meeting of the Central Labor Union last Monday evening, when it was stated that the agent of the Unfair Bakery, known as the Drake Bros. Bakery, has adopted a new scheme to inflict upon the Washington when they are so unlucky as to win a duct. The scheme as outlined by delegates from local unions, apart from the Bakery-Workers, was that the agent of the Drake Bros. Bakery was offering as prizes at several "Open Air Moving Picture Theatres," in the Country Store, conducted as a side issue, and an advertisement scheme, packages of this unfair product.

This article is being foisted upon the people of Washington, by their insistent effort to get something for nothing, and even in this they are being fooled, for according to my idea, ton public, their unfair Bakery-Product, and are given a package of Drake's cake, they are getting something as near nothing as it is possible for them to receive.

You members of Local Unions, who are doing what you can to secure better conditions for yourselves, are striving to increase your wages, so that the little ones at home can have that which is necessary to their existence, are you doing a noble work by patronizing these places, which though claiming to be fair, to certain organizations, are unconsciously probably, assisting in the destruction of your fellow trades unionists?

I believe that the agent of the Drake Bakery has led these proprietors into this scheme without their having a proper conception of what they are doing. It may possibly be that a word to them will show them how they, even with their fair establishment, are being made the tool of a firm which is totally unfair to organized labor, and that as soon as they see how they are being used, they may decide to cut out this unfair cake as a prize. It would also appear that some of the Merchant Bakers should be progressive enough to offer their product to the proprietors of these establishments, if the advertising merits of the plan appealed to them. If it pays the Unfair Baker, from out of town, to do these stunts, why don't some of our local merchants take notice? It is a chance at least to help themselves.

Some of the establishments, "Open Air Theatres," which were called to my attention last Monday, are one on Fourth Street Northeast, between B and C; also one in the neighborhood of Twelfth and C Streets Northeast. I think, though these localities may not be altogether correct, but the one safe plan to follow, is to call the attention of the proprietor of any Picture Theatre, who conducts a Country Store, and who allows the gift of Unfair Bakery Products as prizes, to the matter, and let him know that the action is detrimental to a trade the members of which you have taken an obligation to protect, even as they have taken a like obligation to protect you, in times of stress. It is good to know that the delegates to the Washington Central Labor Union have the interest of the local trades unionists at heart in a manner such as was demonstrated at the recent meeting of the Central Labor Union, and to them the Bakery-Worker is indebted. Thank you.

JAS. L. CONSIDINE.

BAKERY SALESMEN'S L. U. 33.

The Wage Scale Agreement of Local Union No. 33, will have been put into the hands of the Merchant Bakers of Washington at the time this issue appears, and no doubt there will be some of the Bakers who will not be entirely pleased with the perusal of the same. But the agreement contains promise of conditions which, if they are carried out in the proper sense will bring a better feeling among the members employed at the craft, and will redound to the credit of the employer as well, for it is well known that a satisfied employee assures much better work, than a disgruntled one.

Conditions in the Baking industry are at this time unsettled by reason of the uncertain prospects due chiefly to the European conflict, but this is also true of other industries as well, and the costs affect the man far more than they do the master. Hence the necessity for continuous effort to better conditions. To get no further is surely to go back, for as age creeps on us are not so well fitted to compete as in days of yore. Necessarily to better our conditions as well as to enhance our value as employees we are compelled to pick our way as we go.

An effort, among other things, is being made to cut the time of the workday, on Saturday, one and a half hours. The justice of this can be appreciated, when it is known that during the heated term as well as the cold days, the Bakery Salesmen, on Saturday, in many instances work from sixteen to twenty hours. You men who enjoy the half holiday on Saturday during the hot days, little

realize what this length of time means to a man. It is to be wondered at that on the day following, the day of rest, the Bakery-Salesman, is in a good many cases so weary that he cannot rest? His nerves all a-tingle from overstrain, he is hardly in shape to resume work on the following Monday. But like an old horse, once he begins the new week's work, he soon gets into shape, but the effort necessary to start, is at times tremendous. JAS. L. CONSIDINE.

WHY SAFETY LAW IS OPPOSED.

Washington.—"Will Congress take a back track on the question of safety of life at sea and on the great lakes because greater safety means greater expense to shipowners?" asks the Washington Post, in an editorial entitled "Why Shipowners Do Not Like the Safety Law."

The Post continues: "Under the La Follette law the Eastland would not have been permitted to carry more than two-thirds as many passengers as were on board when she capsized. Provision would have been made for lifeboats and life-rafts for all on board instead of boats and rafts for 771 out of a total of 2,500 passengers."

"The La Follette law will go into effect in November. If it had been in effect this month, the Eastland would still be afloat."

JUDGING A LABOR DISPUTE.

San Francisco.—Under the above caption the Bulletin of this city makes the following point that can well be remembered by those who sit in judgment on labor disputes:

"In general, it is obvious that workingmen whose hours and conditions of labor are what they should be, and who have been treated by their employers with fairness and respect will not, in a moment, go mad with resentment and rush upon the revolvers of policemen or the bayonets of militia. A corporation which is hated by its employees cannot be guiltless."

LEASE SYSTEM OPPOSED.

Montgomery, Ala.—Trade unionists, railroad brotherhoods, farmers' organizations and associations of business men have joined in an appeal to Alabama citizens to assist in the fight against convict leasing in this state. With this joint appeal is the report of the legislative investigating committee, which depicts the horrors of this system and the working of convicts in mines and in camps for commercial reasons.

RAILROAD STRIKE SETTLED.

Kansas City, Mo.—A joint strike of railroad shop workers employed by the Kansas City Terminal has been satisfactorily adjusted. Nearly 200 workers were involved.

VIOLATES CLERKS' RULES.

Zanesville, Ohio.—As a preliminary to drastic action, if necessary, the Retail Clerks' Union announces that certain stores in this city must cease violating the early closing rule.

TO RAISE WHITE WINGS' PAY.

Washington.—Renewed efforts will be made during the coming session of Congress to obtain wage increases for workers employed in the District's cleaning force. Last year the commissioners of the District of Columbia provided in their estimates for an increase in the salaries of these employees from \$1.50 to \$1.75 a day, but the item was not included in the appropriation act.

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ROSTER OF CENTRAL LABOR UNION

[Where not otherwise specified, meetings are held at night.]
Central Labor Union: Meets every Monday night at Typographical Temple.
Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month; first Saturday at 7:30; third at 4:30 p. m., Building Trades Hall. Secretary, John Weber, 515 Sixth St. N. E.
Bakery Salesmen's Union, No. 33: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, J. L. Conditine, 907 First St. N. W.
Barbers Union, No. 239: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Hammel's Hall, No. 926 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, Joseph Handlos, 655 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E.
Barbers Union, No. 205: Meets first and third Thursdays of each month, Cadet Armory, 705 O St. N. W. Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman. Financial Secretary, Chas. Walker, 624 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.
Bartenders, No. 428: Meets second and fourth Sunday in each month, Painter's Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Francis J. O'Donnell, 3 Grant place N. E.
Beer Drivers, No. 234, and Stabblers: Meets on the first Sunday of each month at 10:00 a. m., in Costello's Hall. Secretary, W. H. Schneider, 1404 E St. S. E.
Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at New Masonic Temple, Eighth and F Sts. N. E. Secretary, Wm. P. Kilroy, 817 North Capitol St.
Bookbinders Union, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Edward Fuhrman, 24 Quincy Place, N. W.
Bottlers Union, No. 251: Meets second Sunday of each month, Building Trades Hall, at 10:10 a. m. Secretary, W. H. Schneider, 1404 St. S. E.
Brewery Workers, No. 118: Meets on the last Sunday in each month, at 10:00 a. m., in Costello's Hall, 510 G St. N. W. Secretary, Frank Rom, 1124 Twenty-second St. N. W.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5: Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, C. W. Scherier, 48 Sinton Place N. E.
Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132: Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple. Secretary, E. B. Byrne, 225 G Street N. W.
Carpet Mechanics, Local 85: Meets third Friday of each month, Sixth and E Sts. N. W., Eagles Hall. Secretary, Chas. T. Krause, 1424 W St. N. W., Apt. 22.
Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets first Thursday in each month, Costello's Hall, 6th and G Sts. n. w. Secretary, Wm. H. Umhan, 737 10th St. S. E.
Cigar Makers Union, No. 110: Meets every Saturday, 705 Seventh St. N. W. (Wasserman's). Secretary, Edwin Tillou, 232 8th St. N. E.
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local No. 10: Meets 419 Tenth St. N. W. first and third Fridays. Secretary, J. F. Herriot, Box 92, Arlington, Va.
Engineers, Hoisting No. 77: Meets every Friday and Saturday, 1115 S. E. Cor. Tenth and Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, F. J. Nichols, 616 Fourth street northeast.
Engineers, Stationary, No. 99: Meets Typographical Temple, every Friday night. Secretary, A. W. Leske, Twelfth and 3 Sts. N. W.
Engraved Steel and Plate Finishers, No. 546: Secretary, C. W. Hale, 1016 Eleventh St. N. E.
Federal Labor Union, No. 14644: Meets second and fourth Friday, at Typographical Temple. Secretary, C. R. Paxton, Station N. E.
Federal Labor Union, No. 12776, Plate Press Feeders: Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Gertrude M. McNally, 1716 Jackson St. N. E.
Firemen, Stationary, No. 63: Meets every Wednesday, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, N. A. James, Hyattsville, Md.
Garment Workers, United, No. 11: Meets first and third Tuesdays, 811 E St. N. W. Albert Kason, president; Secretary, Max Kanber, 605 Seventh St. N. W.
Granite Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Thursday of each month, Building Trades Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Albert Beer, 158 Todd Pl. N. E.
Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, No. 21: Meets first and third Mondays, Cadet Armory, 705 O St. N. W. Secretary, Albert Beer, 128 Todd Place N. E.
International Molders Union: Meets every second and fourth Friday, Donohue Hall, 314 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, W. McCaffery, 408 Twelfth St. N. E.
Laborers, Stone and Building, No. 46: Meets the first and third Friday of each month, Eleventh and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, T. Smith, 1632 Fourth St. N. W.
Lithographers Union, No. 12: Samuel E. Ling, Secretary, 618 Florida Ave. N. W.
Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth St. and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, Wm. W. Keeler, 148 Eleventh St. S. E.
Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193: Meets every Thursday at 1204 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, L. W. Bauer, 722 E St. N. E.

Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 5: Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Edward Hauser, 1729 First St. N. W.
Moving Picture Machine Operators Protective Union, Local 224: Meets first and third Mondays each month, Gayety Theater, third 2665, Secretary, A. E. Meisinger, or B. A. Spelling, Bus. Apt.
Musicians, No. 161: Headquarters Kenosia Building, Eleventh and G St. N. W., Room 411. Meets first Sunday in each month, 922 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Phone Main tenth St. N. W.
Painters, No. 568: Meets every Friday, Northwest Corner Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Chas. W. Gaines, 1223 E St. N. E.
Paperhangers Local, No. 420: Meets every Friday, 450 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. A. Maiden, Paperhangers' Hall, 450 Ninth St. N. W.
Pattern Makers Association: Meets first Friday of each month, Third and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, John H. Brown, 911 K St. S. E.
Photo-Engravers Union, No. 17: Meets first Monday in every month, Typographical Temple, 8 p. m. Secretary, E. T. Stutz, The Wardlaw Apt., Alexandria, Va.
Plate Printers, No. 2: Meets fourth Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Chas. B. Cameron, Bethesda, Md.
Plumbers, No. 5: Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall, 450 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, J. S. O'Hagan, 124 Florida Ave. N. W.
Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 32: Meets of each month, Typographical Temple, 651 Second St. N. E.
Printing Pressman, No. 1: Meets fourth Saturday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Thos. E. Blakeley, 3527 O St. N. W.
Retail Clerks, No. 252: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at 11:00 a. m., Temple, 423-425 G St. N. W. Secretary, A. Coker, 619 P St. N. E.
School Custodian and Janitor, 14506: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, W. P. Cannon, 308 Twelfth St. S. E.
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 102: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Charles T. Thorpe, 326 Ninth St. S. E.
Slate and Tile Roofers, Local No. 12: Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Easterns, Sixth and G. Secretary, J. H. Henderson, 2415 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.
Steam Fitters and Helpers, No. 602: Meets first and third Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall, 450 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. F. Hickman, 618 Sixth St. N. W.
Stone Masons, No. 2: Meets Building Trades Hall on first and third Monday. Secretary, A. W. Furlong, 603 P St. N. W.
Stone and Marble Cutters: Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at Jonnab Hall.
Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants Association, No. 1774: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Pythian Temple, 1008 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Mrs. Jane J. Pidgeon, 831 Woodward Bldg.
Journeyman Tailors, No. 188: Meets first and third Monday of each month at 811 E St. N. W. Secretary, I. Geraci, 1461 N St. N. W.
Theatrical Stage Employees International Alliance, Local 22: Meets third Sunday of each month, at the Eagle Club House. Secretary, T. I. Trundle, 1085 Jefferson St. N. W.
Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 101: Meets on the third Sunday of each month, 2:30 p. m., Typographical Temple. Secretary, Geo. G. Seibold, Typographical Temple.
Upholsterers Union, No. 53: Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month, Moore Hall, Seventh and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, E. F. Richardson, 750 Gresham Place N. E.
Washington Building Trades Council: Meets every Tuesday night, 400 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Slover D. Zea.
Yeast Workers' Union, No. 14639: Meets first and third Friday, Typographical Temple.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.
Presbyterian Ministerial Association.
Christian Church Ministerial Association.
M. E. Church Ministerial Association.
Young Men's Christian Association.

INTERNATIONALS.
International Association of Machinists: Headquarters, Rooms 402-407 McGill Building, 308-314 G St. N. W. Wm. H. Johnston, International President; George Preston, Secretary-Treasurer.
Plate Printers of North America (International Steel and Copper): Headquarters, International Secretary-Treasurer, Chas. T. Smith, Room 414 Washington Loan and Trust Building.

LOCAL AUXILIARIES.
Bakers Union, No. 118: Meets second and fourth Saturdays, at 7:30 p. m., in Costello's Hall, 510 G St. N. W. Secretary, John G. Schmidt, 824 Sixth St. N. W.
Ladies' Auxiliary, Carpenters: Meets Tuesday nights, Hutchins Building, Tenth and D Sts. N. W.
Women's Auxiliary, No. 13, of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101: Meets at Typographical Temple, fourth Monday in each month.
Allied Printing Trades Council: Meets third Thursday in the month at Typographical Temple. Secretary, C. H. Evans, 400 Fourth St. N. E.

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VOLUME XX. NO. 9

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1915.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

CARPENTERS' RECORD

Indianapolis, Ind.—Thirty-four years ago this month the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners was organized, the convention consisting of representatives of twelve local unions with a membership of 2,042. Today the organization consists of 1,898 local unions, 141 district councils and 18 state and provincial bodies with a total membership of 250,000, and owns its own office building of three stories and a basement, in which is located a printing plant.

In the current issue of the Carpenter, official magazine of the Brotherhood, much space is devoted to the early trials and the wonderful advances made by this organization.

In a resume entitled "Looking Backward," General Secretary Frank Duffy writes:

"The average rate of wages per day in 1881 was \$2.00 and the average workday, ten hours. The average rate of wages per day now is \$4.00 and the average work-day, eight hours, with the Saturday half holiday in all the large cities under our jurisdiction. The reduction of the hours of labor in this manner gave employment to thousands of men who would have been out of work if the old system of working from sunrise to sunset was still in vogue.

"From our insurance departments alone we paid out in the last thirty-four years the sum of \$4,501,709.91 in death and disability benefits, while our local unions paid out \$2,600,000 in sick benefits.

"Strikes and lockouts cost us over \$1,300,000 and organizing work a little over \$1,200,000.

"To other labor organizations in distress we donated \$856,607.26. This shows what can be done when men band themselves together for their own good.

"We have done much good in our time; we have relieved our members of the burdens that pressed heavily upon them; we have established better working conditions; we have fought for better homes to live in and better shops to work in; we have demanded a better education for our children; we have visited the sick and buried the dead, and last, but not least, we have taken care of the widows and orphans left behind. We can say ours has been a great work, a worthy work, a noble work—we are proud of our record. It will compare favorably with that of any other organization and surpass many."

UNIONISM BENEFITS ALL.

Everett, Wash.—After referring to the reforms inaugurated by the trade union movement, in a "labor forward" address in this city, Secretary Taylor of the state federation of labor, said:

"The indirect results of these beneficent measures have left their impress on the character of the worker elevated his standard of living, enabled his ideals, thus leading to a general elevation of the workers' environment, both in the home and in the shops and mills."

WILL INTERPRET AWARD.

Chicago, Ill.—Representatives of the federal department of labor have arranged for the reassembling of the arbitration board which recently made an award in the case of western railroads versus their firemen and engineers. The board will adjust a number of questions the two parties to arbitration could not agree upon when they undertook to apply the recent award on the various railroads.

INCREASE BENEFITS.

Detroit, Mich.—The Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance convention increased death benefits from \$100 to \$200. President Hynes, General Secretary Bray and all other officers were re-elected. Boston was chosen as the next convention city. The period for holding conventions was extended from two to three years.

COMPENSATION ACT IS CONSTITUTIONAL.

Sacramento, Cal.—The state supreme court has upheld the workmen's compensation act.

The industrial accident board held a private indemnity company liable for damages to a railroad worker and the company appealed on the ground that the law deprived the employer of liberty without due process of law and an equal protection of the laws as guaranteed by the United States constitution, and that the act is invalid because it exempts agricultural and domestic workers.

Justice Sloss wrote the majority opinion, which holds that the law is not a violation of the federal constitution, and that the enactment substitutes a new system of rights and obligations for the common law rules governing the liability of employers for injuries to their workmen. Justice Sloss declared this was perfectly legal, even though "the change thus made is radical, not to say revolutionary."

Justice Shaw and two colleagues accepted the law only because of the insurance provision of the act. If it were not included, they intimated they might hold different views.

Justice Henshaw was alone in his opposition to the act.

LABOR EXPLOITATION SCHEME IS BLOCKED.

San Antonio, Tex.—An attempt to exploit labor and Mexicanize West Virginia, Kentucky and Ohio mines has been blocked by state officials and federal immigration inspectors. These officials notified a labor agency in this city that was advertising for 15,000 Mexicans to work in various eastern mines, that it must qualify under the Texas law governing employment agencies. A refusal to qualify was followed by arrests. One of the promoters committed suicide. Several hundred Mexicans lost \$2 apiece. The offer attracted German sailors who have been interned since last spring, but these workers were suspicious and they conferred with trade unionists.

The contract Mexicans were called upon to sign provided that each signer should work for the company "that advances the transportation until such transportation and all other expenses connected therewith are paid in full."

It was further agreed that the workers should pay the labor agency 5 per cent of his earnings for a period of 12 months, this money to be taken from the envelope of the worker and forwarded every month to the agent.

The collapse of the scheme has resulted in several hundred Mexicans being left destitute in this city.

AGAINST GRAND JURY SYSTEM.

San Francisco, Cal.—The convention of the International Longshoremen's Association, Pacific district, denounced the grand jury system as "a relic of medieval times," which permits no defendant to question the partiality of its members.

Resolutions adopted by the convention declare that the powers of wealth, through their vast property rights, have usurped control of the grand jury system, so that it has become "a new form of the inquisition."

NEW CARPENTERS' UNIONS.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Secretary Duffy, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, announces that the following locals were organized last month: Fall River, Mass. (Portuguese); Okechobee, Fla.; Atchison, Kans.; Prince George, Canada; Enid, Okla.; Baltimore, Md. (shipwrights); Portland, Me.; Martinez, Cal.; Hoboken, N. J. (ship carpenters).

TO AMEND REFERENDUM LAW.

Little Rock, Ark.—The Arkansas state federation of labor has initiated a petition for amendments to the present initiative and referendum law, which has been weakened by a state supreme court ruling that the legislation may attach the word "emergency" to any legislation, thereby preventing its reference to the people.

SULLIVAN MAKES DENIAL

John Sullivan, International Executive Officer of the United Brewery Workers, denies being in any way connected with the "Friends of Peace" movement. In No. 32 of the Brewery Workers' Journal was published the call issued by the Friends of Peace, a federation of American organizations, for a conference to be held at Chicago on September 5th. Nothing was suspected wrong and the call was published by many papers. Bro. John Sullivan's name was attached as one of the signers of the call, and he declares that his name was used without any authority. He wrote a letter to Mr. John N. Bogart, one of the men prominently connected with the "Friends of Peace" movement, which speaks for itself:

"New York, August 7, 1915.
"Mr. John N. Bogart, Chairman,
"Labor Committee, New York City.
"Dear Sir—Much to my astonishment, I see that my name has been used upon circulars, letterheads, and other publications in connection with the so-called movement of the 'Friends of Peace.' I never gave my consent—indeed, I was not asked to give my consent—for the use of my name as a member or an officer of your society of your organization.

"Meeting me in this city on a street car, you asked me whether I was in favor of peace, and, of course, I readily answered that I was; but because of that fact I gave you no authority to use my name either as an officer or a member of your association. You seemed to be more deeply concerned in becoming the editor of some publication than in peace itself, but neither did this give you the authority to unwarrantably use my name.

"Of course I am in favor of peace, as is every earnest American citizen, but I am not in favor of a policy of peace at any price. I am in favor of peace, an honorable and a lasting peace, that shall make a war such as the present impossible of re-occurrence.

"Not only this incident, but the entire conduct of that movement is so peculiarly and suspiciously conducted, that I must insist not only upon my disassociation from your movement and letterheads, but that you will cause my name to be erased from any connection or association with your movement.

"Very truly yours,
"JOHN SULLIVAN."
25 Third Avenue, New York City.

WOMEN'S MINIMUM WAGE.

Boston, Mass.—The state minimum wage commission has ordered that women store clerks in this state who are over 18 years of age and who have been employed one year or more shall receive a wage not lower than \$8.50 a week. Women having less than one year's experience shall be paid not less than \$7. Girls between 17 and 18 are to receive a minimum of \$6 a week and those under 17 years not less than \$5. The decision is not mandatory as the law is based on the theory of moral suasion.

POLICEMAN KILLED STRIKER.

Jersey City, N. J.—A coroner's jury has voted to hold Police Inspector Cady, of Bayonne, responsible for the death of an 18-year-old boy who was shot during the recent strike of Bayonne oil workers. Physicians testified that the bullet entered the back of the boy's head and pierced the brain. Several Bayonne policemen testified that imported gunmen shot at the strikers, resulting in the death of two workers.

DANGERS IN INDUSTRY.

Altoona, Pa.—Seven Pennsylvania railroad trackmen were killed near Mount Union, in the early morning, last week, when a passenger train, rushing at a high rate of speed through a dense fog, crashed into them. The engineer was seriously injured.

PULLMAN HEADS REBUKED.

Chicago, Ill.—The Pullman company board of directors has refused to act on the matter of granting wage increases to its sleeping car porters and conductor, which Chairman Walsh of the commission on industrial relations interprets as an affront at the commission because of its recent investigation of the Pullman company. Chairman Walsh said:

"The company's failure to act, after the assurance of Mr. Lincoln, chairman of the company's board of directors, that he would bring up the matter at the next meeting of the board, and after his own admission that part of the company's huge profits were derived by underpayment of its faithful employees, can be explained only by the indifference and disregard of its cars. To refuse justice to these employees because of pique at the action of this commission in exposing conditions of employment in its car service, is a policy that needs no comment."

PEOPLE SHOULD CONTROL.

San Francisco, Cal.—The people should control labor exchanges, declared Secretary of Labor Wilson in a speech before the labor exchange conference, which included federal, state, and municipal officials.

The cabinet official said:

"The need for labor exchanges has been clearly demonstrated. Private labor exchanges came into existence because there was a need for clearing-house for labor. There never would have been a need for municipal labor exchanges had it not been for the fact that the private exchanges had been abused.

"The suspicion which exists on the part of labor organizations is due to the fact that in many instances these private labor exchanges have fleeced the workmen and furnished strike-breakers, wage-breakers and hour-increasers to private concerns. It is within the power of the people to control municipal labor exchanges, and, thus controlled, they can never be used for any other purposes than those for which they are designed."

LIFE IS MORE THAN TO LABOR.

San Francisco, Cal.—In urging consideration of an educational system that means more than "modest, self-effacing working people," the Evening Bulletin says:

"Man lives as much to play, to think, to meet and talk with others, to consider the wise ways of the little fishes and the great stars, even to loaf, as he does to work. If the world is to be increasingly a great factory, and men are to be bred solely for the uses of that factory, we had better pray for another ice age to wipe us out and give creation a new start."

STREET CAR STRIKE ENDS.

Holyoke, Mass.—Street car employees in this city have returned to work after a nine days' strike, caused by the company's refusal to accept a readjustment of working schedules. The company finally agreed to the men's arbitration plan, that provides for the appointment of a third member of the board by Governor Walsh.

TEXAS CARPENTERS CONFER.

Wichita Falls, Tex.—The state council of carpenters held a four-days' conference in this city. Encouraging reports were made by practically all delegates. Fort Arthur was selected as the next convention city.

UNIONIZE OLD FIRM.

Hannibal, Mo.—The Holmes-Dakin Cigar Company has reached an agreement with the Cigar Makers' Union. This firm has been doing business for nearly fifty years.

DELAWARE MACHINISTS STRIKE

Wilmington, Del.—About 300 machine eight-hour day and an increase in chinists went on strike last week for wages. Recognition of the union is also demanded.

WANT COSSACKS

Denver, Col.—Coal operators and their allies in this state are now engaged in a campaign of education on the benefits of a state constabulary. Advocates of the Cossacks system are alive to the fact that they have discredited the state militia and this unit of our national defense is having a hard time living down its connection with events in southern Colorado.

The Rocky Mountain News, published in this city, is one of the leaders in the Cossack campaign, and the following editorial plea is a sample of the clever preliminary moves that are being cautiously made:

"Pennsylvania is the founder of a state constabulary system and although it met with much opposition at the beginning, it is now accepted by both sides as an advantage over the former manner of meeting disputes with professional strike-breakers, deputy sheriffs sworn in for the occasion and special police. The constabulary is composed of men chosen for a purpose, without prejudice or partisanship. Their duty is to keep the peace. They take no part in the controversies that have arisen and remain impartial.

"This movement for states to establish a constabulary that would take charge of intercounty matters is gaining strength for another reason. The state militia is becoming more of a national defense organization and is dependent upon the war department and the federal treasury for a portion of its subsistence and extension. When a state militia has to do police duty and in some manner takes sides in an industrial-political controversy, its standing as an arm of national defense is hurt. Many citizens would gladly serve in a national guard that would hesitate to join an organization that is liable to be called out any day to quell a local disturbance or take issue with a labor strike.

TEXTILE WORKERS ACTIVE.

Greenville, S. C.—Textile workers in this section are becoming interested in the trade union movement. In two years Anderson Textile Workers Union, No. 966, has reached a membership of \$60. It is predicted that with the opening of fall business the union will increase its membership of 1,500.

SEAMEN IN CONVENTION.

San Francisco, Cal.—The recently enacted seamen's law was given much consideration by the convention of the International Seamen's Union, held in this city. Delegates and officers reported that the organization is in a flourishing condition.

STRIKEBREAKERS FINED.

Worcester, Mass.—Two strikebreakers employed by the Rice, Barton & Fales Machine and Iron Company were each fined \$50 for carrying concealed weapons without permits.

STATE UNIONISTS TO MEET.

San Francisco, Cal.—Officers of the California state federation of labor have issued a call for the sixteenth annual convention, to be held at Santa Rosa, beginning Monday, October 4.

TEAMSTERS' STRIKE ENDS.

St. Louis, Mo.—The teamsters' strike has been settled. Several hundred workers were involved and much feeling developed because of the employers' refusal to increase wages and improve working conditions.

MISSOURI UNIONISTS TO MEET.

Moberly, Mo.—The annual convention of the Missouri state federation of labor will be held in this city, beginning Monday, September 20. It is expected that fraternal delegates will be present from the farmers' organizations, from the state federations of Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, and Arkansas and from the Women's Trade Union League.

"A SACRIFICE TO GREED."

Madison, Wis.—"It is not at all difficult to 'fix the responsibility,'" writes Senator La Follette, in discussing the Eastland disaster in the current issue of La Follette's Magazine.

"The Eastland tragedy is the direct outcome of loose inspection laws and lax regulations of the government inspection service for the control of passenger steamers, especially those in the excursion business. Steamboat managers are eager to get permission to carry the largest possible number of passengers each trip so they may pile up profits. The existing law empowers the board of supervising inspectors to make the rules in each case and to limit the number of passengers. Here was plainly a case where ship owners' greed conspired with governmental complacency.

"And let this be emphasized: If the seamen's law had been in effect July 24 the Eastland catastrophe would, in all human probability, not have happened."

OFFICIALS INDICTED.

Chicago, Ill.—Four officials of the company that owns the ill-fated Eastland, together with the steamer's captain and engineer, have been indicted by a state grand jury on charges of manslaughter and criminal carelessness. The officials are charged, substantially, as follows:

That they knew the Eastland was unseaworthy and had no stability.

That they permitted 2,500 passengers aboard the vessel, which is more than its carrying capacity.

That they were negligent in hiring an incompetent engineer, and that because of his lack of skill he was unable to control the boat properly.

That there was not sufficient help on the ship to manage and control her properly.

That the ballast tanks were allowed to be out of repair and not filled with water.

It is stated that the grand jury is considering other indictments.

IMPORTANT STRIKE SETTLED.

Washington.—The strike of shopmen employed by the Kansas City Terminal Company was one of the most important cases handled by the federal department of labor is the report of William Blackman, commissioner of conciliation, representing the department.

The strike was caused by the company discharging thirty-four workers and a committee which asked the management to accept working rules agreed to by nine railroads. With the assistance of Commissioner Blackman an agreement was reached whereby all discharged men and the strikers returned to work, and within sixty days negotiations between the company and representatives of the employees will undertake to adopt a set of shop rules, conditions of employment, hours of service, wages, rates, etc., which can be mutually agreed upon. The importance of this strike is indicated by the federal commissioner's statement that the company takes care of twelve railroads running into the city and if the controversy were not adjusted it was liable to eventually include 40,000 workers, followed by all the evils of a general strike.

OPPOSE LEASE SYSTEM.

Birmingham, Ala.—The Farmers' Education Co-Operative Union of Alabama convention unanimously adopted a resolution calling for the abolishment of the convict lease system and the placing of these convicts upon the public roads. This question is now being considered by the state legislature.

FARMERS VOTE TO AFFILIATE.

Great Falls, Mont.—The Farmers' Society of Equity, which met in this city, voted to affiliate with the Montana state federation of labor.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR
Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys - - - - - Editor
Wm. H. Anglin - - - - - Associate Editor

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ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE - - - - - ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of its correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 27, 1915.

THE INTERESTED PARTY MUST JUDGE.

The move on the part of certain promoters to bring about a condition that will create a harmonious feeling between the employer and the employee by having the two join their forces for the furtherance of legislation for the good of all is fallacious, even in the face of the fact that there can be no question but that laws enacted for the benefit of the toilers will be beneficial to all.

While there may be some things common between these two factors in the economic field, harmony is out of the question when on the one side there is the conservation of life and limb, and on the other the conservation of the dollar.

That the results from the efforts of the toilers tend to the betterment of all our people is so because it eliminates the dollar and has for its aim the uplifting of humanity, and on the other hand, the employer either cannot or will not, in the majority of cases, sacrifice his big dividends to assist in bettering all the people, and it has been demonstrated time and again that when the law interfered with the money return of the employer, no matter what it meant to the worker or the future citizens of the state, the employers were almost solid in their opposition to its enactment.

In view of this fact, laboring men who desire to advance the cause of humanity should remember that they as a body are the only ones that can do this, and where an employer is found that is willing to help along this line, we should do all in our power to prove our friendship to him; but when some promoter desires us to throw our lot in with those who have opposed us on all occasions, it can be done for but one purpose—to weaken the good that has been accomplished by the unification of the employee through craft unionism.

Let us remain loyal to the cause that has done so much for our people. Let us become more active in our union and devote the same amount of time to assisting in its upbuilding that many of us devote to our fraternal societies, or our church, for it is by reason of what we obtain through organization that we are able to participate in the others, so that it should receive our consideration, and when we do this, not only will the workers benefit, but every man who believes that the uplift of mankind tends to better citizenship and a better life for all.—Labor Record.

LET THE WHOLE TRUTH BE KNOWN.

That there should be differences of opinion in the Commission on Industrial Relations regarding recommendations to be made is in itself neither strange nor discreditable. But there should be no difference of opinion about letting all important facts be known that its investigations have disclosed. Presented in a properly condensed form, these facts will make possible an intelligent decision on the various recommendations submitted. If it is true that some members of the Commission wished facts suppressed, displeasing to the Rockefeller or other interests, then they have demonstrated their unfitness as investigators, and have discredited in advance the recommendations they will sign. Any fact that a group of members considers important enough to present should be presented, since those who differ with them are looking at matters from a different viewpoint and are in not so good a position to pass upon its significance. Let there be a fair presentation of conditions as all the members of the Commission have found them.—The Public.

C. L. U. AT THE BEACH LABOR DAY.

The Central Labor Union of Washington have everything in readiness for their annual outing at Chesapeake Beach this year. Monday, September 6, being Labor Day, it is the purpose of the organized labor movement in Washington to assemble en masse at the Beach and throw their full strength against the different amusements and attractions at that splendid summer resort. The schedules to and from the Beach being such as to afford ample accommodations to all who might want to spend a holiday amid beautiful surroundings, and where every convenience is maintained for the express benefit of excursionists.

Last year the Central Body journeyed to the Beach on Labor Day and their efforts were so fruitful that they fail to see wherein they could enhance their revenues by changing, therefore the same place is selected for this year.

CENTRAL BODY WITHDRAWS ENDORSEMENT.

The Central Labor Union of Washington withdrew its endorsement of the Labor's Peace Movement, and is to be congratulated upon not aiding and abetting this organization in prostituting the aims and purposes of the organized workers of this land against themselves. We are in accord with the sentiment expressed by Mr. Buchanan when he appeared before the Central body, and any man any where at any time can agree with those principles with honor to himself and his associates; but those principles were simply a preface to a movement that originated not on the surface but had a deep-rooted underlying principle to embarrass and make the position of the trades union at least trying. The Central Labor Union should have never gone this far, in face of the fact that the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. had previously refused them its endorsement.

PNEUMOGASTRICISMS

By "BILLY" ANGLIN.

One day last week I met Old Sol face to face—he was surprised. As a matter of fact I knew he was the more industrious, for he had been beating me up every morning for a number of years. To arise is considerably more of a hardship on me than to retire. Yet I would not sleep always.

Soon I had breakfasted, stopped at a newsstand and started to digging money. Got on the cars, reached my destination, and throughout the live-long day continued to "cough up." Closed the day with tickets for the Movies for the kids and passed to peaceful slumber feeling somewhat thankful that the change had stood the drive.

This question of money has caused me to evolve a plan far from perfect and perhaps impractical. But where's the man in moderate circumstances that would not love to see some other medium of exchange.

Suppose we could spend the hours we toil as we would handle scrip?

Suppose we had a storehouse, and for each 8-hour period we were given commutation to be exchanged there for necessities of life?

Suppose the government furnished us the house in which to live and all houses, though differently designed, covered an approximate equal cost?

Suppose our 8-hour period covered those things a man actually needed in the affairs of moment, with a small portion to be set aside as a sinking fund—a kind of accumulated leave we could take in our declining years?

Suppose we desired an automobile, or a piano or any other luxury, and we reserved the right to put in a couple of hours each day to offset the length of time chargeable against the article, and it was supplied?

Suppose our doctors were paid for keeping us well and not prolonging disease?

Suppose that our morals were de-based from hereditary environments, and with money removed where would be the incentive with money not known?

Suppose that we were intemperate and could only draw from the storehouse a certain amount to cover a given period?

Suppose we told you there would be no immorality, vice, crime, of any kind, because the cause was removed?

Suppose that all men and women and children were equal in the distribution of the world's goods?

Suppose all we could offer for anything, at any time, at any place, would be an equivalent number of hours in our respective trades?

Suppose a man could put in his allotted hours for his average life and then declare a recess for the remainder of the days.

Suppose that the easier trades contributed an additional hour in time to offset the shorter period for more laborious work?

Suppose we told you a definition of this plan is found in Sherman's definition of war!

CHANGES IN THE G. P. O.

Appointments.
John C. Mellis, compositor.
Benjamin S. Gary, temporary carpenter.

Separations.
Hattie M. Hodes, monotype keyboard operator.

Transfers, Etc.
William P. Martsch, helper, 35 cents per hour, delivery section, to clerk at \$876.40 per annum, delivery section.

Fred C. Chase, compositor, library printing section to monotype section.
Mrs. Amanda V. White, Miss Esther Kennedy, Miss Mary E. Collier, Miss Mildred J. Beach, Miss Margaret L. Barnholdt, press feeders, ruling division, to skilled laborers, Ruling and Sewing Section.

Mrs. Estelle V. McKenna, Mrs. Annie T. Wright, Miss Mary Price, press feeders, press division, to machine operators, Ruling and Sewing Section.

WHAT "LABOR" INCLUDES.

San Francisco.—"The labor question is as big, as broad, as deep, as extensive as human activity," said Secretary of Labor Wilson, in a speech in this city. "If you take as your definition of labor any physical or mental activity, not exclusively for pleasure, then you have some conception of the breadth of the movement which takes into consideration and seeks to handle properly all of these activities. The most important function, the most important thing growing out of the creation of the new federal department of labor, is that from now on labor has a voice in the councils of our Nation."

DETECTIVES REGULATED.

Sacramento, Cal.—The state law regulating private detectives is now in force, and hereafter the gum-shoe, peep-hole, tin-star sleuth, employed by any private agency, is a state official, acting under a license issued by the state board of prison directors. It is intimated that this type of Hawk-shaws will have trouble securing licenses.



YESTERDAY AND TODAY.

In the good old days of yore when work was plentiful for all, When the Bosses stood a beekoning, asking men for work to call, There were prices a great deal lower than are placed on things today; The real essential goods of life or those just for display, There was a time when men had cash to jolly them along.

There were no talks of panic in the city's happy throng. Then came these days of slackness in the work-rooms of the land, And the busy hands of thousands were made idle in disdain.

We used to sing and whistle, wear a smile the live-long day; But things have changed as you will note when you have your bills to pay. The men who hold the millions tell times will soon be good.

The workmen will return to work and its high time that they should. They tell us that our Nation in the war will not engage.

That the sign "Made in America" will soon be all the rage. They (the "Kings of Money") making bullets day and night.

For all the foreign powers while engaged in bloody fight, Are getting theirs by millions with a hope the fray will last; But the hopeless out-of-worker feels his better days are past.

It's easy say for chiefs of wealth seated on their throne, Dwelling in luxury from east to west, simply human drones, To tell the worker where he stands amid industrial strife.

But does he grant a living wage to working-man or wife, Perhaps the good old prosperous days may to us soon return.

We promise should it happen, less midnight oil to burn, We'll salt the hard-earned money for rainy days to come.

To keep us dry and well and warm and less we'll spend for rum. And so we shake hands all around with fortunes good or bad.

It takes a multitude of cares to make a glad man sad.

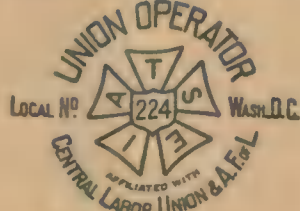
ELMER T. GOOD.

AUGUST 21, 1915.

BURROJAPS SHOES
The only shoes in Washington that carry a guarantee of A NEW PAIR FREE if the uppers break through before the sole wears through.

Berberich's
813 Penn Ave. 1116-22-7 St.

THESE PICTURE THEATRES HAVE "SIGNED UP" WITH US.



Angelo, - - - 14th & Q Sts. N. W.
Apollo, - - - H St. bet. 6 & 7, N. E.
Aragon Airdome, Md. Ave. 8 & 9, N. E.
Arcade (Theatre and Park, 14th and Park Road.
Avenue Grand, Pa. Ave. bet. 6 & 7, S. E.
Belmont, - - - 14th & V Sts. N. W.
Blue Mouse, - - - 26th & M Sts. N. W.
Carolina, 11th & N. Carolina Ave. S. E.
Central Park, 8th St. G & H N. W.
Chelsea, M St. 19 & 20, N. W. (colored)
Circle, - - - 2105 Pa. Ave. N. W.
Colonial Beach, - - - Colonial Beach.
Crandall, - - - 9th & E Sts. N. W.
Dixie, - - - 8th & H Sts. N. E.
Dumbarton, - - - 32nd & O Sts. N. W.
Eastern, - - - 8th St. bet. F & G S. E.
Echo Park, - - - 14th and Spring Rd.
Empire, - - - 910 H St. N. E.
Empire Park, H. bet. 12 and 13 N. E.
Fairland Theatre, 19th and L N. W.
Favorite, H St. North Capitol & First
Gayety, 9th St. bet. E & F Sts. N. W.
Georgia, - - - Ga. Ave. & Park Rd. N. W.
Idle Hr. Park, N. bet. 32 and 33 N. W.
Leader, - - - 5th and 6th N. W.
Liberty Theatre, N. Capitol & P St.
"M" Street Theatre, M St. near 32nd
Mayeroff Park, H St. bet. 6 & 7, N. E.
Meaders, - - - 8th & G Sts. N. W.
Mid-City, - - - 7th & N Sts. N. W.
Navy, - - - 8th St. bet. D & E, S. E.
Olympic, - - - U St. bet. 14 & 15, N. W.
Orpheum, - - - 4th & C Sts. N. E.
Penn Air Dome, 9th & Pa. Ave. S. E.
Pleasant Hr. Park, 12 and C N. E.
Princess, - - - 1112 H Sts. N. E.
Proctor Park, - - - Anacostia, D. C.
Raphael, - - - 9th St. bet. N & O, N. W.
Revere, - - - Ga. Ave. & Park Rd. N. W.
R. I. Theatre, 7th and R. I. Ave. N. W.
Stenic Wisconsin Ave. & N St. N. W.
Senate, Pa. Ave. bet. 3d & 4th, S. E.
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BROCKWELL'S BITS

"Is there anything in the wide world quite as proud as one of these upish young men?" asks a magazine writer in a scathing roast of the know-all class of youthful newspaper men. Sure, comrade, sure—a woman the first time she drives an automobile.

L. H. Post, who has many friends here, especially in the printing business (having been for many years a proof reader in the Government Office, until his resignation, about a year and a half ago), keeps friends informed of his doings in his new home at Anacortes, Washington, where he seems to be enjoying the well-earned rest which his many years of labor entitles him to. Under a late date, he has this to say: "Getting the Trades Unionist and Sunday Star gives me a chance to keep a line on the doings of the Government Printing Office, and not a day passes but my mind reverts to the old friends and events of nearly thirty years, a quarter of a century of that period in the proof room. . . . We have had a most delightful summer; in fact, but one day uncomfortably warm. It is certainly an ideal climate, and as I read in my evening paper of the deaths back east from the sweltering heat the great change in temperature can hardly be imagined."

After buying a saloon from another party, a man in this city urges his friends to continue their patronage, ending his advertisement with the announcement, "Savage whiskey a specialty." What a waste of advertising space to use the word "savage" before "whiskey." Countless numbers of sufferers the world over, from the cheated child to the beaten wife, know too well that it's all that kind, no matter what the brand.

A man well and favorably known to the printing craft here and in New York passed away with the death of Joseph W. Fritz, which took place at his home in this city on Tuesday, August 17, 1915. About six weeks ago he was stricken with paralysis, this affliction ending in his death. Mr. Fritz, who was born in Pennsylvania 65 years ago, spent much of his life in New Jersey and in New York before coming here, removing from Bayonne, N. J., to this city about 16 years ago, since which time he had been employed in the Government Printing Office as a compositor. For many years he was engaged in the composing rooms of various New York dailies, and among the membership of Typographical Union No. 6 had numerous friends and acquaintances. Among his fellow unionists here he was much liked, his strong unionism, his kindly way, and his ever-ready charity making him a general favorite. A widow, a son, and a daughter survive him. The remains were taken to his old home, Twin Oaks, Pa., for interment.

A. R. Nathan, a well-known member of the Government Printing Office proof reading staff, has returned to his desk after seven weeks of holiday. Most of the time was spent in California, the exposition at San Francisco receiving much attention. Mr. Nathan paid a visit to the Printers' Home at Colorado Springs, remaining there long enough to make a thorough inspection and to have a long and interesting talk with the Superintendent and to meet many of the inmates. He is greatly pleased with the home and speaks in terms of high praise and great enthusiasm of the institution. "Could all the members of the International have visited the home before the late vote on increasing the per capita for that splendid benefaction had been taken the vote for the increase would have been unanimous, I believe," said Mr. Nathan. "It is a place of which all of us ought to be proud, and the small sum each one contributes to it is one of the finest investments any man ever made."

Benjamin F. Durr, for some years a proof reader in the Government Printing Office, and now a clerk with the General Supply Committee, dropped in on me a few days since, and rather startled me by saying that he had just finished a term in a hospital, undergoing an operation for appendicitis, though he certainly did not look like a man who was sick or who had been sick. Ben tells me that he was only two weeks in the toils of the medical men, which, I take it, is a record for that kind of ailment; but Ben always was a swift in most everything—as compositor, proof reader, clerk, and even as a school teacher in the far-away Philippines (he was several years a worker in the Bureau of Printing at Manila). Still, even so, his celerity in the appendicitis line is truly remarkable; in fact, I am reliably informed by competent medical authority that a four-week course is considered the minimum scale by the doctor's union in the most ordinary case of appendicitis. All of us know that Benjamin Durr is a good union man, and that he would not knowingly violate the rules of a sis-

ter (or brother) union, and even though he does claim that a healthy absence of surplus flesh made his case easy to handle and quick to cure, I am inclined to the belief that he will have to make his peace with the square doctors for his galloping recovery. Of course I do not know what the chapel rule on appendicitis is in the General Supply Committee, but I apprehend that the gentleman could make his peace there and with the medicos by going back to bed for another two weeks, thus living up to the appendicitis scale—something which, as a union man, he can not afford to violate. So get thee to thy couch, Benjamin, gaze into the eyes of thy trained nurse, make out you are sick although you are well, and the typographical union will have no trouble with the squareman doctors' aggregation.

Clayton A. Edelen, a member of Columbia Union employed in the proof room of the printery, was operated on for gallstones at the new Emergency Hospital about two weeks ago. I am glad to announce that he is progressing favorably, and will doubtless be removed to his home tomorrow (Saturday). His recovery will be very pleasing to his friends.

W. N. BROCKWELL.

JUST EVERY-DAY LIFE

H. S. SUTTON.

The world is a beautiful book, but of little use to him who can not read it.—Goldini.

The widow of "Dr." Furcron, a former G. P. O. compositor, has returned to the city, seeking employment.

'Tis said of the Order of St. Tammany, "three hundred and sixty-four days in the year a benevolent organization." Fraternalism might well take pattern therefrom.

What we see in the outlying movie—Small boy in the seat in front of me jumps up and yells, "He's got the gun." Lady in rear seat says, "He did not comb his hair right." There's where she gives away her hand and shows how little she knows of men. He combed it exactly right—"two licks and a promise."

Some individuals bear more than the normal allotment of trouble. For instance, John C. Sullivan, of the hand section, G. P. O., lost his father, who had reached the age of 93; he also lost the youngest member of his family, a niece just entering womanhood; and was himself taken to the hospital for an operation resulting in the loss of an eye—all within a few months.

The purchase by the Public Printer of three new job faces tells in a nutshell the revolution of printing. He might have brought them home in his pocket, for a matrix case is about the size of a pair of gloves. No cases, no laying thereof, no running out of sorts, no distribution. The machinist simply verifies the layout, sets a test line, and three new display faces are at the disposal of the office.

I asked a gentleman the difference between Kallipolis Grotto and Almas Temple and he replied, "The story of one is founded upon the Persian, the other upon the Arabic. And," after a pause, "Kallipolis Grotto always carries the label on its printing." That may be for the reason so many craftsmen belong to the Grotto. When Frank Raymond was alive there was never any question or criticism about the label.

A water-soaked, unfoliated, unlabeled souvenir programme rescued from the gutter starts the train of thought. A little tad, I followed the band on the occasion of a State gathering of fraternalism. The parade stood at rest. An officer descended the steps of the lodge room to the street. "Too much levity," was his comment, and every knee in the line straightened as though connected with an electric current. Then an ideal was born, and through the years that ideal has grown, until Fraternalism occupies the niche second to Christianity.

A few years since was held a national gathering in regalia, with a reviewing stand at Fifteenth Street and New York Avenue. Two ladies battle with boys and blacks for foothold on the curb. A large gentleman wearing the insignia of the order salutes. "Would not you ladies like a seat upon the platform?" After the parade they inquire, "Whom shall we thank for the courtesy?" "Oh, just charge that to Maud S." I never found out whether that was Jesse Grant or Capt. Dan Chisholm.

SMELTER TRUST PAYS DAMAGES.

Denver.—The American Smelting and Refining Company has paid the federal government \$112,766 as damages and rent for the use of 3,475 acres of southern Colorado coal lands valued at \$1,000,000. The government discovered that the land has been secured through the use of "dummy" entrymen.

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The Latest Novelties of the Season . . . \$18.50

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SUNDAYS: 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m.; 2.00, 3.20, 4.45 and 8.00 p. m.
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UNFAIR BAKERY PRODUCTS

The agent for the Drake Bakery has it seems, hit upon a scheme to make the members of organized labor and their friends consume their unfair product even against their will. They have been giving as prizes a package of this unfair product to the "lucky" ones in several of the country stores, which are connected with the open air moving picture parks, and I trust that those members of organized labor who patronize these places, and who are imposed upon by being given a package of this same "scab cake" will do as they would do if they were offered a glass of scab beer, and while turning it down kindly mention to the proprietor of the Park your reason for doing so. By these methods, we will be given an opportunity of chasing this unfair product out of these parks even as we have chased it out of direct competition with fair products in the open market. In a great many places where this product had secured a firm hold, it is now seen no more on sale. As an example for you. Refuse to patronize a store which sells this Drake cake, and we will soon have them out of town. They cannot exist on the trade derived from the cake given away at these "Country Stores" and this is more than likely their dying effort.

Their former salesman, a Mr. Guy McLain Lusby, is at this time knocking at the gate of Local Union No. 33 begging for admission after having done all in his power to destroy the organization, as well as to foist upon the Merchant Baker and their employees conditions which would become intolerable if successful. Though promised large sums of money by the agent of the Drake Bakery, it seems that the promises did not materialize, and here he is asking that he be allowed to secure a position where he may do again as he did before.

As you would endeavor to secure for your craft all the trade co-existent with that craft, locally, so should you aid the members of other organizations to secure for their craft all that is due them.

By the way, there is another Pie Bakery in Town.

Union Bakers and Salesmen also. Established in the old Washington Bakery, selling, I am told, Copper-thites Famous Pies, and conducted by Mrs. McCoy, one of the most efficient bakers of pies as well as the best judge of fruit, in the business.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS.

Still another meeting of the Committee on Arrangements for the entertainment of the delegates to the Convention of the Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor, was held on Tuesday evening, August 24th, and though still more new faces were seen, and more work was accomplished, yet we are not at all satisfied, and we still insist that you members of unions affiliated, especially you who have been elected to the position of delegates to the coming Convention, must turn out in force to aid in the arrangements for the visitors who are to be with us in less than three weeks now. The time is getting short and there is still a lot of work to do, and it is up to you to help to do it. You have been elected as a delegate, to work for the interest of your organization, and you should see that your part is done. If you are to show as much interest on the floor of the convention as you have shown by your attendance at these meetings, your organization had better save the amount expended to have you attend the sessions of the body, for your influence will be nil. There is work to do. Come and do that for which you were elected. If the committee as it is now composed must, rest assured that all that is necessary will be done, and done well, but are you doing your part? All Secretaries of local unions which have already elected delegates should see that these delegates attend these meetings. It is their duty to attend and your duty to see that they do so. The next meeting of the Committee will be held in the basement of the Temple, 423 G Street Northwest, at 8:00 p. m., on Tuesday, August 31, and final arrangements will be made for the matters which have been in the hands of the Committee. It is up to you.

BAKERY-SALESMEN.

Attention is called to the fact that in these days when the Brewery Workers have their fight almost won, is the time more than ever for the rank and file of organized labor to stand behind them as a unit in their support to the end that no lack of interest would make it appear that the fight is not to be made as vigorous as in the early stages. It is in this that the merchant who is unfair at heart, will always take advantage. When a struggle as we now see going on between the Brewers and the Brewery

Workers simmers itself down to a matter of endurance, it is the time more than ever to take hold and boost the man of labor who is in trouble and to do all in our power to keep our patronage from the dyed in the wool scab, who is merely waiting the time when he knows by experience, in trying to keep other men down, that a lack of interest may be shown and he will be given an opportunity to weaken the effort of the union man who fights as long as he is interested, but soon loses what interest he had, because he is put to the trouble of walking a few steps out of his way to patronize the friend who stands staunch and true. To cite an example, a Mr. Scanlon, Mr. Daniel Scanlon, who had a "Union Beer Exclusively Sold Here" sign in his window, has no sign there at this time, because he has, according to report of the representative of the Union, Bro. Schaefer, decided to take and has taken on the product of the Arlington Brewery.

I had occasion to go into the place of Mr. Scanlon several times in the past two weeks, and when I asked him where his sign was, he told me on one occasion that when he had the place papered, it became soiled and had been mislaid, and that he had as yet not received another. On the other occasion when I asked him concerning the sign, he said that it had become so specked by flies that he had had to put it away. Now, when the question was put to Bro. Schaefer as to why he could not put another sign into the place of Mr. Scanlon, No. 103 H Street Northwest, he said: "Nothing doing, he handles the product of the Arlington Brewery Co." Now just a few doors away from this gentleman there is another establishment where those who would partake of liquid refreshments can be supplied with the products which satisfies, and which is made under fair conditions, the establishment being conducted by Mr. Driscoll, Daniel Driscoll, of No. 107 H Street Northwest to be exact, and he displays the "Union Beer Exclusively Sold Here" sign, and by reason of this fact is worthy of the patronage of members of organized labor and their friends, and it is the wish and hope of the writer that this matter will be considered by the members of the unions who are employed in the Government Printing Office as well as all other union men who reside in or have occasion to pass the place of business of these two gentlemen. One, Mr. Scanlon is to be avoided, until such time as he sees the error of his ways, and the other, Mr. Driscoll, is to be rewarded by the patronage of all those interested in seeing the Brewery Worker who has been on the streets for the past five months, get a square deal. How Mr. Scanlon, and those like him would squelch if their means of making a livelihood was taken away from them for this length of time. Differences among those interested in the labor movement are bound to arise, the enmity of individuals may be incurred, but the man who wishes to be consistent must of a necessity forget these minor affairs, when the interest of so many are at stake. Here is to the success of the Brewery Worker and his allied craftsman first last and always.

Yours for results,

JAS. L. CONSIDINE.

AGAINST IMMIGRATION.

San Francisco, Cal.—At the international immigration congress, trade unionists declared present methods of inducing immigration were criminal. Editor Mullen of the Labor Clarion said: "The American worker is not going to permit his liberties to be filched from him by holding out false hopes to the oppressed of other lands merely to satisfy the greed-crazed elements of our social structure." Robert N. Lynch, manager of the local chamber of commerce, was not alarmed at the prospects of large numbers of immigrants coming to the Pacific coast because of the Panama canal. Mr. Lynch said the opportunities are not here. He seemed to overlook the fact that steamship companies, railroads and corporations interested in flooding the labor market pay no attention to "opportunities" for immigrants.

FIREMEN WON'T AMALGAMATE.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—By a unanimous vote the convention of International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen refused to amalgamate with the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers. President Gompers addressed the firemen on the question of closer affiliation with the steam engineers. The firemen elected a committee to work out a plan of joint conference boards with the engineers. The convention also provided for a campaign of organization by raising the per capita tax from 12 cents to 20 cents. President Healy and Secretary-Treasurer Shamp were re-elected and Kansas City, Mo., was selected as the next convention city.

DEMAND PREVAILING RATE.

Toronto, Ontario.—Local machinists have complained to the department of labor at Ontario that certain manufacturers of war munitions are paying less than the prevailing rates.

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ROSTER OF CENTRAL LABOR UNION

[Where not otherwise specified, meetings are held at night.]

Central Labor Union: Meets every Monday night at Typographical Temple.

Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month; first Saturday at 7:30; third at 4 p. m., Building Trades Hall, Secretary, John Weber, 618 Sixth St. N. E.

Bakery Salesmen's Union, No. 33: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. L. Considine, 907 First St. N. W.

Barbers Union, No. 239: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Hammel's Hall, No. 936 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, Joseph Handlos, 686 Pennsylvania Ave. E. St. E.

Barbers Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Thursdays of each month, Cadet Armory, 705 O St. N. W. Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman; Financial Secretary, Chas. Walker, 624 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.

Barbers Union, No. 428: Meets second and fourth Sunday in each month, Painter's Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Francis J. O'Donnell, 8 Grant Place N. W.

Beer Drivers, No. 234, and Stabblers: Meets on the first Sunday of each month at 10:00 a. m., in Costello's Hall, Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E St. S. E.

Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at New Masonic Temple, Eighth and F Sts. N. E. Secretary, Wm. F. Kilroy, 817 North Capitol St.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Edward Fuhrman, 24 Quincy Place, N. W.

Bottlers Union, No. 251: Meets second Sunday of each month, Building Trades Hall, at 10:00 a. m. Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E St. S. E.

Brewery Workers, No. 118: Meets on the last Sunday in each month, at 10:00 a. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G St. N. W. Secretary, Frank Rom, 1184 Twenty-second St. N. W.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5: Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, C. W. Scherier, 88 Seaton Place N. E.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132: Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple, Secretary, E. B. Byrne, 426 G Street N. W.

Carpenters, Local 85: Meets third Friday of each month, Sixth and E Sts. N. W., Eagles Hall, Secretary, Chas. T. Krause, 1424 W St. N. W., Apt. 22.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets first Thursday in each month, Costello's Hall, 6th and G Sts. n. w. Secretary, Wm. H. Umhan, 737 10th St. s. e.

Cigar makers Union, No. 110: Meets every Saturday, 705 Seventh St. N. W. (Wasserman's), Secretary, Edwin Tillo, 242 8th St. N. E.

Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood N. E. Secretary, Edw. Northangel, 110 R St. N. E.

Electrotype Molders and Finishers, No. 17: Meets first Thursday in the month, at Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. T. Noonan, 188 R. I. Ave. N. W.

Elevator Conductors Protective Union, No. 14585: Meets every Tuesday night, at 8:15, 110 Sixth St. n. w. Secretary, E. E. Nicholson, 8800 Ga. ave. n. w.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10: Meets 419 Th St. N. W.; first and third Fridays, Secretary, J. P. Herriy, Box 62, Arlington, Va.

Engineers, Hoisting No. 77: Meets every Friday, at 8:00 p. m. Hall, S. E. Cor. Tenth and Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, F. J. Nichols, 618 Fourth street northeast.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 99: Meets Tuesday night, every Friday night, Secretary, A. W. Leake, Twelfth and B Sts. N. W.

Engraved Steel and Plate Finishers, No. 846: Secretary, C. W. Hiale, 1018 Eleventh St. N. E.

Federal Labor Union, No. 14644: Meets Second and Fourth Friday at Typographical Temple, Secretary, C. R. Paxton, Station K, Langdon, D. C.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12776, Plate Press Feeders: Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, E. Gertrude M. McNally, 1715 Jackson St. N. E.

Firemen, Stationary, No. 63: Meets every Wednesday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, N. A. James, Hyattsville, Md.

Garment Workers, United, No. 11: Meets first and third Tuesdays, 311 E St. N. W. Albert Knson, president; Secretary, Max Kamber, 605 Seventh St. N. W.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Thursday of each month, Building Trades Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Albert Beer, 126 Todd Pl. N. E.

Meets first and third Mondays, Cadet Armory, 705 O St. N. W. Secretary, Albert Beer, 126 Todd Place N. E.

International Molders Union: Meets every second and fourth Fridays, Donohue Hall, 314 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, C. W. McCaffery, 408 Twelfth St. N. E.

Laborers, Stone and Building, No. 46: Meets the first and third Fridays of each month, Eleventh and Q Sts. N. W. Secretary, Jas. Connors, 1632 Fourth St. N. W.

Lithographers Union, No. 13: Samuel E. Long, Secretary, 618 Florida Ave. N. W.

Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth St. and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, Wm. W. Keeler, 148 Eleventh St. S. E.

Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193: Meets every Thursday at 1204 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, L. W. Bauer, 722 K St. N. E.

Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 8: Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Edward Hauser, 1729 First St. N. W.

Moving Picture Machine Operators Protective Union, Local 224: Meets first and third Mondays each month, Gayety Theater, third 2655, Secretary, A. E. Meisenger, or B. A. Spellbring, Bus. Art.

Musicians, No. 161: Headquarters, Kenos Building, Eleventh and G Sts. N. W. 411. Meets first Sunday in each month, Room Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Phone Main 2665. Secretary, John E. Birdsell 620 Thirteenth St. N. W.

Painters, No. 368: Meets every Friday, Northwest Corner Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Chas. W. Gaines, 1228 E St. N. E.

Paperhangers Local, No. 420: Meets every Friday, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. A. Naldens, Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W.

Pattern Makers Association: Meets first Friday of each month, Typographical Temple, Chas. E. Secretary, John H. Brown, 611 K St. S. E.

Photo-Engravers Union, No. 17: Meets first Monday in every month, Typographical Temple, 8 p. m. Secretary, E. L. Stull, The Warfield Apt., Alexandria, Va.

The Trades Unionist

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

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Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause.—President Gompers.

WITH A MISSION, WITHOUT
A MUZZLE.

VOLUME XX. NO. 10

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1915.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

JUST EVERY-DAY LIFE

H. S. SUTTON.

Tearing back and rending talon (saith the Eagle)
And the wings of aspiration—that is I.
And the will that made the weak, grace to talons and to beak,
Freemen, with their foreheads to the sky,
Yea, wrong is tyrant-strong (saith the Eagle):
And who shall bide its onset—if I die?

Though I tore the guts from kingship (saith the Eagle)
Yet it writhes from strength to strength across the sea;
Though I showed the fools of earth what the gutted name was worth,
Behold, the fools of earth are deaf to me.
Yea, wrong is kingly-strong (saith the Eagle):
And right must needs be stronger—to be free.

William Samuel Johnson, in N. Y. Herald.

Globetrotter Carl Eckdall is in town.

Here's that line again, E. Finley Kitson is in the city.

Death is the Great Adventure; but it is one the victim can't write up.

A daughter of David L. Mackley, hand section, died during the past week.

Look in an alley and see a back fence being torn down—that spells garage.

The wife Thomas J. ("Jack") Rowe, at this writing, is in George Washington Hospital, in a serious condition.

Secretary Seibold, accompanied by his parents, is absent on an extended vacation, Mr. Willey presiding at the desk.

The Bulletin, the organ of Baltimore Union, gives John B. Dickman credit for his work looking to the prevention of the spread of tuberculosis.

William L. Hastings, late foreman War branch, and now connected with the War Department, has a daughter who goes to Porto Rico as a school teacher.

It developed at the late session of the International that Hebrew-American Union, No. 88, New York City, is the banner union, with a six-hour day and \$31 weekly wage.

William Maddox (Rough Rider Bill) contributes this one: "When I go to the Merg. section, instead of my slug number, I will yell, 'Squirrel's Delight.' There are so many nuts there."

Dallas, of Boston—he is Darnaby of Indianapolis, Breen of New Orleans, Parsons of Washington, Nichols of Baltimore—rolled into one. Is there wonder he is graying up around the temples?

A purchasing agent for one of the European powers visited Lexington, Ky., recently and drove out to a big stock farm. Plaintively, piteously, an aged negro caretaker met him at the gate. "Dede, Boss; dese ain't dem kind o' horses."

Frank Hatley suggests that Columbia Union adopt the folding-card system in use by New York Typographical Union, and has my support in the proposition. Mr. Hatley after returning from New York, started on an extended trip to the Pacific coast.

The past week I visited Willow Tree Park, late Willow Tree Alley. This will be the first and the last of the alley parks. It isn't worth the investment. It is only a third-class showpiece, to which the Social Uplift ride in their auto and show the visitor "what we are doing for the colored race."

A visitor to New York City fails to recognize the printing industry as of yore. In the past month Wincoop, Hallenbeck and Crawford have moved to White and Lafayette streets and added to the plant 6 linos, 13 monos, 4 folding machines, and 15 presses. "Puck" has abandoned its printing plant and will be printed by the Williams Company. Redfield Bros. has

been consolidated with the Kendrick-Odell Press. The Call, Socialist daily, has given up its office and will be printed by Henri Rowinski.

Our Mr. Willingham had a son in Canada when the European unpleasantness broke out. A number of his friends enlisted, and he went with them. At this writing nearly all of them have been killed and he has risen to the rank of officer. I do not know his Christian name, but his middle name is "Scrappy."

It has been called to my attention that the young lady winning the William Howard Taft medal at the Central High School, this city, was the daughter of Grant Hamilton, organizer for the American Federation of Labor. The subject, "What Labor has Contributed to the Popular Government."

In the Mono keyboard room, G. P. O., when one group gets back from Tobyhanna with the battery, another starts for Colonial Beach with the District militia, followed by another to Philadelphia with the baseball contingent, and later another to Scranton, to attend the encampment of the Spanish War Veterans.

Eugene Andrews and wife have been visiting the former's old home in North Carolina. While the exercises attended were quasi religious, they also partook of the nature of old-home week; and as the Carolinas can count back a good many years, and have furnished sturdy citizenry for the several Commonwealths, the occasion proved an enjoyable one.

A little design is stamped on machinery. I trust there will be no protest on account of its being a deprecation of the national colors. An eagle is seated on a shield carrying the Stars and Bars. Underneath the line, "Made in America." No need for the legend. Any person, the world around, able to buy goods, can read the insignia if the line were absent.

Colonel Drake tells me that his friend Tom Moore is to enlarge the Garden Theater. I have not the pleasure of Mr. Moore's acquaintance, but the building has an interest to me from the fact that Billie McKean planned it in my room before the ground was purchased. From an official source I learn that Mr. Moore is now "in good," employing union musicians and operators in his several theaters.

This column has played press agent for Merritt Chance since he was a messenger boy. A coterie of good fellows came to Washington about the same time, from the same neighborhood. Mr. Chance was one of them; Jimmie Sowers, Ed. Payne, and Jim Doocey were others. The new postmaster of Washington City was secretary to two members of the Cabinet; he was secretary to the commission reorganizing the departments; he was "buyer" for the postoffice department after a series of trials, convictions, and sentences. Now he has a new building, with near 4,000 employees, the affairs of which to administer. And you can register the fact that if any printing is floating around loose he will start it in the direction it belongs—the G. P. O.

An associate asks me how many things there are to remember on the monotype, and I insist only one, even if there are near 300 varicolored keys and over 1,300 varieties of spacing. Simply bear in mind that every man is given a little monitor, located in the back of his head, which travels faster than any machine ever built. The operator drives the wheels 'til spokes and spur become a blur and as he nears the end of the line the monitor will imperatively whisper, "Hit it." As the chosen key is pressed I have faith that the mechanism is adjusted with such exactness that the odds are 1,000 to 1 the line is ended to the seventy-second part of an inch at the proper place. "But suppose one fails to call up the monitor at the exact

fraction of a second?" "Then you push your chair back from the table. You ain't playing the game."

Too much praise cannot be given Mr. Bynum and his baseball associates for the reception tendered, at Typographical Temple, Sunday afternoon, to 50-odd visiting Bostonians, on their way home, by sea, from the Philadelphia tournament. Speeches were made by President Morcock, of Columbia Union, President Moran, of the Washington Chamber of Commerce, Secretary Frank Morrison, of the A. F. of L., and Joseph J. Dallas, the latter secretary-treasurer of the National baseball league. Secretary Morrison, in his remarks, stated that an eight-hour day had been secured, through the American Federation of Labor, for the women nurses of Illinois, with equal wage with the males. Local musical and monologue talent, with an initiation into the "Order of Yellow Dogs," contributed to the entertainment.

George Sehorn, Ambrose O'Keefe, Carl Eckdall, and many well-known printers worked in Chattanooga for the Ochs Brothers before the latter's advent into the millionaire class. Today the Ochs have, in the New York Times plant, the headline in newspaperdom. With late additions from the Hoe and Scott companies, the Times pressroom contains 10 sexuple presses, with a capacity of 360,000 24-page papers per hour, 2 half-tone, 5 rotogravure, and 2 offset presses—the late equipment costing near \$200,000. The secret of their success, they are Hebrews. That is one reason—the other his unionism—why I was glad to see Isadore Strauss placed at the head of the American, the printers' paper in New Orleans. And if you don't believe the Hebrew runs the daily papers of the Union, trot around the country in the advertising line and try to do business with them.

APPROVE TESTS FOR SEAMEN.

The federal department of commerce has approved regulations fixed by the public health service governing the physical examination of applicants for able seamen's positions on American ships after the seamen's law takes effect next November. At present no physical examination of seamen is required. Under the new law the following defects act as a bar:

Broadly impaired vision, color blindness, deafness, epilepsy, insanity, severe chronic cardiac affections, hernia, severe varicose veins, open tuberculosis, or any chronic defect which will materially interfere with the discharge of the duties of an able seaman.

Moreover, certificates will not be issued to applicants who have not been successfully vaccinated against smallpox within five years. If the applicant has not had typhoid or has not been inoculated against it, he will be advised to be so inoculated.

The department of commerce is proceeding with the work of fixing regulations for enforcement of the seamen's act, although final steps for placing the law in operation are being deferred until the attorney general passes on legal questions now before him relating to the administration of the law.

MINERS JOINING UNION.

Hazleton, Pa.—Last week President White, of the United Mine Workers' Union started on the last lap of his organizing campaign through the three anthracite districts. In his opening address in this city to the miners of District No. 7 he declared that the coal diggers were awake to the necessity of standing 100 per cent strong behind their representatives at the forthcoming tri-district convention at Wilkes-Barre, which will formulate the new wage scale. It is estimated that President White has been listened to by a quarter of a million of people throughout the hard coal regions. In his opening speech in this city he referred to conditions in Colorado and charged that Rockefeller money is financing the attempt to railroad trade unionists to jail.

PASTIME PARAGRAPHS.

By CYCLE.

The summer collar also has its ups and downs.

In his opposition to organized labor, Professor Taft is still a standpatter.

Col. Roosevelt is evidently trying to work his way back to first page position.

Prohibition is a serious menace to the "cotton" output, particularly in states like Kentucky.

A more liberal construction may yet prevail, when the rainy day will not count against the regular half holiday.

The professional calamity howler has sighted approaching disaster for this country by reason of an over supply of gold!

The figures on the scoreboard at the printer baseball tournament, in Philadelphia, must have resembled a daily record of European war expenses.

A number of those who went on leave, with a rubber-banded bale of "long green" as security against want, are now returning, with an active appetite for next pay-day.

The women of countries now at war are taking the place of men who are called from fields and factories for army service. Such are the waists of war.

Delegates to the I. T. U. convention next year will necessarily conduct the daily sessions in Baltimore, and, presumably, adjourn for nightly sessions in Washington, the "City Beautiful."

It is a bit confusing when one reads of rumors of peace coupled with another version, where large orders are being placed for siege guns, ammunition stores, and clothing for a cold winter campaign.

The appointment of Merritt O. Chance as city postmaster, to succeed Otto Prager, promoted to second assistant to the Postmaster General, may result in improved service to the uptown business section. Evidently the change was intended to give them a chance.

The Executive order, granting a week's leave to all G. A. R. employees during the 50th anniversary encampment, is a privilege greatly appreciated by the "boys" of the early 60's. We could wish that the order had been made to include those who wore the gray as well—the same as the 50th anniversary at Gettysburg.

Dr. J. W. Manning, who is at the head of the medical section of the Government Printing Office, recently received a commission as lieutenant of the U. S. Medical Corps, signed by President Wilson. It is understood that this appointment is not to relieve the doctor from his present duties, but that he will be subject to call, if occasion requires. This further recognition of the services of Dr. Manning is pleasing to his many friends of the Government Printing Office, where he first served as printer, before assuming the duties and responsibilities of his present position.

Early reports of the abduction and final hanging of Leo Frank were revolting in the extreme. Later returns make it appear that the journey from the Milledgeville jail to the place of execution was a veritable joy ride, and that the doomed man was accorded every courtesy up to the very last. Discussing mob law as a justification for the murder of Leo Frank, the Epworth Herald is led to observe that boasted chivalry and all this "talk as to the dignity of womanhood has a strange sound coming from a state that is notorious for the low standard of its child and woman labor laws."

Don't forget Monday is Labor Day. Trades Unionists are going to spend Labor Day at the Beach. Go!

LABOR DAY, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6

The Annual Outing of the Central Labor Union of this city will be held at Chesapeake Beach next Monday and the Committee of Arrangements have done everything possible to insure a pleasant day's outing for those who will attend. The Athletic events are numerous and splendid prizes are to be awarded the winners. The Committee on Arrangements consists of: N. A. James, chairman, H. F. Oehler, Daniel Hassett, Charles Callan, W. W. Keeler, J. E. Toone, Henry Nolda, Jos. Clark, A. J. Ginnelley, Wm. Whyte and Charles Wright.

Reception Committee—W. W. Keeler, chairman, E. L. Tucker, Jno. German, Jno. B. Colpoys, J. E. Toone, Luke F. Ludlow, and Jos. C. Clark.

Entertainment and Dance—Charles Callan, chairman, J. L. Considine, Jno. German, Frank Nolte, and F. S. Lerch. Law and Order Committee—Daniel Hassett, chairman, who will be assisted by twenty-four members of the Central Body.

Ticket Committee—N. A. James, Jos. Clark, A. J. Ginnelley, J. E. Toone, and Henry Nolda.

Athletic Committee—H. F. Oehler, chairman, W. W. Keeler, Wm. Whyte, Chas. Wright, Robt. Jones, Ben Spellbring and Frank Nolte.

The events and prizes are as follows:

60-Yard Race for boys under 16—Any Derby or Soft Hat in the house of Frederick's, 813 Seventh st. n. w.

50-Yard Race for girls under 16—\$1.35 Shirt Waist, Chas. Durand, 813 North Capitol st.

75-Yard Race for card men of any union affiliated with the Central Labor Union.

First prize, 1 pair \$4 Walk-Over Shoes, Bieber-Kaufman Co., Eighth and I sts. s. e.; second prize, 1 \$3 Silk Shirt, I. Grosner, 1013 Pa. Ave. n. w.

50-Yard Race for married ladies—1 pair \$3 shoes, Family Shoe Store, 310 Seventh st. n. w.

50-Yard 3-Legged Race for boys under 16—First prize, \$2 pocket knife, Huseman and Ford, 1004 F st. n. w. Second prize, \$2.50 pair Auto Goggles, Saks & Co., Seventh and Pa. Ave.

50-Yard Egg Race for Ladies—1 \$2.25 Ladies Umbrella, Harry Kaufman, Inc., 1316 Seventh st. n. w.

60-Yard Fat Men's Race—First prize, \$3 Fall "Omar" Hat, Parker, Bridget & Co., Ninth and Pa. Ave. Second prize, 25 Pure Grit Cigars, D. D. Courtney, 8 G st. n. w.

60-Yard Shoe Race for Boys—1 box Buster Brown Hosiery, Berberich's, 111 Seventh st. n. w.

Baseball Throwing Contest for Ladies—1 pair Gold Link Cuff Buttons, Chas. Schwartz & Son, 798 Seventh st. n. w.

50-Yard Leap Frog Race, open to all—First prize, 1 box 10c "Holland Society" Cigars, Jno. J. Allen, 807 North Capitol st. Second prize, 1 \$1.50 Dress Shirt, Herman's, 738 Seventh st. n. w.

100-Yard Dash, open to all—First prize, 1 \$4 pair "Sure on" Eyeglasses and Chain, Kahn Optical Co., 625 Seventh st. n. w.; Second prize, 6 bottles Assorted Wines, Costello Bro's, Sixth and G sts. n. w.

50-Yard Lighted Candle Race for Ladies—1 \$1.50 Umbrella, George & Co., 910 Seventh st. n. w.

The above named merchants have donated the prizes for different events. Races start at 2:30 p. m. sharp.

DEMAND FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

Worcester, Mass.—Municipal authorities have resurrected an old ordinance and unionists are arrested on the charge of "obstructing the streets." Jacob Levine, chairman of the organizing committee of the Central Labor Union, was arrested on this charge when addressing a meeting of shop men and the organized workers have appointed a committee to protect freedom of speech. Several speakers have been arrested within the past month, but the law so far has only applied to meetings of workers.

PORTO RICO'S NEW LABOR COMMISSIONER

F. C. Roberts, who a few days ago returned to this city from Los Angeles, Cal., where he was one of the delegates representing Columbia Union in the session there of the International Union, is receiving many congratulations on his appointment as Labor Commissioner for Porto Rico, an honor that came to him while he was in attendance on the convention. When announcement was made of his preferment on the floor of the convention there was much enthusiasm among the delegates, and one of the New Orleans representatives (Mr. Breen) introduced a resolution cordially indorsing the choice and commending warmly the action of the appointing power, the same being passed unanimously.

The new commissioner is well grounded in the labor movement and few men are better acquainted with the wants and ideals of those who work. He has been a member of the typographical union since the day he finished his trade, joining in his home town of Savannah, which union he represented as a delegate in the International convention held in Boston in 1891. He has been in this city many years, and his service to Columbia Union has covered nearly all of its activities, his more important work being president for two terms and twice its delegate—at Colorado Springs in 1906 and Los Angeles in 1915. He has also performed much and good work as an organizer for the American Federation of Labor.

The Labor Commissioner of Porto Rico is under the Insular Affairs Bureau of the United States War Department, and about 15 people are employed in the office over which Mr. Roberts will preside. He will leave this city for his new position September 22, taking active control about October 1.

Shortly after Mr. Roberts' return from Los Angeles he was the recipient of a check for \$100 from the Electrotypers and Stereotypers Union, along with a very complimentary letter, as a token of the regard that body holds for him for his work in Congressional legislation in the interest of its members. Before his departure for Los Angeles the bookbinders had taken similar action.

PLATE PRINTERS EXCURSION

Among the many enjoyable outings of the season none will be welcomed greater than the Excursion of Washington Plate Printers to Chesapeake Beach on Saturday, September 11, 1915.

The Plate Printers will be accompanied by Pistorio's Band of 20 pieces.

They have arranged a very interesting program of races and athletic events of all kinds, including a special Skeeball Tournament with four prizes for ladies and four prizes for gentlemen participants.

The many amusements at the Beach will be in full swing, and needless to say that everyone accompanying the Plate Printers will have on this as on former occasions the time of their life. Special dancing will be in order on that day, and those that engage in the terpsichorean trips can turkey trot to their heart's content.

There will be special train service, from Chesapeake Junction, in order to accommodate the crowds.

The price of tickets will be 25 cents, and the Plate Printers will see to it that none but union beer is dispensed on Saturday, September 11.

If you go you will have no regrets.

8-HOURS FOR OIL WORKERS.

Port Arthur, Texas.—The Gulf Refining Company has accepted the 8-hour principle and hereafter all work will be done on the shorter work day plan. About 1,500 employees are effected. Many of them formerly laboring twelve hours a day.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR
Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys - - - - - Editor
Wm. H. Anglin - - - - - Associate Editor

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ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE - - - - - ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of its correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 3, 1915.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS REPORT.

For the first time since Moses led his people from the oppression of slavery labor has come unto its own.

The workers of the world, judging the present by past performances, considered the creating of an industrial relations committee simply another one of the gigantic whitewash machines that invariably justifies capital and its oppressions on the poor, and long before they had gone into official sittings felt down deep in their hearts they knew the verdict.

But let credit be given where credit is due, and if the Democratic party accomplishes nothing else, the appointment of Mr. Walsh as chairman of that committee will be handed to posterity by honest hearts as being the crowning achievement of the party that would ameliorate the conditions of the toilers if its principles were not prostituted to such a marked degree by shrewd politicians.

Of course, the interests has its friends—they were not off the committee, by no means, but their fight to prevent the truths shown in the Manley report of the conclusions of the committee from becoming public property was lost and the report and its recommendations will go to Congress.

The report declares that—

Of the millions and millions of workingmen in this country, one-third are poverty-stricken.

Thirty-seven per cent of wives and mothers of workingmen are forced to do hard work themselves to help keep the wolf from the door.

Five hundred dollars per year is the income of half of the wage-earning fathers.

Less than \$15 per week is the wages of two-thirds of the adult male workers.

Nearly half the women workers earn less than \$6 per week.

Three or more persons occupy every sleeping room in 37 per cent of the workers' homes.

Babies of the poor die three times as fast as those of the rich.

Nearly 20 per cent of the school children of this country are underfed and undernourished.

One out of every 12 corpses in New York is buried in the potters' field.

Economic pressure forces two-thirds of all children to leave grammar school before graduating, and only 10 per cent finish high school.

The "rich" 2 per cent of the people, own 60 per cent of the wealth of the nation.

Sixty-five per cent own less than 5 per cent.

Industrial conditions are responsible for our biggest crime problems.

Labor and living conditions in this country are such today that immigrants only come from Italy, Russia, Austria-Hungary and other "backward" nations of Europe.

These are conditions which Labor has declared existed for many years and has attempted to focus public attention upon, with no startling success. The confirmation of our statements from so authoritative a source as this Commission appointed by the President will compel remedial action by Congress.

The practical proposals of the Commission for the alleviation of the conditions shown are of minor importance. They are probably not very effective. But the Commission has shown the self-satisfied American people they are not as well off as they were in the habit of boasting and with our pride humbled we may go about the work of really making this the best country in the world.

AM I MY BROTHER'S JAILER?

The last thing that the average person among us is able to learn is to mind his own business. It is none of our business what your neighbor eats, or what he drinks, or what he reads, or what he wears, or how he spends his time, provided he pays his debts and keeps on his own side of the street. But people tell us that they regard themselves as their brothers' keepers. What they really mean is that they regard themselves as their brothers' jailers. Much of our charity talk is the rankest kind of humbug. People want you to think as they think, to feel as they feel and to do as they do. That kind of thing has been reduced to a system in America. We read the same books, see the same plays, wear the same kind of clothes and do almost everything else as our neighbors do. There was never a despot of old whose tyranny was so intolerable as the despotism of our neighbors is rapidly becoming. Our sociability is almost a vice. There was once a man who had a very bad reputation. He had committed no crime, and consciously violated no law, but he frankly admitted that he preferred the theology of Hegel to the theology of the village preachers, the politics of Aristotle to the politics of the town and state politicians, and the characters of Shakespeare to any of his neighbors' for miles around. That was quite enough to prove him a villain of the deepest dye, and if he be still living, he is doubtless yet so regarded.—Rochester Herald.

Next Monday is Labor Day—not a Day of Labor. So break away and go to the beach and enjoy yourself. There will be sports of all kinds, athletic events of all kinds, and a general good time for everyone, besides swelling the coffers of the C. L. U. treasury. Prizes awarded winners of all contests.

BAKERY SALESMEN

At the meeting of the Washington Central Labor Union, held on Monday, August 30, the Wage Scale Agreement which had been referred to the Contract Committee at the previous meeting, was unanimously indorsed.

The agreement has also received the indorsement of the General President of the I. B. T. C. S. and H. of A. Bro. Benj. Weiss, of Schneider's shop, who has had several bad attacks of illness in the past year, is again on the sick list, as Bro. Wm. Foley, the latter having received the worst of an encounter with a weight strap which became entangled with his feet, and in attempting to leave his wagon, he was thrown head first out of it, and sustained a very bad sprain of the right arm. Bro. Foley is also employed at the Schneider Baking Co.

The Convention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, is to be held in San Francisco, during the month of October, and on account of the expense and the distance, the delegate from Local Union No. 33, will this year be conspicuous by his absence.

In the issue of the Trades Unionist of last week, I had occasion to call attention to the position of Mr. Scanlon, who had no "Union Beer Exclusively Sold Here" on display and requested, in the interest of the Allied Brewery Workers, that those who were in favor of giving the working man a square deal, refrain from patronizing this establishment, and also called attention to that patriot and statesman Mr. Dan Driscoll, who just a few doors away, had a "Union Beer" sign on display in his window. The facts as related in that article were as related to me, but on last Monday evening, at the meeting of the Central Labor Union, word came to me that this advocate of fair play for the workingmen, Mr. Dan Driscoll was worse than Mr. Dan Scanlon. Must be something in a name after all. Mr. Driscoll, though displaying a "Union Beer" card in his window, has, I am told, and on authority that I can put a whole lot of dependence in, been taking into his saloon the product of Mr. Heurich.

This sailing under false colors is a thing so mean and despicable that all fair-minded men should not only stay away from a merchant who adopts these tactics, at this time, but even after the trouble is settled, no one who has a thought of what such a merchant has tried to do, should patronize him. Four flushers of this character should be given a lesson they won't forget in a hurry, and the only lesson they are willing to learn, is the one which touches their pocket book.

Driscoll is worse than unfair, by reason of the fact that he has in his window a card, put there to make union men believe he is trying to assist them. I would hate to go into a dark alley with such a one as this. As a disseminator of the truth, a man of this kind is a first class member of the class made famous by that old scout Ananias. Union men take notice.

"NEWS FROM THE FRONT."

I am told, and on such good authority that no doubt of the truth of the statement enters my mind, that Mr. Daniel Driscoll, Saloonkeeper, at 107 H Street Northwest, is handling the product of Chris. Heurich Brewery, and this in face of the fact that he displays in his front window the "Union Beer Exclusively Sold Here" sign.

We had occasion last week to call attention to Mr. Daniel Scanlon, who only a few doors away from Mr. Driscoll, on H Street Northwest, and stated that Mr. Scanlon was using the product of the Arlington Bottling Co., but find that an error has inadvertently crept in, with reference to the product handled by him. It is the product of the Arlington Bottling Co., which he has and to the best of my knowledge is still handling. Union men in the neighborhood should take notice. Mr. Scanlon and Mr. Driscoll, though they are both indebted to the working classes for the prosperity they enjoy, are the last who should forget the helping hand given them.

They are to be avoided more than the rank scab, who will come into the field and fight fair, but to do as they have and are doing now, by handling a product of firms which would destroy the class on which they depend for a living, and to endeavor at the same time to make that class believe that they are friends, and would do all in their power to help them, is a position which cannot be tolerated, and it would be well to let these gentlemen know where they get off.

I am more than sorry that they are both, or at least claim that they are both Irish. But then, didn't St. Patrick drive a certain thing out of the "Ould Country."

Patronize those who are friends and punish those who are unfriendly.

MD. STATE AND D. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Right merrily the work of preparing for the delegates to the Eleventh Annual Convention of the Maryland State and District of Columbia Fed-

eration of Labor, is going on, and all signs point to an unusually interesting affair from a trade union as well as a social view. A five day session where many things of interest to organized labor in particular as well as to the laboring classes in general, for when did organized labor do anything for themselves without the unorganized ranks feeling the benefit of their actions?

The work mapped out for action by the convention bids fair to be more important than any work done so far in the history of the body, for as a better knowledge is had of the intentions and scope of the State and District body, the better will its resources be utilized, the more aid will the body be able to render those organizations affiliated.

Remember the date of the convention is from Sept. 13 to 17, and it would be well for all organizations who have not as yet joined the forces of this organization to do so at once.

The committee on arrangements will continue to meet in the basement of the "Temple," at 423 G Street Northwest, every Tuesday evening, and will be glad to see any one who wishes to offer any suggestions or to give any information needed.

You are all welcome, come on and get busy.

JAS. L. CONSIDINE.

LAWSON JUROR ARRESTED.

Trinidad, Col.—Grover Hall, a member of the jury which convicted John R. Lawson, has been arrested on a charge of perjury. The complainant is State Attorney General Farrar, who bases his action on the affidavit made by Hall and incorporated in Lawson's motion for a new trial, in which Hall swore that he had been coerced in voting Lawson guilty by a court bailiff and by Judge Hillyer, who ordered that no food should be furnished the jury until it agreed. The arrest of Hall indicates the straits Lawson's prosecutors are in. In an attempt to weaken Hall's affidavit when the court was considering Lawson's appeal for a new trial, other jurors swore that they looked upon Judge Hillyer's order as a "joke," although they agreed on a verdict shortly afterwards. Hall took the order seriously and in an attempt to weaken his position he is charged with perjury.

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ARCADE (Theatre and Park, 14th and Park Road.
AVENUE GRAND, Pa Ave. bet. 6 & 7, S. E.
BELMONT, - - - 14th & V Sts. N. W.
CAROLINA, 11th & N. Carolina Ave. S. E.
CENTRAL PARK, - 9th St. G & H N. W.
CHELSEA, M St. 19 & 20, N. W. (colored)
CIRCLE, - - - 2105 Pa. Ave. N. W.
COLONIAL BEACH, - Colonial Beach.
CRANIAL, - - - 9th & E Sts. N. W.
DIXIE, - - - 8th & H Sts. N. E.
DUMBARTON, - - - 32nd & O Sts. N. W.
EASTERN, - - - 8th St. bet. F & G S. E.
ECHO PARK, - - - 14th and Spring Rd.
EMPIRE, - - - 910 H St. N. E.
EMPIRE PARK, H. bet. 12 and 13 N. E.
FAIRYLAND THEATRE, 19th and L N. W.
FAVORITE, H St. North Capitol & First
GAYETY, 9th St. bet. E & F Sts. N. W.
GEORGIA, - Ga. Ave. & Park Rd. N. W.
IDLE HR. PARK, N. bet. 32 and 33 N. W.
LEADER, - - - 509 Ninth St. N. W.
LIBERTY THEATRE, N. Capitol & P St.
"M" STREET THEATRE, M St. near 32nd
MAYCROFT PARK, H St. bet. 6 & 7, N. E.
MEADERS, - - - 8th & G Sts. S. E.
MID-CITY, - - - 7th & N Sts. N. W.
NAVY, - - - 8th St. bet. D & E, S. E.
OLYMPIC, - - - U St. bet. 14 & 15, N. W.
ORPHEUM, - - - 4th & C Sts. N. E.
PENN AIR DOME, 9th & Pa. Ave. S. E.
PLEASANT HRR. PARK, 12 and C N. E.
PRINCESS, - - - 1112 H Sts. N. E.
PROCTOR PARK, - - - Anacostia, D. C.
RAPHAEL, - - - 9th St. bet. N & O, N. W.
REVERE, - Ga. Ave. & Park Rd. N. W.
R. I. THEATRE, 7th and R. I. Ave. N. W.
SCENIC WISCONSIN AVE. & N St. N. W.
SENATE, Pa. Ave. bet. 3d & 4th, S. E.
STANDARD PARK, Bates, near N. Cap. St.
STANTON, - - - 6th & C Sts. N. E.
TANGO PARK, - - - 219 4th N. E.
"THE" PARK, 1st and Randolph, N. W.
THE RICHMOND, - - - Alexandria, Va.
TRUXTON PARK, N. Capitol & Fla. Ave.
TWILIGHT PARK, Pa. Ave. 13 & 14, S. E.
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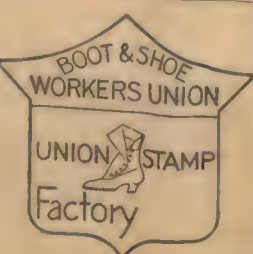
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BROCKWELL'S BITS

George G. Seibold, secretary of Columbia Typographical Union, is spending his leave at Ocean Grove. After his faithful and capable service to No. 101 during the past year he is certainly entitled to a rest, and the writer hopes he may have a holiday season of great comfort and pleasure.

Regular monthly meeting of Government Printing Office Council of the National Union at Typographical Temple to-morrow (Saturday) evening at 8 o'clock. If a member of that famous printer fraternal insurance council, you had better attend; if not a member, it's a good organization to join.

Joe M. Johnson, accompanied by his wife, left Thursday last for Colorado Springs, there to attend a meeting of the trustees of the Union Printers' Home, which commences on Monday next. Mr. Johnson, who is an ex-president and ex-delegate from Columbia Union, and known by hundreds of printers all over the country, was elected as agent of the Home at the last election for officers of the International, and this is his first meeting with the board. His wide knowledge of craft conditions and his devotion to unionism make him an ideal man for the position. He will be absent about three weeks.

L. H. Patterson, a member of Columbia Union who has been away from his work in the Government Printing Office for many months, due to illness, has an equity in a beautiful building lot in Langdon. He is anxious to dispose of the lot, and any one interested in the subject would do well to communicate with him. His address is 2010 Everts Street Northeast.

Charles S. Shutterly, of the Printery proof room, is having a fine time up in West Virginia, he writes to his friends. He has been away from the city about a month, and will add to his regular holiday thirty extra days. Mr. Shutterly's histrionic talents, which are well known here and have often pleased Washington audiences, will be utilized the coming winter in the entertainments to be given by the Washington Union Printers' Athletic Association.

Through the courtesy of Mr. John Tuite, a well-known member of Columbia Union employed in the Government Printing Office, I was recently afforded the rare pleasure of examining a bulky volume of the Printers' Circular, conducted for many years in Philadelphia by Robert S. Menamin. Its time was long before the present Typographical Journal, the Indianapolis Organette, the Washington Craftsman, or the present Trades Unionist. The Circular was a monthly, and it contained much matter, official and otherwise, concerning various locals and the International. As it was a private publication, all official matter for unions was paid for by those organizations. All of its correspondence was interesting and much of it brilliant. The first number in Mr. Tuite's interesting volume (which he picked up at a second-hand bookstore in this city) is December, 1871, and the last April, 1874. Running in nearly all the numbers is a "History of Columbia Typographical Union," written by A. T. Cavis and E. MacMurray, two of the ablest and most useful active members the organization ever had, but who long since passed away. The history is an interesting and well-written contribution to the literature of the local union, and in reading its excellent monthly installments one is filled with a desire to obtain all the numbers which contain this story of an organization now grown so great and useful and of such an effective influence in the community.

Many items in these old pages bring back the doings of printers in the past. Type setting was all done by hand in those days (though one editorial in the paper shows the belief of the oncoming of the machine), and I find record of a match for swift type setters being conducted by the editor of the Circular, competitors being scattered all over the country, and among these is the name of Mr. Charles Glass, now a proof reader in the Government Printing Office, who was at that time in the West (Davenport, Iowa), and he made a very good record in the contest, first honor going to George Arensburg, then in Philadelphia, with 1,822 ems, while the late Richard A. McLean, long a well-known member of No. 101, was second.

Charles M. Robinson, still serving the Government as a proof reader, was mentioned several times, both as a delegate to the International and as forwarding money to the Circular for Washington subscribers. It is probable, though, that the most surprising mention of old-timers still living which I find in the magazine is that of two men still active engaged in the Printing Office as proof readers, and mighty good ones, too—Frank B. Hambright and R. W. Christian. According to the publication, R. W. Hambright was secretary of Mem-

phis Union in 1873. Most people believe it was our "Hammy," with initials reversed, though he denies it, even going so far as to say that he can furnish an affidavit that he was at that time engaged in the slaughter of tobacco worms on his father's landed estates in Lancaster County, Pa. Of course, 'tis a long time ago, and one can not be certain, so Mr. Hambright will be given the benefit of the doubt—and his statement; still there are marks on Hambrecht's neck which surely do indicate great antiquity.

As to Christian, here is the record in this paper, then considered the most reliable thing of its kind in all printedom: The March, 1871, number says that R. W. Christian was recording secretary of Richmond (Va.) Union at that time. Several people—in fact, most who have heard of this thing—believe it is the veritable "Bob" Christian who sits day after day behind the referee desk in the proof room of the Government Printing Office, with a young heart and an old head, and only a few of the disfiguring marks of time on his well-polished outer surface. In this view of Bobbie's ancientness I am fain to join, for I recall that for years past he has been trying to get me to call him "Old Man Christian," and 'tis but a little while ago that I met him leading a bright and beautiful child whom he very proudly introduced as his granddaughter. However, when faced with the printed evidence of his way-back origin the good-natured Virginia was inclined to—well, at least haggle as to his string of years on the mundane.

William H.—that is to say, the renowned "Bill"—Crump, than whom there are few more reliable men in the National Printery (the man is so childishly honest that he even pays baseball bets made on credit), says that the officer referred to was Bob's father, and that has somewhat mollified the roar of the age finders. I shall not dispute Crump, for, besides being my good friend he was a boy in Richmond at the time stated—not to mention the fact that to doubt him might be unsafe. Still I am convinced that Robert is no spring colt. He has too much sense for a young man, his knowledge in many lines is seemingly beyond that of middle age, and he has a familiarity with grammar that must have meant sitting at the feet of Lindley Murray et al. for at least fifty years. At least two of Bob's characteristics indicate much wisdom if not great age—he always has money when he returns from his annual leave and he has never been known to turn down a brother in distress.

W. N. BROCKWELL.

FARMERS ASKED TO AFFILIATE.

Emporia, Kans.—The state federation of labor convention invited the Farmers' Union to affiliate. Resolutions against the conviction of Lawson were passed. G. E. Blakely, of this city, was elected president, and George Hamlin of Leavenworth, secretary-treasurer. The convention favored Congress printing copies of the report of the Commission on Industrial Relations for free distribution.

SHORTER HOURS GRANTED.

Taunton, Mass.—As a result of conferences with officers of the Machinists' Union the Mason machine works' management announce that hereafter the hours of labor will be from 7 a. m. until 5 p. m. five days of the week and from 7 a. m. until 11:30 a. m. Saturday. The ten-hour pay schedule will continue.

BROOM MAKERS ORGANIZE.

Galveston, Texas.—Broom makers in this city have formed a local and affiliated to the international organization of that craft.

CHANGES IN THE G. P. O.

Separations.
Ernest M. Boss, skilled laborer, resigned.

Donald T. ilson, messenger boy, resigned.

LIST OF LIQUOR DEALERS WHO HAVE SIGNED "THE AGREEMENT."

Clark, C. H. 510 9th st. n. w.
Costello, Bros. 604 G st. n. w.
Daly, T. J. 34 H st. n. e.
Daye, Wm. T. 1218 Wisc. ave.
Egloff, Julius. 200 3rd st. s. e.
Francy, F. A. 71 1/2 9th st. n. w.
Ganey, M. 615 7th st. s. w.
Glavin, Edwin. 309 G st. n. w.
Hannan, Mrs. E. 581 7th st. s. w.
Hanlon, Timothy. 822 H st. n. e.
Kearney, R. H. 901 1/2 E st. n. w.
Kelliher, J. D. 1258 7th st. s. w.
Killeen, John F. 1314 Wisc. ave.
Lynagh, Peter J. 523 7th st. s. w.
Lynch, John. 417 9th st. n. w.
Marks, Harry M. 1000 E st. n. w.
McCarthy, F. J. 910 4 1/2 st. s. w.
McDonald, P. J. 643 Pa. ave. s. e.
McLough, Martin. 1105 H st. n. e.
O'Connor, D. J. 100 G st. n. w.
O'Connor, Patrick F. 67 D st. n. w.
O'Connor, James J. 1429 N. Cap. st.
O'Donnell, James J. 333 Pa. ave. s. e.
Rafferty, Thomas. 406 H st. n. e.
Rafferty, Patrick. 225 11th st. n. e.
Rolands, J. H. 511 9th st. n. w.
Schroter, Conrad. 3253 M st. n. w.
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Stanton, Frank J. 1814 Wisc. ave.

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[Where not otherwise specified, meetings are held at night.]
Central Labor Union: Meets every Monday night at Typographical Temple.
Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month; first Saturday at 7:30; third at 4 p. m., Building Trades Hall. Secretary, John Weber, 618 Sixth St. N. E.
Bakery Salesmen's Union, No. 33: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, J. L. Cassidine, 907 First St. N. W.
Barbers Union, No. 239: Meets first and third Thursdays of each month at Hammel's Hall, No. 936 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, Joseph Handlos, 656 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E.
Barbers Union, No. 365: Meets first and third Thursdays of each month, Cadet Armory, 705 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, Chas. Walker, 624 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.
Bartenders, No. 428: Meets second and fourth Sunday in each month, Painter's Hall, Sixth St. and G St. N. W. Secretary, Francis J. O'Donnell, 1842 N. C. Ave. N. E.
Beer Drivers, No. 234: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at 10:00 a. m., in Costello's Hall. Secretary, W. H. Schaeffer, 1404 E St. S. E.
Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at New Masonic Temple, Eighth and F Sts. N. E. Secretary, Wm. P. Kilroy, 817 North Capitol St.
Bookbinders Union, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Edward Fuhrman, 24 Quincy Place, N. W.
Bottlers Union, No. 251: Meets second Sunday of each month, Building Trades Hall, at 10:40 a. m. Secretary, W. H. Schaeffer, 1404 E St. S. E.
Brewery Workers, No. 118: Meets on the last Sunday in each month, at 10:00 a. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G St. N. W. Secretary, Frank Rom, 1184 Twenty-second St. N. W.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 8: Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, C. W. Scherier, 48 Seaton Place, N. E.
Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132: Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple. Secretary, E. B. Byrne, 425 G Street N. W.
Carpenter Mechanics, Local 85: Meets third Friday in each month, Sixth and E Sts. N. W. Secretary, Chas. T. Krause, 1424 W St. N. W., Apt. 22.
Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets first Thursday in each month, Costello's Hall, 6th and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Wm. H. Umhan, 727 10th St. S. E.
Cigarmakers Union, No. 110: Meets every Saturday, 705 Seventh St. N. W. (Wasserman's). Secretary, Edwin Tillou, 242 8th St. N. E.
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, No. 110: Meets first and third Thursdays, 110 E St. N. E.
Electrotype Molders and Finishers, No. 17: Meets first Thursday in each month, at Typographical Temple. Secretary, J. T. Noonan, 138 R. I. Ave. N. W.
Elevator Conductors Protective Union, No. 1458: Meets every Tuesday night, at 8:15, 1110 Sixth St. N. W. Secretary, E. E. Nickelson, 8800 Ga. ave. n. w.
Elevator Constructors, No. 10: Meets 419 Tenth St. N. W. first and third Fridays. Secretary, J. F. Herrity, Box 62, Arlington, Va.
Engineers, Hoisting No. 77: Meets every Friday, at 8:00 p. m. Hall, S. E. Cor. Tenth and Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, F. J. Nicholas, 616 Fourth street northeast.
Engineers, Stationary, No. 99: Meets Typographical Temple, every Friday night. Secretary, A. W. Leeke, Twelfth and I Sts. N. W.
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Federal Labor Union, No. 14644: Meets second and fourth Friday, at Typographical Temple. Secretary, C. M. Paxton, Station K, Langdon, D. C.
Federal Labor Union, No. 12776, Plate Press Feeders: Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Gertrude M. McNally, 1715 Jackson St. N. E.
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Garment Workers, United, No. 11: Meets first and third Tuesdays, 811 E St. N. W. Albert Kason, president; Secretary, Max Kamber, 605 Seventh St. N. W.
Grain Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Thursday of each month, Building Trades Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Albert Beer, 126 Todd Pl. N. E.
Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, No. 21: Meets first and third Mondays, Cadet Armory, 706 O St. N. W. Secretary, Albert Beer, 126 Todd Place N. E.
International Molders Union: Meets every second and fourth Friday, at Donohue Hall, 514 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, C. W. McCaffery, 408 Twelfth St. N. E.
Laborers, Stone and Building, No. 46: Meets first and third Fridays of each month, Conners, 1632 Fourth St. N. W. Secretary, Jas. Conners, 1632 Fourth St. N. W.
Lithographers Union, No. 13: Samuel E. Long, Secretary, 613 Florida Ave. S. E.
Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth St. and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, Wm. W. Keeler, 148 Eleventh St. S. E.
Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193: Meets every Thursday at 1204 Pennsylvania Ave. N. E. Secretary, L. W. Bauer, 725 K St. N. E.
Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 8: Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Edward Hauser, 1729 First St. N. W.
Moving Picture Machine Operators Protective Union, Local 224: Meets first and third Mondays each month, Gayety Theater, third 2656 Secretary, A. E. Meinenger, or E. A. Spellbring, Bus. Apt.
Musicians, No. 161: Headquarters, Kenos Building, Eleventh and G Sts. N. W. Room 411. Meets first Sunday in each month, 922 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, C. A. 2665, Secretary, John E. Birdsell 620 Thirtieth St. N. W.
Painters, No. 368: Meets every Friday, Northwest Corner Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Chas. W. Gaines, 1223 E St. N. E.
Paperhangers Local, No. 420: Meets every Friday, 480 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. A. 2665, Paperhangers' Hall, 480 Ninth St. N. W.
Pattern Makers Association: Meets first Friday of each month, Third and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, John H. Brown, 911 K St. S. E.
Photo-Engravers Union, No. 17: Meets first Monday of each month, Typographical Temple, 8 p. m. Secretary, E. T. Stutz, The Warfield Apt., Alexandria, Va.
Plate Printers, No. 2: Meets fourth Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Chas. B. Cameron, Bethesda, Md.
Plumbers, No. 5: Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall, 480 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, J. S. O'Hagan, 124 Florida Ave. N. W.
Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 42: Meets Typographical Temple on the Fourth Wednesday of each month. Secretary, Harry Cuppett, 820 Sixth St. S. W.
Printing Pressmen, No. 1: Meets fourth Saturday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Thos. E. Blakeley, 3527 O St. N. W.
Retail Clerks, No. 262: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Typographical Temple, 423-425 G St. N. W. Secretary, J. A. Geier, 619 F St. N. E.
School Custodian and Janitor, 14586: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, W. P. Cannon, 408 Twelfth St. S. E.
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 102: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Charles T. Thorpe, 826 Ninth St. S. E.
Slate and Tile Roofers, Local No. 12: Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Costello's, Sixth and G. Secretary, J. D. Huddleston, 2415 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.
Steam Fitters and Helpers, No. 602: Meets first and third Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall, 480 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. F. Hickman, 618 Sixth St. N. W.
Stone Masons, No. 2: Meets Building Trades Hall on first and third Monday. Secretary, A. W. Furlong, 605 F St. N. W.
Stone and Marble Cutters: Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at Jonadab Hall.
Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants Association, No. 11773: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Pythian Temple, 108 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Miss Jane J. Pidgeon, 891 Woodward Bldg.
Journeymen Tailors, No. 188: Meets first and third Monday of each month at 811 E St. N. W. Secretary, I. Geraci, 1451 N St. N. W.
Theatrical Stage Employees International Alliance, Local 22: Meets third Sunday of each month, at the Eagle Club House. Secretary, T. I. Trundie, 1082 Jefferson St. N. W.
Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 101: Meets on the third Sunday of each month, 2:30 p. m., Typographical Temple. Secretary, Geo. G. Seibold, Typographical Temple.
Upholsterers Union, No. 58: Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month, Moore Hall, Seventh and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, E. E. Richardson, 760 Gresham Place N. W.
Washington Building Trades Council: Meets every Tuesday night, 450 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Stover D. Zee.
Yeast Workers' Union, No. 14659: Meets first and third Friday, Typographical Temple.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.
Presbyterian Ministerial Association.
Christian Church Ministerial Association.
M. E. Church Ministerial Association.
Young Men's Christian Association.

INTERNATIONALS.
International Association of Machinists: Headquarters, Rooms 402-407 McHugh Building, 308-314 G St. N. W. Wm. H. Johnston, International President; George Preston, Secretary-Treasurer.
Plate Printers of North America (International Steel and Copper): Headquarters, International Secretary-Treasurer, Chas. T. Smith, Room 414, Washington Loan and Trust Building.

LOCAL AUXILIARIES.
Bakers Union, No. 118: Meets second and fourth Saturdays, at 7:30 p. m., Costello's Hall, 610 G St. N. W. Secretary, John G. Schmidt, 624 Sixth St. N. W.
Ladies' Auxiliary, Carpenters: Meets Tuesday nights, Hutchins Building, Tenth and D Sts. N. W.
Woman's Auxiliary, No. 13, of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101: Meets at Typographical Temple, fourth Monday in each month.
Allied Printing Trades Council: Meets third Thursday in the month at Typographical Temple. Secretary, C. H. Evans, 320 Fourth St. N. E.

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Is Union Made
The Corby Company
Washington, D. C.
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WIENER BEER (Light)
CONGRESS BREW (Dark)
ALE
Arlington Brewing Co.
PORTER
Tel. West 129
ROSSLYN, VA.

PASS A LAW.

Are you neighbors very bad?
Pass a law!
Do they smoke? Do they chew?
Pass a law!
Are they always bothering you?
Don't they do as you would do?
Pass a law!
Are your wages awful low?
Pass a law!
Are the prices much too high?
Do the wife and babies cry?
'Cause the turkeys all roost high?
Pass a law!
When M. D. finds new diseases,
Pass a law!
Got the mumps or encephalitis,
Measles, croup or "epidemic"?
Lest we all fly to pieces,
Pass a law!
Are the lights burning red?
Pass a law!
Paint 'em green, or paint 'em white!
Close up all them places tight!
My! Our town is such a sight!
Pass a law!
No matter what the trouble is,
Pass a law!
Goodness sakes, but ain't it awful!
My! What are we going to do?
Almost anything ain't lawful,
And the Judge is human, too!
Pass a law!
—Public.

ARE WELL TRAINED PARROTS.

San Francisco.—The above term is used by Editor Barry of the Star in answering the claim of John C. Hatzell that the seamen's law will die without going into effect, and that "in many ways it is impractical."

Hatzell is a member of the board of governors in charge of the New York state school ship Newport, now in San Francisco Bay, and Editor Barry makes this comment on the eastern man's views:

"It seems that the order has gone forth from the 'financial district' of New York to knock the seamen's law. Common sailors have no influence in financial districts; besides, sailors are accustomed to the present law—which is inhuman—and there's no telling what they might do if they were treated as men. Anyway, the financial interests that are trying to break down the seamen's law have a large flock of well-trained parrots, which never miss an opportunity to say something against the law.

"When working men and women strike against low wages and bad conditions, we hear a good deal from the New York financial district about 'law and order,' and 'respect for law' and 'obeying the law.' But those nice shibboleths are forgotten when the seamen's law is discussed. Mr. Hatzell does not tell why or how the seamen's law is impractical. Perhaps he doesn't know."

TRICKS OF LAW SHOWN.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Judge Audenreid has reversed an award of \$5,500 to Edward B. Stocker, who was struck by a freight car, crushing his leg so badly it had to be amputated.

Stocker's mistake, the judge asserted, was in filing his suit under the Federal liability law. It was not proved, the court says, that either the engine or the freight car that hit him was engaged in interstate commerce, therefore the claim should have been filed under the laws of Pennsylvania.

CAN WORKERS WIN STRIKE.

Wheeling, W. Va.—Organization made it possible for employees of the Wheeling Can Company to win a three weeks' strike, secure recognition as unionists and improve working conditions. The company agrees to meet grievance committees and further agrees that those workers who are last employed shall be laid off first during slack times. All employees are reinstated without prejudice.

ON EIGHT-HOUR BASIS.

Toledo, Ohio.—The Toledo Machine and Tool Company has signed an eight-hour agreement with the Machinists' Union. The new scale calls for a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour for machinists and 45 cents an hour for die makers. About 400 men are effected.

STEAM ENGINEERS ORGANIZE.

Hamilton, Ontario.—Local No. 586 of the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers has been organized.

The Schneider Baking Company
Washington's Leading Bakery.
Their Rye Bread Has No Equal.
At All Groceries and Markets.
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309 AND 311 TENTH STREET S. W.
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Carpet Cleaning by Expert Weavers Who Know the Nature of Them
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11th Street, at New York Ave.

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The Great Tonic, Blood Purifier

and Liver Regulator. For Indi-

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Kidney and Bladder Trouble.

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benefit you or refund the money

for the empty bottle.

The Tripp Remedy Co.

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Formerly of Richmond, Va.

The Trades Unionist

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

READ OUR ADVERTISEMENTS, PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS.

Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause.—President Gompers.

WITH A MISSION, WITHOUT A MUZZLE.

VOLUME XX. NO. 11

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1915.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

CAUSES OF SOCIAL UNREST STATED IN NOTABLE REPORT TO CONGRESS

CAN'T JUDGE BY PAST.
Present conditions cannot be judged by the past.
Proper efforts are not made to distribute the resources of our Nation equitably.
Workers are not receiving a fair share of the enormous wealth increase. Figures prove this contention.

OTHER COMPARISONS USELESS.
It is folly to compare American labor conditions with those abroad.
This would mean a comparison with laborers in the "black bread belt of Germany" and with the English workers, one-third of whom are in "a state of absolute poverty."
The United States, with its resources and mechanical achievements, should make it possible for every able-bodied man and every family to live in comfort. A large part of our population lives in actual poverty.

ONE-THIRD IN POVERTY.
The commission investigated 15,726 families and declares that at least one-third of these were living in abject poverty, while between one-half and two-thirds do not live in comfort.
Seventy-eight per cent of the fathers of these families earn less than \$700 per year, and 30 per cent of the families keep boarders and lodgers.

PLIGHT OF THE UNDERPAID.
Striking pen picture of the low wage evil.
Child labor a heavy toll on the nation.
At the other end of the social scale "an intelligent clerk" is necessary to count the wealth of those unable to spend their incomes in a legitimate manner.

CHILDREN ARE HUNGRY.
In six large cities from 12 to 20 per cent of the children are underfed.
Only 10 per cent of all children finish high school, those who leave being almost entirely children of the workers.
Report raises a warning note because of gloomy picture.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
The exploitation of women and children is a menace to future generations.
Employers testify that the labor of children is unprofitable.
Low wages makes woman labor attractive to employers.
The wage earners have carried the burden of the fight for remedial legislation on this question.

Not a single manufacturer in New England has left that section because of restrictive factory legislation.
The report recommends organization of women, and that they should receive the same wages as men for equal work.
Women must organize to protect themselves.

POWER OF LARGE FORTUNES.
Forty-four families, who perform no useful service, have a yearly income equal to 100,000 wage earners at an average rate of \$500.
The "accident of birth" makes possible the control of more people than populated England during the Middle Ages.
This power "invisibly permeates and controls every phase of life and industry."
Economic and social evils that follow should be cause for action by Congress.

SOME LOW WAGE STATISTICS.
Only about one-tenth of the workers earn more than \$20 per week.
Between one-third and one-fourth earn less than \$10 per week. Lost time not considered.
Wages of women are still lower.

WORKERS ARE DENIED JUSTICE.
Long list of supported charges that workers are denied justice.
Report declares that personal rights must be placed above property rights.
Constitutional amendments suggested, which include denial of courts to declare legislation invalid.
Relief cannot be secured by "petty reforms."

PAUPER BURIALS.
One out of every 12 corpses in New York city is buried in the "potter's field" or given to doctors for dissection purposes.
Babies of the poor die three times as fast as those of the well-to-do.
The report cites Johnstown, Pa., where workmen may expect one out of four of their babies to die during the first year of their life.

LAND QUESTION DISCUSSED.
The land question is one of the causes of unrest because of its effect on unemployment.
Evils of monopolization of land and natural resources and unjust distribution of wealth must be reduced before the unemployment situation can be "appreciably relieved."
Tax on unused land favored.
Government called on to regain land, water power, and mineral rights taken from it by fraud.

FEUDALISM IS EXTENSIVE.
Feudalism, without "the recognition of specific duties on the part of the employer," prevails in Colorado, southern turpentine fields and plantations, and in textile and steel towns.
Fundamental rights of citizens are "seriously abridged, if not actually denied."

In Colorado employers usurp powers of Federal government; they issue money orders and deny access to post-offices.
Drastic remedies favored.

FARM WORKERS ALSO.
The condition of the mass of agricultural workers is similar to that of industrial workers.
Farm tenancy is increasing at an alarming rate. In Texas, where investigation was made, the tenant's future is regarded as hopeless.
Tenants depend on their children to "break even."

FREE SPEECH.
Police denials of the right of free speech are declared to be incredible if they "were not vouched for by reliable witnesses." It is stated that this is one of the greatest causes for unrest.
These denials, in many cases, have been the result of "sheer brutality and wanton mischief."
The report declares that free speech denial strikes at the very foundation of government.
Attention is called to plan now practiced in New York city.
State and municipal authorities are urged to permit meetings being held in public buildings.

STOCKHOLDERS ARE IGNORANT.
Stockholders and boards of directors know nothing of production, depending entirely on subordinates. The former believe they are only responsible for financial affairs connected with the industry.
They ignore the men and women "whose labor drives the whole mechanism of business."

UNEMPLOYMENT.
The report declares unemployment can not be "appreciably relieved" until "great advances have been made in the removal of the prime causes"—the removal of the prime causes—the unjust distribution of wealth and monopolization of natural resources.

SYNOPSIS OF MANLY REPORT.

Herein is printed the principal features of the Manly report to the Commission on Industrial Relations.
It was compiled by Basis M. Manly, the Commission's director of research and investigation, and is based on the law creating the Commission: "THE COMMISSION SHALL SEEK TO DISCOVER THE UNDERLYING CAUSES OF DISSATISFACTION IN THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION AND REPORT ITS CONCLUSION THEREON."

The Manly report is indorsed by Chairman Walsh and the labor members—Vice President O'Connell and Treasurer Lennon, of the American Federation of Labor, and President Garretson, of the Order of Railway Conductors.
It is opposed by Commissioners Florence J. Harriman and Commons, representing the public, and Aishton, Weinstock and Ballard, representing the employers. These five commissioners present their views on the causes of industrial unrest in form less extensive.

HISTORY OF THE COMMISSION.

The law creating the Commission on Industrial Relations was approved August 23, 1912.
The act provided that the commission should consist of nine persons, not less than three of whom should be representatives of organized labor and not less than three should be employers of labor. President Taft made the first appointees on the commission, but the Senate adjourned without confirming same. President Wilson submitted the following, which were confirmed:
Representing labor—Vice President O'Connell (Washington) and Treasurer Lennon (Bloomington, Ill.), of the American Federation of Labor; Austin B. Garretson (Cedar Rapids, Iowa), president Order of Railway Conductors.
Representing employers—Harris Weinstock, San Francisco, Cal.; S. Thurston Ballard, Louisville, Ky.; R. H. Aishton, Chicago, Ill.
Representing public—Frank P. Walsh (chairman), Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Florence J. Harriman, New York; John R. Commons, Madison, Wis.
Under the law the life of the commission was for three years. Final adjournment was made Monday, August 23.

CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL UNREST.

The causes of industrial unrest group themselves almost without exception under four main sources, which include all others. These four are:
Unjust distribution of wealth and income.
Unemployment and denial of opportunity to earn a living.
Denial of justice in the creation, in the adjudication and in the administration of law.
Denial of the right and opportunity to form effective organizations.

SOME OF THE REMEDIES FAVORED.

Remove the many obstacles which prevent effective organization and co-operation by the wage earners.
Place personal rights above property rights.
Legislation prohibiting courts from declaring laws unconstitutional.
Government regain all land, water and mineral rights secured from it by fraud.
Force all idle land to be used by taxing it the same as land that is used; exempt improvements.
An inheritance tax to check concentration of wealth.

ROCKEFELLER PLAYED.

Every previous charge against Rockefeller because of Colorado outrages is sustained.
Th conviction of John R. Lawson is summed up in the following terrific arraignment:
The prosecution and conviction of Mr. Lawson under these circumstances, and his sentence to life imprisonment at hard labor, marked the lowest depths of the prostitution of Colorado's government to the will of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and its associates. It is the crowning infamy of all the infamous record in Colorado of American institutions perverted and debauched by selfish private interests. It is anarchism stripped of every pretense of even that chimerical idealism that fires the unbalanced mind of the bombthrower. It is anarchism for profits and revenge, and it menaces the security and integrity of American institutions as they seldom have been menaced before.

NON-UNIONISM PERMITS EMPLOYERS TO CONTROL WORKERS LIVES

VIOLENCE IN STRIKES.
The report declares that violence in strike times is the result of injustice. Violence can be prevented "by removing the causes of violence."
Among these causes are mentioned the denial of the right to organize, refusal to consider workers' complaints, or confer with representatives of workers.
Collective bargaining is recommended.

CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH.
The fiction that a large number of stockholders means democratic control of industry is dispelled.
A single banking house controlled the United States Steel Corporation in 1911.
American Tobacco Company was controlled by ten stockholders before the dissolution.
Large corporations "almost without exception," are anti-union. These industrial dictators know nothing but finance.

STATE CONSTABULARY.
It is found that the Pennsylvania state constabulary "is an extremely efficient force for crushing strikes."
It does not protect the public, nor prevent violence, nor maintain legal and civil rights.
Violence is found to increase when the constabulary appears.

TO CHECK SWOLLEN FORTUNES.
An inheritance tax to check swollen fortunes and end the unjust distribution of wealth is favored.
The money so raised would be used for education, development of social services and on public works.

CONDEMN INHERITANCE LAW.
Report condemns the inheritance law which permits swollen fortunes to remain in hands of heirs or trustees. This results, as in England, in bulwarking an aristocracy.
Rewards should only come to those who perform service.

OUR NATIONAL MENACE.
The entire machinery of government should be immediately started to correct bad labor conditions.
Real preparedness for war is a strong citizenship in the factories and farms, where battles are fought as much as in the trenches.
This nation must choose between two alternatives—a huge bureaucratic paternalism like Germany or a removal of all obstacles that prevent organization of workers.

TO GUARANTEE JUSTICE.
Congress should pass laws that provide, in specific terms, against encroachment on personal rights of individuals by federal and state governments.
Courts should be prohibited from declaring laws unconstitutional.
Jurors should be selected by impartial drawings.
Stringent rules governing private detective agencies and private employment agencies recommended.

WORKERS MUST ORGANIZE.
Where workers are unorganized "industrial feudalism is the rule rather than the exception."
Political democracy is possible only where industrial democracy exists.
The effects of industrial organization are greater than even the form of our political institutions.
Results of feudalism shown.

WAGES AND UNIONISM.
"A contented and efficient citizenship" calls for minimum wage that will support wage earners in genuine comfort.
One-half America's wage earners

employed in industry do not receive this wage, which can best be reached by effective organization by the two parties.
A minimum wage by law is not practical for adult workers, except those in the public service.

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION.
The small number of men who now control industry are extending their power to control education and "social service" of the nation.
The Rockefeller foundation is conducted for this purpose, and it is declared to be "a menace to the national welfare."
Congress is urged to investigate this and other foundations and restrict them; also to investigate endowed secular and religious institutions "whose property holdings or income exceeds a moderate amount."

"OPEN SHOP" HAS NO MERITS.
Investigations prove that the claims of "open shop" advocates are not correct. In the majority of these shops conditions are below union shop standards.

Attention is called to the significant statement of "open shop" advocates that conditions in their establishments "are as good as secured by the union."
Report cites testimony of Walter Drew, manufacturers' attorney, who "sharply criticised" Los Angeles "open shop" conditions.

ORGANIZATION NECESSARY.
The report says the crux of the whole question is: "Shall workers organize?" The "cost sheet" debars the company from carrying out good intentions, and the workers must help themselves. It is illogical for stockholders to insist that individual workers present grievances.

MEANING OF "OPEN SHOP."
The "open shop," even if employing union men, denies collective bargaining, and this condition "can at best be only a benevolent despotism."

The employers' claim that individual employees can present grievances is answered as follows: "Every tyrant in history took the same position."
Employers oppose outside trade union officials because workers on the payroll of the employer can be more easily controlled. Hence, the employers' cry: "No outside interference."

PROTECT RIGHT TO ORGANIZE.
Constitutional amendment protecting workers in their right to organize.
Empowering federal trade commission to investigate "the unfair treatment of labor in all respects." These cases to be given precedence over all other cases before the commission.

NOT A MATERIAL STRUGGLE.
Report points out that labor's struggle is more than a demand for the comforts of life—rather is it a part "of the age-long struggle for liberty."
Men will fight for freedom, even though they be well fed.
Workers must stand together or they directly injure their fellows and indirectly injure society.

PUBLIC UTILITIES.
Newlands act should be amended to include all classes of railroad and public service corporation employees engaged in interstate commerce.
Boards of investigation should be appointed and both employers and employees should furnish names to the board of mediation and conciliation under the Newlands act from which arbitrators may be chosen.
These amendments would provide machinery for adjusting interstate commerce disputes. The law now only applies to train service employees.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR
Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys
Wm. H. Anglin

Editor
Associate Editor

Official Organ Central Labor Union, Affiliated with the A. F. of L.,
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ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE - - - - - ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of its correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF FAIR

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 10, 1915.

EVILS OF FACTION.

Union and division are terms of directly opposite meaning. A man cannot be a union man and at the same time be a divisionist. Any one who advocates opposing factions of labor or any one who brings an opposition faction into being, thereby dividing the forces of labor in any trade, cannot be considered other than a misleader of labor.

Among other things, when labor is divided against itself it signifies a loss of power in support of union labels. The strongest weapon labor possesses is weakened.—Exchange.

WHO WILL FOOT THE BILLS?

The Hon. J. Frank Hanly, sometime Governor of Indiana, is chairman of the so-called Flying Squadron Committee, which sits, when not on the fly, in Indianapolis. Nationwide prohibition is the object of the committee. Since September it is said to have spent \$300,000, and no doubt its funds will be notably swollen by the Drys of New York, to which it made its first appeal in Carnegie Hall Sunday night.

The speeches of these Flying Squadroners are full of familiar attacks on the liquor trade. The questions which must be faced seriously and answered satisfactorily by the proponents of national prohibition seem not to occur to them. For instance:

What taxes are to raise the \$245,000,000, more than one-third of the whole Federal revenue last year, now paid to the internal revenue or at the custom house on liquors? How is that prodigious gap to be filled?

What taxes are to make good the \$80,000,000 now paid in State, county and other local licenses and taxes on liquors?

What is to recompense the 240,000 odd persons in the liquor business and their multitude of employees?

THE ART OF KICKING.

The difference between a constructive kicker and a destructive kicker is not generally taken into consideration. As a rule people will stop and listen to a kicker, applaud his utterances and perhaps take up with his objections, without considering whether it is of a constructive or destructive character. Too often the kicker is a person of no steady conviction to guide him; too often he is guided by a desire to simply show the weakness of foes—and sometimes friends. The real constructive kicker is one who, while able to show the weakness of a proposition, will at the same time recognize its good points, put the two together, analyze them, and then present a proposition embodying the good and avoiding what he conceives to be weak or bad. Kicks are sometimes made which have a great deal of merit, and, surprising to state, utterly fail of the object aimed at. Why do they fail? Simply because the object has not been presented, along with his objections or kick, a constructive proposition to take its place. Chaos and unrest are occasioned by one kind of kickers, while progress and happiness strew the bath of the other. Better not be a kicker, unless we can be of the latter kind.—Los Angeles Citizen.

THE LAW AND LAWYERS.

The severe criticism of American courts by Clarence Darrow before the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations may seem to carry some bitterness, but Darrow's character saves him and his words from the charge of unfairness. If what he said appears too harsh, it will be just as well to remember that Darrow's judgment is formed after a busy life of practice at the very points from which the best view of courts and administration of law may be gained.

Darrow has been in the thickest of legal battles as attorney for labor organizations and individual working class clients, and what he says of court practice is the net result of his long experience. When he says that poor men and poor men's labor organizations fail to get the justice to which they are entitled, we must keep in mind that as their attorney he has had the very chance to know.

His more general criticisms of the courts is only a part of what other lawyers, and even judges, have said time and again. This has been repeated so often that today it is the understanding of the dullest mind that our courts are for the administration of law—not justice. This is a perversion of law and justice that in time must cut the very roots of our legal apparatus.

For if law is to ignore justice, then it has no ethical function.—The International Bookbinder.

"We reaffirm as one of the cardinal principles of the trade-union movement that the working people must unite and organize, irrespective of creed, color, sex, nationality or politics.—Thorough Declaration, Convention A. F. of L.

Don't forget that when you ask for the union label you are creating a demand. It is obvious that a supply will eventually meet that demand, especially if you insist on the union label kind and do not accept something just as good. This labor movement, to a great extent is just what we make it.

JUST EVERY-DAY LIFE

H. S. SUTTON.

The McClellan Unit.

W. L. Wilmuth, now of the Indian field service, is in the city on a visit.

Frank Hatley was in attendance at the Nelson prize fight across the Mexican border.

Sergeant Maloney, who has just returned from Ireland, states he was a passenger on the ill-fated Arabic.

John O'Neil, while on a recent visit to New York, met Pat O'Brien, Eddie Searfoss, William McCabe, and other ex-Washingtonians.

No; I have not a cent invested in the Casino or Imperial, the latter now Garden Theater. Billy McKean would never take my money.

The annual session of the High Tent, Order of Rechabites, will meet in Newark, N. J., on Monday next. Sam DeNedry is a delegate from this jurisdiction.

When I write the Great American Novel (three up) I will play Dr. Manning in more than one paragraph. We were alley mates when the Sanitary Division, G. P. O., now of nation-wide celebrity, was contained in a miniature medicine kit hid under my frame. Just here I might give Oscar Ricketts full credit for the introduction or the innovation. Dr. Manning travels with that tribe of the Wahnetta of which Dr. Kober is a big brave—members of the medical profession who do things. He has taken up, he tells me, a correspondence-school course for perfecting the memory, and at once proceeded to try me out with a series of questions. One of the first asked carries the key to memory's halls; its (proper) answer tears away the veil of ignorance and the reasoning forces of man stand revealed in a new light. This particular school advertises heavily in the magazines and is making money. From my viewpoint it falls into the same error that the typewriter schools do—it tries to tell you something you will never need. They simply add tension to the gray matter, and there is a limit to all things, even the capability of the several cells carrying a train of thought.

The past week I was at the "show under the big top," the American Federation headquarters, invited to look over the plans for their new building at Ninth and Massachusetts Avenue. I do not know the name of the man that picked it, yet can say the site is an ideal one, with Pythian Temple and Carnegie Library for neighbors and the best of street-car service at their door. It will be half a century before the center of the city has moved over to Fourteenth Street. The structure will be five stories high and positively the last word in essential office appurtenances. Two wide streets, two wide avenues, and a park (Mount Vernon Square) give ample light and breathing space. I insist that the parking on the Massachusetts Avenue side of the building shall be preserved—sown in grass instead of paved. For the reason therefor look at the grass plot in front of the Municipal Building or the new post-office structure. While at headquarters Secretary Morrison introduced me to President Gompers as "J. I. C.," which goes to show that Mr. Morrison's arduous duties are taxing his memory. I herewith promise at my earliest opportunity to give him Lesson No. 1 in memory training.

SAVING BABE SAVES FAMILY.

San Francisco.—"Wherever the life of the infant is safeguarded the standard of life of the whole family is lifted," said Miss Julia Lathrop, chief of the federal children's bureau, in a speech in this city.

"In all our investigations we find the infant mortality varying with the income of the parents and with the location and the type of homes," continued Miss Lathrop.

"The deaths of children among poor families in Johnstown, Pa., are five times as great as among the well-to-do in Montclair, N. J., where people have comfortable and easy incomes and the families are Americanized and educated."

"In the tenement quarter of the same town the death rate of babies is double that in the best quarter of the town."

"But the cheerful part of it is that every community has the power to alter these factors not only to provide education for the children, but free education for adults, good water supply, good homes and good wages."

"We are learning that the question of infant mortality is one that must be met by money expenditure. We must see that the working man receives enough wages to become self-supporting, to assure himself and his family a decent living."

"There should not be a condition where mothers have to work in factories. If the child can get along without its mother, then we might just as well not have mothers at all."

"If the need of older children for mothers is so great as to create the provision for them by a mother's pension in more than twenty states, then we need not argue that a young and helpless baby needs a mother's care."

NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

Great excitement prevails in the "Poodle" these days. Rumors of suits and countersuits can be heard.

And for what? Simply because one man has decided to patronize nonunion-made beer and another endeavors by use of the "Union Beer Exclusively Sold Here" sign to pull the wool over the eyes of the trades unionists in the neighborhood. But they can't get away with it. Union men don't patronize these establishments, even if a member of a union, whose name can be had for the asking, was seen to go into the place of Mr. Scanlon, Friday, September 3. This man only thinks he is a union man. A relative of his in the neighborhood does a nice business, and no doubt the one referred to above, would consider himself aggrieved if for some good reason the trades unionists would refuse to buy their tools, etc., from this place. Of course the relative can not be blamed for the dereliction of the members of his family, but this only mentioned to cite an example.

Daniel Driscoll and Daniel Scanlon can both get straight by patronizing only union breweries and those establishments handling the product of union breweries to the exclusion of the other class. But as long as they do handle any product of a non-union brewery just that long are they undeserving of the patronage of men who are fair.

This is the time when the man who has walked the street for the past six months in the difficulty pertaining to the Brewers, needs all the comfort and assistance which his brother trades unionists can give him. This fight is just as important to these men at this time as it was in the beginning of the trouble, and to fall away at this time would be only to brand ourselves as traitors to the cause of trades unionism. Patronize only those who display a "Union Beer Exclusively Sold Here" sign, and boost the allied brewery worker.

Yours for success,
JAS. L. CONSIDINE.

WANT SCHOOL BUILDINGS USED

Oakland, Ca.—The convention of the National Educational Association has declared for a wider use of school buildings. Congress is asked to appropriate \$500,000 for the work of the United States Bureau of Education.

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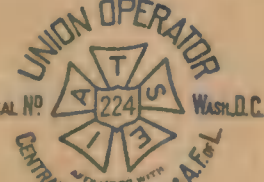
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THESE PICTURE THEATRES HAVE "SIGNED UP" WITH US.



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Aragon Airdome, Md. Ave. 8 & 9, N. E.
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Avenue Grand, Pa. Ave. bet. 6 & 7, S. E.
Belmont, - - - 14th & V Sts. N. W.
Carolina, 11th & N. Carolina Ave. S. E.
Central Park, - 9th St. G & H N. W.
Chelsea, M St. 19 & 20, N. W. (colored)
Circle, - - - 2105 Pa. Ave. N. W.
Colonial Beach, - - - Colonial Beach.
Crandall, - - - 9th & E Sts. N. W.
Dixie, - - - 8th & H Sts. N. E.
Dumbarton, - - - 32nd & O Sts. N. W.
Eastern, - - - 8th St. bet. F & G S. E.
Echo Park, - - - 14th and Spring Rd.
Empire, - - - 910 H St. N. E.
Empire Park, H. bet. 12 and 13 N. E.
Fairland Theatre, 19th and L N. W.
Favorite, H St. North Capitol & First
Gayety, 9th St. bet. E & F Sts. N. W.
Georgia, - - - Ga. Ave. & Park Rd. N. W.
Idle Hr. Park, N. bet. 32 and 33 N. W.
Leader, - - - 609 Ninth St. N. W.
Liberty Theatre, N. Capitol & P St.
"M" Street Theatre, M St. near 32nd
Mayeroff Park, H St. bet. 6 & 7, N. E.
Meaders, - - - 8th & G Sts. S. E.
Mid-City, - - - 7th & N Sts. N. W.
Navy, - - - 8th St. bet. D & E, S. E.
Olympic, - - - U St. bet. 14 & 15, N. W.
Orpheum, - - - 4th & C Sts. N. E.
Penn Air Dome, 9th & Pa. Ave. S. E.
Pleasant Hrr. Park, 12 and 13 N. E.
Princess, - - - 1112 H Sts. N. E.
Proctor Park, - - - Anacostia, D. C.
Raphael, - - - 9th St. bet. N & O, N. W.
Revere, - - - Ga. Ave. & Park Rd. N. W.
R. I. Theatre, 7th and R. I. Ave. N. W.
Scene, Wisconsin Ave. & N St. N. W.
Senate, Pa. Ave. bet. 3d & 4th, S. E.
Standard Park, Bates, near N. Cap. S.
Stanton, - - - 6th & C Sts. N. E.
Stanton Park, - - - 219 4th N. E.
Tango Park, - - - 14th and V N. W.
The Richmond, - - - 1st and Randolph N. W.
Truxton Park, N. Capitol & Pa. Ave.
Twilight Park, Pa. Ave. 13 & 14, S. E.
Victory Theatre, 7th & P Sts. S. W.
Zenith, - - - 8th St. bet. G & H S. E.

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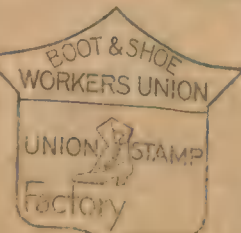


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BROCKWELL'S BITS

According to the papers a "sugar king's daughter is to marry a beef baron's son." If there is a real pert paragraph left in the land he will now rise up and remark that there ought to be no lack of sweet meats at that wedding.

"Reading about those printer baseball games in Philadelphia last week," said William A. Roberts, a well-known compositor employed in the Government Printing Office, "surely reminds me of some of the games the old-time printers played. My first game was away back in the seventies about 45 years ago, at Harrisburg, Pa. This game—I am pretty certain it was in the summer of 1870—was between two nines composed exclusively of printers, one representing the Harrisburg Morning Patriot and the other the Harrisburg Evening Telegraph. The game was played on the famous Camp Curtin grounds, west of Harrisburg, on a Saturday afternoon, and two of Jim Tagg's large teams were hired to convey the players and their friends to the grounds, along with bats and balls—and refreshments. In those days baseball gloves, masks, protectors, etc., were unknown, and many were the broken and disjoined fingers from the efforts to catch hot liners, grounders, and other hard ones, and often the catcher was put out of action by foul tips. In that age of the great national game the pitcher and catcher were not supposed to do all the work, the shortstop, basemen, and fielders being depended on to do most of the winning work. A ball caught on the first bounce was good for an 'out.' It was nothing unusual to run up a score of 30 or 40 in a nine-inning game, and I recall that in this memorable contest the final figure was 37 to 43, in favor of the Telegraph nine. I was in right field—the sporting writers now call it 'right garden,' I notice—and while I safely landed four flies I am sure that I muffed twice as many more, an accomplishment in which I had many imitators, and some even excelled me in that line, but they were few. Some of the players' names I recall, but of course most of them have passed out of my mind. There was Alex. Sample, Bill Hoopes, Gus Blacksmith, Jim Shannon, 'Turk' Peters, Bob Holbert, Bill Hoyer, Tom Jones, Bill Jones, and myself.

"Toward the close of the game everything went, and a foul was good for a run if the player reached the base before the ball. There were some 'great' plays for sure, and after all these forty-five years I can revel in the fancy of seeing Jim Shannon spreading his hands all over the space around him trying to catch a fly ball, but always missing. A keg of beer was placed on second base, all reaching that goal getting a 'schooner.' By the time the keg—or kegs—were emptied everybody was in such a good humor or so careless that they didn't care how the game went. I am not sure at this long range of time, but if the two dailies represented in that game didn't actually fail to come out the succeeding day I am sure they carried loads of boiler plate and many columns of 'dead' patent medicine ads."

Frank E. Pyne, a member of Columbia Union, who was much esteemed by a large number of people, died at his home in this city on Friday evening, September 3, 1915. For some years past his health had been poor, but the illness which ended his career was of such limited duration that the announcement of his death was a great surprise as well as sorrow to his intimates. Mr. Pyne came to this city from Columbus, Ohio, more than 20 years ago, becoming a compositor in the Government Printing Office, remaining there for a time, and was then transferred to the Weather Bureau, in which service he remained about five years, most of the time in Oregon. More than a dozen years ago he returned to the Printery, continuing there until the time of his death. He was about 45 years old, and is survived by his wife, who has the sympathy of all in her bereavement.

Sam De Nedrey, one of this city's best-known printers, will be delegate from the District of Columbia to the annual High Tent sessions of the Independent Order of Rechabites of North America in Newark, N. J., the coming week. This is the sixty-second annual meeting of this noted temperance organization. A great temperance rally will be one of the features of the week's meeting, and Mr. De Nedrey is on the program as one of the speakers.

Michael M. Cronin, a linotype machinist in the Government Printing Office, died in this city on Monday, September 6, 1915. Mr. Cronin, who was 36 years of age, had been a member of Columbia Union but about a year and a half, but had many warm friends among his chapel mates in the office. He leaves a wife and two children, and these have the sympathy of all in the loss of faithful and affectionate husband and father. During a Spanish War Veteran, he was buried at Arlington.



RICHARD A. McLEAN.

Richard A. McLean, one of the Washington printers who was known and esteemed by hundreds of his fellow-members of Columbia Union and by all others here and elsewhere who knew him, died suddenly at his home in this city on Sunday morning, September 5, 1915, of heart disease. Mr. McLean was born in this city on August 23, 1851, educated in the public schools, and at an early age became an apprentice to the printer's trade on the Evening Star, where, with the exception of a few years in Philadelphia, his more than half a century as printer was spent.

From the excellent news story of the Evening Star (and that paper also paid him high tribute in a half-column editorial—an honor most unusual, but in this case well deserved) I make these quotations:

"Death came while he was at his bath, and without premonitory symptom. He arose from his night's rest apparently in excellent health and a few minutes later his daughter heard him fall. When his son reached his side, life was extinct. His father, William R. McLean, was with the Evening Star from its foundation, December 16, 1852, until his death December 1, 1879; he was succeeded by Richard, who in 1909, voluntarily retired from the position of foreman to become floor superintendent of the composing room. His uncle, George McLean, who died shortly after his brother, William R. McLean, was assistant foreman for many years under the latter, and William H. McLean, son of Richard, is now a linotype operator in the Star composing room. Richard and his father, therefore, saw a continuous service with the paper of sixty-three years, and were the only foremen of the composing room of the Star until Richard's retirement in 1909, when he was succeeded by H. K. Southland, the present foreman.

"March 12, 1914, the decedent celebrated his fiftieth anniversary with the Evening Star, and the golden jubilee was made the occasion for the presentation of an elaborate floral tribute by the chapel of the composing room, with a flood of reminiscences by W. J. Gallagher, the next oldest member of the composing room force, who recalled that August Bruhl, at present one of the 'make-up' force, was Mr. McLean's first 'cub' or apprentice.

"In his early days he was counted one of the fastest typesetters in Washington, and in 1874 won the prize, a silver stick, for being the fastest typesetter in a contest in which there were many speedy competitors.

"He was devoted to Odd Fellowship and was active in its affairs up to the time of his death. He was a past noble grand of Columbia Lodge No. 10, a member of Columbian Encampment, No. 1, and of the Patriarchs Militant.

"Mr. McLean is survived by his wife, two sons, four daughters and one sister, Miss Nellie E. L. McLean, for forty years a teacher in the public schools."

His services to Columbia Typographical Union had been many, but were of the quiet kind, for he never sought office. He was, however, a trustee of the body for several years, and I recall that he was one of the committee who had in charge the purchase of the site for and the building of the Typographical Temple.

Fred J. Marhee, a well-known member of the linotype section of the Government Printing Office, died at his home in this city on Sunday, September 5, 1915, after about three months' illness, the cause of death being valvular disease of the heart, a malady from which he had suffered for a long time. Mr. Marhee was 41 years of age, and leaves to mourn his loss a wife and two children. He came here from East Liverpool, Ohio, in the spring of 1911, and has worked in the Government Printing Office ever since, and among those who knew him there was held in high esteem. The remains were taken to Milan, Ohio, for burial.

W. N. BROCKWELL.

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Centralia, Ill.—United Mine Workers' Union has purchased a building to provide proper quarters for that organization.

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Egloff, Julius. 200 3rd St. s. e.
Francy, F. A. 711 1/2 9th St. n. w.
Ganey, M. 615 7th St. s. w.
Glavin, Edwin. 309 G St. n. w.
Hannan, Mrs. E. 531 7th St. n. w.
Hanlon, Timothy. 823 H St. n. e.
Kearney, R. H. 301 1/2 11th St. n. w.
Kellner, J. D. 1314 Wisc. ave.
Killeen, John. 523 7th St. s. w.
Lynch, John. 417 9th St. n. w.
Murray, Harry. 1000 E St. n. w.
McCarthy, P. J. 610 4 1/2 St. s. w.
McDonald, P. J. 643 Pa. ave. s. e.
McHough, Martin. 1105 H St. n. e.
O'Connor, D. J. 100 G St. n. w.
O'Connor, Patrick F. 67 D St. n. w.
O'Connor, James. 1429 N. Cap. St.
O'Donnell, James J. 335 Pa. ave. s. e.
Rafferty, Patrick. 225 11th St. n. e.
Rafferty, Patrick. 511 9th St. n. w.
Schaefer, Gustav. 3253 M St. n. w.
Shaw, W. M. 601 7th St. n. w.
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R. H. BURDETTE, 1207 L Street N. W.

E. B. BYRNE, 425 G Street N. W.

H. S. HOLLOHAN, 814 Seventh Street N. E.

GEORGE E. HATTON, 519 M Street S. W.

DELEGATES TO THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

W. S. HOLLOHAN, 814 Seventh Street N. E.

LABOR DAY

The most successful celebration of this day by the Central Labor Union was that given last Monday and while the threatening weather kept the attendance down to about 3,500, those who attended were enthusiastic in their praise in the manner in which the affair was conducted.

Too much praise cannot be given to the Law and Order Committee of twenty-five Central Labor Union Delegates who assisted every way possible, especially at train time in preserving order to prevent accident to any and all.

The train service was ample and enough cars were at the Beach to accommodate comfortably those on their way home.

All the committees in fact done their share in making it pleasant for all in whatever work was assigned them and the athletic events was witnessed by nearly everybody there. The races were run off on time and those who assisted are deserving of credit in the way they handled them. Following are list of events and winners:

60-yard race for boys under 16—derby or soft hat—Jacob Sensker, 1236 Seventh street northwest.

50-yard race for girls under 16—1 shirt waist, Pauline Chamberlin, 214 Fourteen-and-a-half street northeast.

75-yard race for card men of any union affiliated with Central Labor Union. First, pair shoes, C. Hurley, 309 G street northwest, member of Bartenders Union; second, 1 silk skirt, H. Whiting, 519 L street northwest, member of Sheet Metal Workers Union.

50-yard race for married ladies.—First, 1 pair shoes, Mrs. J. F. Embrey, 701 H street northwest; second, 1 leather purse, Mrs. M. Maley, 3617 Tenth street northwest.

50-yard three-legged race for boys. First, splendid pocket knife, Lamont and Wynne Keeler, 134 Eleventh street southeast; second, pair auto goggles, Amos Davis, 822 Eleventh street northeast; John Histon, 828 Fifth street northeast.

60-yard Egg Race for Ladies.—Ladies umbrella, Mrs. C. A. Montague, 821 Third street northeast.

60-yard fat men's race.—First, 1 tall "Omar" hat, H. L. Crow, 1007 Florida avenue northeast; second, 25 Pure Grit cigars, W. B. Crow, 328 Tenth street northeast.

50-yard race for boys under 12—1 box Buster Brown Hosiery, Amos Davis, 822 Eleventh street northeast.

Baseball throwing contest for ladies.—Pair link cuff buttons (gold), Miss Dorothy Boyd, 1611 Hubbard st. northwest.

50-yard leap frog race.—First, 50 10c Holland Society cigars, Mr. E. French, 1361 Pennsylvania avenue southeast; second, dress shirt, E. L. Ricketts, 516 Newton street northwest.

100-yard dash, open to all.—Pair eye glasses and chain E. French, 1361 Pennsylvania avenue southeast; second, 60c bottles assorted wines, M. Lyons, 1328 Massachusetts avenue northwest.

50-yard lighted candle race for ladies.—First, umbrella, Miss F. Jones, 838 Varnum street northwest; second, leather purse, Miss M. Shugrue, 58 Q street northeast.

MD. STATE AND D. C. F. OF L. CONVENTION.

The Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor will be in session here next week from Monday, September 13, to Friday, September 17, inclusive, and this is the last call for the local unions which are not affiliated to make haste to do so, and to have representatives at the sessions of the body, to the end that not alone one or two organizations may be benefited, but that the entire trades unionists movement may be strengthened. We want you with us for we need you, but not one bit more than you need us, so for mutual protection, do all in your power to strengthen the ranks which in times of stress will protect you.

The committee on arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the visiting delegates held their final meeting Tuesday, September 7, and it may be said that as near as is possible to arrange matters beforehand, everything looking toward the comfort of the delegates has been done.

A committee will meet the delegates at the headquarters, St. James Hotel, on Sunday, September 12, and do all in their power to assist those who have not made arrangements for board and lodging for the time they will be here.

The delegates are invited by the Washington Central Labor Union to attend the session of that body on Monday, September 13.

Tuesday evening they will endeavor to see the bright lights of Washington.

Wednesday afternoon they will be given an opportunity to see Washington by day light, by the means of a sight-seeing trip.

Wednesday evening they will be taken in hand by a committee from one of the largest local unions affiliated with the State and District body, and entertained for the evening, and

on this evening an arrangement has been made whereby the lady delegates will be given a ride to Great Falls. Dinner also will be served to the guests of the committee at the Falls. A committee from the Girls Union will be the hostesses of this party, at the request of the Committee on Arrangements.

Thursday evening the entire delegation and approximately thirty-five guests of the organization will partake of a buffet-luncheon to be served under the auspices of the State and District body, at Eagle's Hall, corner Sixth and E Streets Northwest, to which prominent speakers have been invited.

A picture of the entire delegation will be taken at some favorable moment during the week, and will no doubt be wanted as a souvenir by those participating.

Much good is expected to accrue to the workers from the deliberations of the body at this convention, and plans are to be made to insure a 100 per cent organization in the State of Maryland and the District of Columbia during the coming year.

A great showing has been made during the past twelve months and yet we are not at all satisfied and will not be so until every organization eligible to affiliate in the State and District join their forces with us for the betterment of all who toil.

Yours for success,
JAS. L. CONSIDINE,
D. C. Organizer.

CHANGES IN THE G. P. O.

Separations.
Frank J. Mann, probational messenger boy.

Appointments.
Miss Elissa M. DeVega, clerk, resigned.

Transfers, Etc.
John H. Hays bookbinder, Library of Congress branch binding section to forwarding and finishing section.

Miss Edith E. Byrne, clerk \$1,000 per annum to clerk at \$1,200 per annum, office of the superintendent of documents.

Miss Mary E. Fague, clerk \$840 per annum to clerk \$900 per annum, office of the superintendents of documents.

Miss Caroline D. Flanner, cataloguer \$900 per annum to cataloguer at \$1,000 per annum, office of the superintendent of documents.

Miss Clara S. Follin, clerk, \$720 per annum to clerk \$840 per annum, office of the superintendents of documents.

Miss Lucy N. Morrison, clerk \$900 per annum, to clerk \$1,000 per annum, office of the superintendent of documents.

Samuel S. Ford, skilled laborer 25 cents per hour office of the foreman of binding, to skilled laborer \$626 per annum, office of the superintendent of documents.

George C. Lange, skilled laborer \$626 per annum, office of the superintendent of documents, to messenger 30 cents per hour, office of the superintendent of work.

William A. Hallisey, messenger 25 cents per hour, to messenger 30 cents per hour, office of the superintendent of work.

John C. Johnson, messenger boy \$420 per annum, to messenger boy \$500 per annum, office of the superintendent of documents.

Charles P. Reckert, messenger boy \$375 per annum, to messenger boy \$420 per annum, office of the superintendent of documents.

Percival K. Parlett, messenger boy \$500 per annum, to skilled laborer \$626 per annum, office of the superintendent of documents.

Thomas C. Parsons, linotype operator 60 cents per hour, linotype section, to proof reader 60 cents per hour, proof section.

Mrs. Josephine Ferguson and Mrs. Katherine Nolan, press feeders 25 cents per hour, to press feeders 27 1-2 cents per hour, presswork division.

INDUSTRY'S TOLL.

Jersey City, N. J.—In a speech on occupational disease before the state federation of labor, State Commissioner of Labor Bryant said:

"Every minute that passes some worker in this country is injured. Every sixteen minutes some worker dies. Thirty per cent of these injuries can be prevented. Five hundred thousand workers are suffering from some occupational disease, while 3,000,000 are in poor health through some industrial cause."

The convention denounced officials who used their authority to break the Bayonne strike and force these workers to accept conditions offered by Standard Oil. Methods resorted to by employers and public officials in the Roosevelt strike was also condemned and the convention declared:

"The cry of overworked and underpaid workmen shall not be drowned in the hiss of bullets fired by hired gunmen in the guise of deputy sheriffs."

The convention reaffirmed its opposition to a state constabulary and declared its opposition to all officials who use their authority "to deny the right of assemblage and free speech to anybody of citizens who may endeavor to better their conditions."

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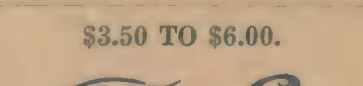
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ROSTER OF CENTRAL LABOR UNION

[Where not otherwise specified, meetings are held at night.]

Central Labor Union: Meets every Monday night at Typographical Temple, 423-425 G St. N. W.

Bakers and Confectioners, No. 113: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month; first Saturday at 7:30; third at 4 p. m., Building Trades Hall, Secretary, John Weber, 618 Sixth St. N. E.

Bakery Salesmen's Union, No. 33: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. L. Considine, 907 First St. N. W.

Barbers Union, No. 239: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Hammel's Hall, No. 936 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W., Secretary, Joseph Handlos, 656 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E.

Barbers Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Thursdays of each month, Cadet Armory, 706 O St. N. W., Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman, Pennsylvania Ave. N. W., Secretary, Chas. Walker, 324 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.

Bartenders, No. 423: Meets second and fourth Sunday in each month, Painter's Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W., Secretary, Francis J. O'Donnell, 1342 N. C. Ave. N. E.

Beer Drivers, No. 224, and Stabblers: Meets on the first Sunday of each month at 10:00 a. m., in Costello's Hall, Secretary, W. H. Schneider, 1404 E St. S. E.

Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at New Masonic Temple, Eighth and I Sts. N. E., Secretary, Wm. P. Kilroy, 317 North Capitol St.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Edward Fuhrman, 24 Quincy Place, N. W.

Bottlers Union, No. 251: Meets second Sunday of each month, Building Trades Hall, at 10:00 a. m., Secretary, W. H. Schneider, 1404 E St. S. E.

Brewery Workers, No. 118: Meets on the last Sunday in each month, at 10:00 a. m., in Frank Room, 2122 L St. N. W., Secretary, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5: Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, C. W. Scherier, 48 Seaton Place, N. E.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132: Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple, Secretary, E. B. Byrne, 425 G Street N. W.

Carpet Mechanics, Local 85: Meets third Friday of each month, Sixth and E Sts. N. W., Secretary, Chas. T. Krause, 1424 W St. N. W., Apt. 22.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets First Thursday in each month, Secretary, Wm. Hall, 6th and G Sts. N. W., Secretary, Wm. H. Umhan, 737 10th St. S. E.

Cigar-makers Union, No. 110: Meets every Saturday, 705 Seventh St. N. W., Secretary, Edwin Tillou, 242 8th St. N. E.

Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of, Secretary, Edw. Northridge, 110 E St. N. E.

Electrotype Molders and Finishers, No. 17: Meets first Thursday in the month, at Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. T. Noonan, 138 R. I. Ave. N. W.

Elevator Conductors Protective Union, No. 1458: Meets every Tuesday night, at 8:15, 1110 Sixth St. N. W., Secretary, E. E. Nickolson, 8800 G Ave. N. W.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10: Meets 419 Tenth St. N. W., first and third Fridays, Secretary, J. F. Herley, Box 82, Arlington, Va.

Engineers, Hoisting No. 77: Meets every Friday, at 8:00 p. m., Hall, S. E. Cor. Tenth and Pennsylvania Ave. N. W., Secretary, F. J. Nichols, 616 Fourth street northeast.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 99: Meets Typographical Temple, every Friday night, Secretary, A. W. Locke, Twelfth and E Sts. N. W.

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The Trades Unionist

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

READ OUR ADVERTISEMENTS, PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS.

Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause.—President Gompers.

WITH A MISSION, WITHOUT A MUZZLE.

VOLUME XX. NO. 12

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1915.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

FRANK MORRISON'S LABOR DAY SPEECH STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION

Secretary American Federation of Labor Addresses Workers of Bloomington, Ill.

TELLS OF CONDITIONS AS FOUND THE WORLD OVER

Rehearses History of Advance in Labor Legislation—Summarizes Some Things Yet to Be Done.

The following is the address delivered by Hon. Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, at Miller Park at the afternoon exercises of Bloomington's Labor Day celebration:

Since the beginning of time no movement has been so opposed, so outraged, so misrepresented, so traduced as the labor movement.

Every benefit secured to wage earners has been secured through organized effort either in the economic or industrial field. There would be no opposition to labor unions if the unions did not secure shorter hours, higher wages and improved working conditions for their members. The employers' objection to trade unions, past, present and in the future, has been, is now, and will be, because by their united action they have been enabled to compel them to agree to collective bargaining whereby the wage worker has a voice in the wages which he receives, in the hours which he works and the conditions under which he works.

Impatient wage earners say that we are not making progress; that progress is too slow; that some other means should be adopted to secure that improved working conditions for the wage workers of the country. But we are making progress; we are shortening the hours of labor; we are securing improved working conditions; we are securing a more adequate wage for the workers that are organized.

Changes Time Has Wrought.

It is not so many years ago that it was difficult to secure the mayor of a town or the governor of a state to address a militant trade union, particularly during the time that the organization was engaged in a struggle for improved conditions. But that day is past, and today there is not a mayor of a city, a governor of a state—nay even a president of the great United States who would not willingly respond to an invitation to address a great body of organized workers. That means that the public mind has changed. It means that the men, mayor or governor, or representative man, feared to lose caste with the citizens if he should say a word to those who were struggling for improved conditions. It means that the body of the citizens of this country have come to believe that the wage workers should have improved conditions; that there is no reason why a small per cent of the citizens should live in affluence and luxury while the great per cent should live in poverty. In past years I have made that statement, but in making it this year I can come before you and support that statement by the report submitted by the Industrial Commission appointed under authority of the Congress of the United States. That report in essence states that a condition exists in this country, which must in your opinion, appear as a menace to our country.

The Manly Report.

The Manly report of the Commission says that the Commission investigated 15,726 families and declared that at least one-third of those were living in abject poverty, while between one-half and two-thirds did not live in comfort; 78 per cent of the fathers of these families earned less than \$700 per year and 30 per cent of the families keep boarders and lodgers.

My friends when you hear of large dividends being paid and you hear men declaim against the efforts of the wage earners to secure improved conditions—remember that these men who are struggling to secure these improved conditions—that one-third of them are living in abject poverty, while between one-half and two-thirds do not live in comfort.

A contented and efficient citizenship calls for a minimum wage that will support wage earners in genuine comfort. The Commission says that one-half America's wage earners do not receive this wage, which can best be reached by effective organization by the two parties.

Since May 30, 1908, when we secured the first compensation law for federal employees, we have secured compensation laws in thirty-one states and the territories of Alaska, Philippine islands, Hawaiian islands, Porto Rico and the Panama canal zone.

Militarism and Preparedness.

A great conflagration is in progress in Europe today, where hundreds of thousands have been killed and injured. Yet industry last year killed 30,000 and injured over 700,000 of the workers of this country, and we never hear a word about it; in fact, the injuring of workers has become so common that it has ceased to be considered news. During the last ten years 300,000 have been killed and over 7,000,000 injured; and these figures do not include those whose injuries incapacitated them for less than four weeks.

In discussing militarism and preparedness, let it be understood that the labor movement is not in favor of peace at any price. Our strikes indicate there is a point in the lives of trade unionists where they gird their loins for battle rather than longer accept unbearable conditions.

Strikes Indicate Strength.

Strikes indicate life, vigor and strength. Power to make effective protests against wrong should be encouraged. A nation's workers who do not possess this power can be of little service to their country in its hour of need.

While militarism and preparedness are as opposite as the poles, let it be understood that labor is alert to the kind of preparedness the steel trust, the coal barons, the railroad combine and allied interests favor.

Labor sees the wolf of militarism concealed behind the little red-hood pretense of those men responsible for Ludlow, who favor Cossacks in the various states and who have blackened the history of Illinois with its Virgins, its Panas and other industrial wrongs.

The preparedness that these men demand is no different than a militarism so objectionable, its champions are forced to rechristen it.

Labor Favors Preparedness.

Labor favors preparedness, as does every other element of our citizenship that cherishes the aspirations and hopes of a nation urged on by the promise of a better day.

Labor favors preparedness, but not the kind that consists of militarism under another name—huge armies, gigantic navies and other accouterments of war that subordinates civil authority, that drains a nation's wealth, takes its bone and sinew from productive fields and glorifies idleness, glitter and lace, rather than social service and worth.

Labor favors preparedness, and as the first step in that direction we demand that the killing of America's best manhood in the shops, mills and mines of our country be stopped. We

stand aghast at the corpse-strewn battlefields of Europe, but let us not forget that 30,000 of our fellow countrymen engaged in gainful occupations are killed every year. Men talk about preparedness, but never a word of protest at the annual loss of these thirty regiments that are silently swept into unknown graves that dividends may continue. More than this, every year there are 700,000 wealth producers injured, and this only includes those whose injuries extend over a period of four weeks.

In these vast armies is included the broken limbs and human wrecks no longer useful to society—a liability to the country, instead of an asset.

No Record of Thousands Killed.

And no record is made of the thousands whose systems are weakened through low wages and long hours, who are permanently crippled by rheumatism contracted in ill ventilated coal mines, who are poisoned in the metal mines and foul work shop and factories, and who become public charges as a result of numerous occupational diseases contracted in the production of useful things.

How can man ignore conditions that spell ruin for any nation and imagine labor will believe their claims that dangers threaten us from without?

Labor believes in preparedness. We demand that the annual killing of these 80,000 industrial workers cease, and we further demand that the three-quarters of a million wage earners annually injured be given that protection their usefulness to society warrants. And we further demand that the million and one-half children under 14 years of age be removed from the mills and mines and placed in schools where they may be prepared to assume the burdens democracy places on each individual.

No system of preparedness, no logic of national defense, justifies the dwarfing and stunting of boys and girls—our future men and women.

It is a false preparedness that ignores these conditions while demanding shotted guns and floating forts.

John L. Lawson Case.

I take the opportunity at this time to say a word in connection with the Colorado situation. The great labor movement of this country has protested in the most vigorous language to the governor of the state of Colorado against the manner in which Lawson was railroaded to prison. I shall not take up your time in reciting the history of the case, because the daily papers have covered it fully. I want to call your attention to the report of the industrial commission, appointed by the president of the United States, by authority of the congress of the United States, and I take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the splendid efforts made by Chairman Walsh in securing the underlying causes of dissatisfaction in the industrial situation of this country. I do this because prior to the time the report was given to the press an effort was made through magazine articles and through press reports to discredit the chairman of the industrial commission, inspired in part because of his efforts to unearth the truth concerning the Colorado situation.

Rockefeller's Position.

I desire to call your attention to the fact that when Mr. Rockefeller, jr., was before the industrial relations commission at Washington, Chairman Walsh asked him what he would do if he was shown that there were irregularities in the Lawson trial. Chairman Walsh at the same time called his special attention to the presence of one man on the Lawson jury—M. A. Wilsay.

The records show that Mr. Rockefeller took the position that justice should be so administered that it should be above suspicion, and that he had no more right than any other citizen in this country to interfere with or influence the course of justice.

(Continued on page 4.)

Body Addressed by Samuel Gompers, Jackson H. Ralston, Wm. J. Spencer and Frank Morrison

MANY IMPORTANT MEASURES TO PASS

John Colpoys, in Opening the Convention, Urges Labor Men to Favor Ballot

RESIDENTS OF WASHINGTON NOT CITIZENS, HE SAYS

Striking Brewery Workers Will Fight Nonunion Manufacture of Beer in the District—Much Work for the Federation.

The Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor was called to order Monday morning by John B. Colpoys, secretary of the Central Labor Union of Washington.

Mr. Colpoys invited to the attention of the delegates a peculiar situation in meeting with the organized workers of the District as being merely residents and not citizens, having the right of suffrage legislated away.

He touched upon the Department of Labor, and made it manifestly plain that it was up to the organized as well as the unorganized worker of the United States to lend their eternal vigilance to this one department, for only by so doing will it develop into the largest and most important department of the government. Emphasizing the fact that organized labor does not need or feel its influence as much as the unorganized.

He also alluded to the question of temperance while urging the delegates to stand by the brewery workers who are now unemployed, having been locked out some six months ago by the local manufacturers of the District. "Many of the leaders of the prohibition movement are fanatics or hypocrites as regards the question of alcohol," he said. "It makes no difference on what side of this question you are, however, you certainly want to see union men in all industries, and when affiliated you are bound to give your moral support to help them maintain the best conditions."

Mr. Colpoys then presented A. J. Kugler, president of the International Brewery Workers' Union. Mr. Kugler declared that the employers had broken "gentlemen's agreements" and that they had not met the men with any sort of proposition that was acceptable to them. He declared that the fight was just beginning, and that the brewery workmen would stay out until they could get an acceptable proposition. He told of the fights which they had had in New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis.

"The international union is spending thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars each year opposing prohibition," he said, in conclusion. "But I want to tell you now that it is either union breweries or no breweries at all that are going to operate in the District."

In the afternoon session, at 2 o'clock, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor; Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor; Jackson H. Ralston, attorney for the A. F. of L.; and Wm. J. Spencer, of the A. F. of L. Building Trades Department, met with the convention and addressed that body.

Mr. Gompers lauded the La Follette seaman's act, passed at the last ses-

sion of Congress, as a boon to sailors of this and other countries.

"The position of seamen before the passage of this act," declared Mr. Gompers, "was that of slaves. If foreign seamen escaped from the bondage of a tyrannous captain in American ports they were promptly haled back to the ship again and subjected to worse treatment. That has been ended by this measure."

"Had the seaman's bill been in effect three years ago it would have prevented the enormous loss of life on the Titanic and in other sea catastrophes."

Mr. Gompers gave a general review of the development of the Federation of Labor since its inception 30 years ago. He said that its prime object was to battle with injustice to any one.

Mr. Gompers called attention to the proposed headquarters site for the new A. F. of L. building to be erected at Ninth and Massachusetts avenue northwest.

Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, also spoke, giving a general account of legislation enacted through the efforts of organized labor. In particular he attacked the Taylor and other efficiency systems, formerly much in use at government arsenals and navy yards, declaring that they made machines out of men, but that they had now been virtually stamped out.

Mr. Morrison extended a cordial invitation to the delegates to visit the headquarters of the A. F. of L. and see that vast organism that makes for better conditions for the toilers of the world.

After Mr. Morrison's address the gavel of the convention was turned over to the President of the State Federation, John H. Ferguson, of Baltimore, and the organization got into full swing.

The report of the Credentials Committee was read and approved, and the delegates seated.

The president then appointed the various committees.

Delegate Sprague moved that the limit for the introduction of resolutions be set at noon on Wednesday, which prevailed.

Treasurer Roemer read his report—referred to Auditing Committee.

Several amendments were introduced to the Constitution and referred to the laws committee.

Quite a number of resolutions were introduced, dealing with conditions of the workers in Maryland and the District of Columbia, and which will be considered during this session.

At the afternoon session on Tuesday, the convention was addressed by P. T. Moran, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Washington, and he concluded his remarks by saying: "You have won the sympathy of all fair-minded men by the manner in which you have conducted yourselves in the past." A rising vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Moran.

The morning session of Wednesday proved interesting in handling volumes of work presented to the body for its consideration, while the after-

noon session was spent in the nomination of officers of the Federation. The convention adjourned at 3:30 to take in Great Falls by automobile.

John H. Ferguson was renominated president of the Federation, although he had expressed a desire to retire in favor of some one else. The convention believing the right man in the right place should be kept in harness gave him the nomination without opposition. The balloting on the other officers will take place at Friday's session.

That Mr. Ferguson is a very capable man in the position of president all will agree, and the convention has made no mistake in continuing him in office.

Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock there will be a buffet luncheon served at Eagle's Hall.

A PLEA FOR LAW AND ORDER.

San Francisco.—The Evening Bulletin makes this editorial plea for law and order:

"Against the sonorous platitudes about 'law and order,' 'constituted authorities,' 'lawless agitators,' and so forth, put, for the sake of fairness, this extract from the industrial commission's major report:

"Strong unions mean decent wages, and decent wages raise wage-earners to a plane of thought and action where all their acts and mental processes must no longer be directed toward a desperate struggle for the very right of themselves and their families to live. . . . Where organization is lacking dangerous discontent is found on every hand; low wages and long hours prevail; exploitation in every direction is practiced; the people become sullen, have no regard for law or government and are, in reality, a latent volcano, as dangerous to society as are the volcanoes of nature to the landscape surrounding them."

"This is much more helpful than the bald assertion that 'the labor unions have no respect for law.' Respect for law is to be expected only from those who know that they are receiving their just share of benefit and protection from the law."

"The corporation which denies its employees the right to organize is setting fire to a powder magazine; it is fostering anarchy and violence; it is destroying respect for law. On the shoulders of such corporations rests the burden of blame for turning industry into a battleground. The irony of the situation is that the stockholders of these very corporations would certainly profit in the long run if labor were allowed its fair proportion of income, power and responsibility. A tyrannical labor policy is, eventually, downright bad business; hate is the acme of extravagance."

FREE LEGAL ADVICE.

Lincoln, Nebr.—Mayor Bryan has established a legal advice bureau in the city attorney's office. This service is free to workers and also in cases where the litigation is over limited amounts of money.

GIRLS JOINING UNION.

Newark, N. J.—Representative of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union are meeting with success in their efforts to organize the thousands of girls employed in Newark's white goods industry. Low wages and an elaborate system of fines and charges make a living wage impossible for these workers, who are forced to labor sixty hours a week. Local trade unionists are assisting the garment workers' union.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR
Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys - Editor
Wm. H. Anglin - Associate Editor

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ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE - - - - ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of its correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 17, 1915.

THE MARYLAND STATE AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor convened its annual session in Typographical Temple last Monday morning at 10 a. m.

When we look over the concourse of men of this convention we see co-laborers in an industrial movement whose active and useful lives makes us feel proud of our affiliation with them in an economic cause. Men whose ambition is not self greed, but sure gain for their fellow-beings. Men whose position in a political life gives them prestige and presages an honest endeavor for the uplift of a human cause.

To those who doubt their sincerity we only wish you could see as we have seen them, for not till then will you have the admiration for a people that we admire for their scrupulous fidelity to a cardinal principle of virtue that redounds to the masses as a whole.

The State Federations throughout this broad land represent to a great extent that part of the labor movement which has to do with giving approval to the men in public life where deemed expedient and to voicing in no unmistakable terms their public disapproval when that disapproval is merited.

The State Federations of this country has been, from time to time, stigmatized by local organizations in refusing to affiliate because of their pro-political tendencies, but we submit that this is the one and real reason every local organization of trades unionists throughout the land should affiliate.

The time is now that organization is necessary; that we should go from the local to the central, from the central to state, from the state to the A. F. of L. and all along he line lend our moral and financial influence to better the conditions of those who toil—our own people.

Whatever the faults of a state body might be in your judgment as a local organization, cannot be remedied by your refusing to affiliate. You must join hands, get on the firing line, and right those things that you deem wrong by adhering to duty and not assuming the role of a black-hander and doing your knifing in the dark.

The State Federation has its work. It has performed its task as best it could. It could have done better; with your support it would do better. Nevertheless, whatever good it accomplishes, and there is much good to be done—is done; you are one of its beneficiaries.

MANUFACTURE "UNION BEER OR NO BEER!"

The statement made by A. J. Kugler, president of the International Brewery Workers Union, had best be given some consideration by the Brewers of Washington, when he calls attention to the fact that patience ceases to be a virtue where men are being persecuted guilty of no wrong whatsoever, and that while his organization spends hundreds of thousands of dollars fighting prohibition elsewhere, it will most certainly use its best efforts to destroy the manufacture of beer in Washington city, unless it can be manufactured under union conditions.

Ingratitude is the unpardonable sin, and when we reflect upon the loyalty of the labor movement in the District to the manufacturers of this product, due to the fact that its workers were affiliated with them in the industrial world, and the treatment they are receiving at the present time from the Brewers of this city, we too, join with them in the slogan to be the watchword during the next session of Congress of "Union Beer or No Beer Manufactured in the District of Columbia."

LAUDS SEAMAN'S ACT.

President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, in an address before the annual convention of the Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor, lauded the La Follette seaman's act, passed at the last session of Congress, as a boon to sailors and an ending of sailor's serfdom in this and other countries of the world.

It is a fact that heretofore, before the passage of this act, the condition of sailors was that of slaves. If a foreign seaman escaped from the bondage of a tyrannous captain in an American port they were promptly haled back to the ship again and subjected to worse treatment.

Mr. Gompers asserts, and rightfully, that had the seamen's bill been in effect three years ago it would have prevented the enormous loss of life on both the Titanic and the Eastland.

The best evidence that there is to be a fight to repeal the seaman's act is that so few ships are being equipped according to the laws laid down in this bill, looking for the protection of human life and ameliorating the hazardous conditions under which seamen eke out a bare existence at best.

Be consistent! Expect no more than you give. The labor movement is just what you make it. If you put into it honest effort you will merit and obtain honest reward. If you prostitute the cause of the masses you will sooner or later be held up to ridicule and burned in effigy in the minds of those who are sincere in their work to better conditions of mankind.

JUST EVERY-DAY LIFE AT THE C. L. U. MEETING

H. S. SUTTON.

Names of magazines—"Live Stories," "Short Stories," "Breezy Stories," "Snappy Stories."

Harvey Best, late hereabouts, now Mono sales agent, was a visitor to the G. P. O. the past week.

Walter ("Windy") Morgan is able to be about on crutches, returning to work Monday of this week.

Mr. Snell, late in charge of the Chicago branch of the Monotype Company, has taken up farming in New Jersey.

Harry N. Kelchner, back from the Pacific coast country, tells of a trip to the San Diego Exposition in company with ex-President Lynch.

"Five on the red and ten on the blue." This is not gambling. Merely a monotype operator marking off a table on the scale with colored crayons.

J. U. Jackson, G. P. O. job room, will return to Manila, in the position of instructor. Mr. Jackson has seen three years' prior service in the Philippines.

Dr. Havenner, chief clerk of the Department of Commerce, is extending his sphere of usefulness, becoming a bank president and real estate promoter.

When you buy a whisk broom, look for the label. The International Broom and Whisk Makers' Union is waging a strong fight against prison-labor competition.

Found, another Luther Burbank. A South Carolinian claims to have raised—and presents samples to prove it—cotton of every color of the rainbow. Such being the case, the occupation of the dyemaker's gone.

The Baltimore Sun has an able cartoonist, by name McKee Barclay. One of his latest represents the two Sams, Uncle Sam and Sam Gompers, with Dr. Dumba as the negro in the woodpile.

Secretary Frank Morrison, A. F. of L., was signally honored on the occasion of his Labor Day speech at Bloomington, Ill., by the press associations supplying his remarks almost in their entirety to their daily service.

What we find in our copy: That the output of iron ore in the United States for the last year for which statistics was obtainable was over 42,000,000 tons, and that the governmental experts announced their estimate therefor far in advance, coming within 237 tons of the exact amount.

A number of my brother craftsmen, sufferers from that ailment of the gums known as Riggs' disease, claim a cure therefore has been discovered. I trod on Dr. Atkinson's professional toes when I tried to throw a shadow of doubt on his assertions, and he forthwith put half a dozen proofroom friends on the stand as Exhibit A.

What is to become of the American workers on the Panama Canal has been in a measure solved. A tract of 4,000 acres in Charles County, Md., has been purchased and 50 families will find homes thereon at once, with more to follow. The location is only a few hours' ride from Washington, auto or train.

A number of Washingtonians, including James Wiley, were in early life acquainted with the Jersey divine having his salary raised at the age of 95. The minister, giving his rules for health and longevity advises 4½ hours devoted to sleep. In my opinion, a man is better capacitated for a day or a night's work with 6 hours' sleep than with 12, and still better if 3 hours are spent in the sunlight.

Messrs. Nathan, McDonough and others, returning from the Pacific Coast, are enthusiastic in their description of "typographical day" at the San Francisco Exposition. Geo. Tracy was chairman of the reception committee as well as one of the principal speakers. Visitors were delighted that Governor Johnson and Mayor Rolfe, both of national reputation, should come out so pronounced in favor of organized labor.

MUSICIANS' STRIKE SETTLED.

Portland, Oreg.—The Musicians' strike, involving most of the theaters and picture houses in this city, has been settled. The managers attempted to break trade rules of this organization.

MUST PAY IN REAL MONEY.

Phoenix, Ariz.—Wiley E. Jones, state attorney general, has ruled that where companies pay in brass checks or other scrip same must be redeemed in cash or prosecutions will follow. The same ruling applies to "company" stores.

The Central Labor Union met in regular session last Monday evening, with several delegates from the State Federation convention as their guest. The Labor Day Committee reported a grand success on Labor Day at Chesapeake Beach; also asked that delegates bestow their patronage upon the merchants who kindly donated prizes to be awarded winners of athletic events, especially Corby Bros., who donated 5,000 fans for the occasion.

The Central body went on record favoring Congressional enactment of laws for sanitary housing of the working classes and free text books for children in Washington high schools, by having same read and referred to Delegate Clark to introduce in the Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor convention.

A resolution was introduced thanking Secretary of War Garrison for his appointment of F. C. Roberts as commissioner of labor for Porto Rico, under the bureau of insular affairs. Mr. Roberts is an ex-delegate of the Central body, having served many useful years therein.

Announcement was made that a buffet supper would be given the delegates to the Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor convention on Thursday night at Eagles Hall, and all delegates were invited to attend. Tickets \$1.00.

Carpenters called attention to the fact that the stands that are being erected for the G. A. R. parade by the Sloan Construction Co. are being built by non-union workmen.

CHANGES IN THE G. P. O.

Separations.

Frank E. Ruth, probational messenger boy.

Appointments.

Louis Rosenfeld, skilled laborer, resigned.

Transfers, Etc.

Preston L. George, from office of the superintendent of work to presswork division.

Walter A. Clarke, messenger boy \$375 per annum, office of superintendent of documents, to messenger boy.

Glenn Wolstenholme, messenger boy, \$420 per annum, office of superintendent of documents, to messenger boy \$500 per annum.

Lawrence B. Curry, messenger boy, \$500 per annum, office of superintendent of documents, to skilled laborer \$626 per annum.

James E. Wilkins, skilled laborer 25 cents per hour, presswork division, to helper 30 cents per hour, presswork division.

ENEMIES FROM WITHIN.

It is well that organized labor should have its day to review the past year and plan in advance for the future. It is only thus that even the toilers themselves can realize the wide scope that labor takes, the variety of its interests and the character of those who make up its ranks.

Union labor seems to be passing into a new stage of progress. Its war of independence, its fight for the idea, for existence, is drawing to a close. But as this becomes apparent, it also more clearly appears that union labor's chief enemies are within itself. This was true of the American republic and is apparent in America to-day. Having won our freedom we have to fight our own weaknesses. This fact ought to be considered by the public, as well as by union men. The union movement has developed evils just as the whole political union has. On a smaller scale it is the same fight, the fight to make an efficient democracy.

Comfortable citizens find it easy to scold union men for not discovering and expelling grafters, for not attending meetings, and for not doing their whole duty. But how about these same faults in themselves?

What is needed by us all is a greater sense of our responsibilities and a less selfish disposition to shirk our public duties and our duties to one another.

The whole tendency throughout the nation is toward the raising of the condition of labor, the abolition of social injustice, and the realization of a larger democracy.—R. G. Ingersoll.

PROTEST LONG-HOUR CONTRACT.

Peterboro, Ontario.—The trade union movement is protesting the city council's action in awarding a paving contract without including a nine-hour day provision. The unionists say city officials bound themselves to insert this provision. The company is now paying laborers \$14.50 for a sixty-hour week.

ENTERTAINED.

The delegates to the Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor were entertained Wednesday evening by the Plate Printers organization at the home of Social Oyster Club, Twelfth Street and Rhode Island Avenue Northeast.

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D. J. O'CONNOR

New Jersey Ave. and G Sts. N. W.

BROCKWELL'S BITS

Regular monthly meeting of Columbia Typographical Union at the Temple Sunday, at 2.30 o'clock.

Geo. G. Seibold, the very faithful and capable secretary of No. 101, has returned from leave.

Mr. Harry P. Berang, a well-known member of Columbia Union employed in the linotype section of the Government Printing Office, has the sympathy of many friends in a recent severe bereavement—the death of his estimable wife, which occurred at Columbia Hospital, this city, on Thursday, September 9, 1915. The remains were taken to the old home at Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, where funeral services and burial took place.

According to one of the daily papers here, William B. Covert, a youthful member of Columbia Union, has enlisted with the Allies' troops in Canada and has been assigned to duty with one of the crack organizations soon to go to the war zone in Europe. His father, William H. Covert, of this city, and grandfather (the late "Jake" Covert) were both printers and newspaper men. The family is full of good printers and good fighters.

"Announcement is made by Mr. and Mrs. John Hall Janney, of Olney, Md., of the coming marriage of their daughter, Mary Randolph, and Mr. James Mark Shields, of Chicago, on Tuesday, September 21, in St. John's Church, Olney, Md. Mr. Shields is a former resident of Washington and was for several years engaged in newspaper work here."

The gentleman referred to in the above current news item from a local daily is a son of William E. Shields, a printer long resident among us and having many friends here, who now lives in Chicago. Young Shields, like his father, is a printer, being a graduate of the Evening Star composing room, I believe. He was very popular among the craft here, and for a year or two before going to Chicago was one of the capable and faithful players on the printers' baseball team. Shoals of friends here join others elsewhere in wishing the new union the greatest success.

Mrs. Anna Connor, mother of Cornelius A. Connor, an esteemed member of No. 101 employed in the proof room of the National Printery, passed away on Friday, September 10, 1915, funeral services being held from St. Aloysius Church the Monday following. Mrs. Connor had reached the great age of 83, and was highly respected and loved by all who knew her. Added sadness is attached to the death of this good woman from the fact that the son here referred to is and has been for some time past dangerously ill at one of the city hospitals. "Con's" friends in the proof room showed their respect for him and his estimable mother in a beautiful floral tribute sent to the funeral.

Samuel H. Bell, one of Columbia Union's best known members and for many years among its staunch workers (now a copy editor in the Government Printing Office), recently received an interesting letter from John McVicar, who in 1876 was president of the International Typographical Union, and who previous to that time had been often a delegate to our International, serving first, I believe, at the session held in Nashville, Tenn., in 1869. Back in Detroit more than fifty years ago (that city is still Mr. McVicar's home) these two became warm friends—and that friendship has continued unbroken up to this day, through many changes—and in the old days often fought shoulder to shoulder in the struggles which did so much to bring to its great and successful proportions the International. Mr. McVicar's letter, which was mailed from Santa Barbara, Cal., shows that the former president has been making a pleasant and leisurely tour in the West, his itinerary after leaving Detroit including Chicago, Denver, Boulder, Salt Lake City, Colorado Springs, San Diego, Santa Cruz, and San Francisco. Here is an interesting paragraph from the veteran's communication:

"At Los Angeles I met Henry Z. Osborne, a member of the board of public works there, who was elected first vice-president of the International when I was elected president. I had not seen him since—39 years ago. We were led to the front of the stage by a dear little girl of five years and were given a great reception, as 'relies of the past' I presume." Mr. McVicar speaks highly of the hospitality and fraternity of Western printers. While Mr. McVicar is not rich, yet he is able to lay aside the cares of seeking a livelihood, and so is enabled to pass the evening of a useful life in a well-earned repose, much of his time being spent in travel.

Frank E. Wright, well known to the printer people hereabout (he worked in the National Printery several years as operator and reader, resigning about three years ago), writes me

from Seattle under date of September 2, 1915:

"I am still well and happy. Work on the bum as usual. We live on spinach here, and it makes a bountiful spread. . . . Saw Nathan, Craig, and Schaffhausen, of your city, lately, they having called at the Times to see me. . . . My daughter Ruth graduated from the Lincoln High School here in June and is to enter the State University in this city in September. I read your articles regularly and enjoy them very much. Three years since I put my slip up in Seattle, and am still a sub. Regards to all." From the illuminated post card which bore this message I am led to believe that "Deacon" Wright has got into the "goin' afishing" habit. That in itself is not bad, but oh, Deacon, beware the "bait" which comes in liquid form and which not only inebriates the user but produces the world's most marvelous fish yarns!

W. N. BROCKWELL.

HELP THE BAKERY WORKERS.

President Gompers has issued a statement to A. F. of L. organizers, both salaried and volunteer, to give their assistance toward the agitation movement started and to lend their co-operation in the formation of new locals of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union.

This organization is giving the bread trust effective battle and is maintaining an efficient organizing corp to check the efforts of the trust to dominate the bread industry and thereby dictate working conditions. These organizers are necessarily stationed in large cities where the trust has made the strongest inroads and at one time endangered the existence of the Bakers' Unions. The trust is now attempting to market their products in the smaller cities and crush, if possible, the independent baker, who is inclined to recognize the Bakers' Union.

To checkmate this move the bakers are organizing these workers. In correspondence with President Gompers, International Secretary Iffland, of the bakery and confectionery workers, says:

"So far, we surely have no complaint to make, as organized labor in general has given us good support in the last years in reference to our label agitation, as the output of the label has increased, and if continued the trust will be confronted with an issue which they may not overcome so easily as they expected. On the other hand we must now try our utmost to also organize local unions in all cities where they ship bread."

ONE LAWYER ENOUGH.

Hobart, Tasmania, Australia.—Supreme Court Justice Crisp has ruled that it is not necessary to appoint a lawyer to the office of attorney general for this state. The court holds there is no law governing the question, and that "we have here a permanent official lawyer of first-grade rank who can assist a lay attorney general." Justice Crisp also declared: "It would savor of nonsense, I think, to say that responsible government is apt to break down, and, to use an apt quotation, 'that the constitution won't march,' simply because there is no lawyer in parliament."

WOMEN MAY WORK SUNDAYS.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Attorney General Brown has ruled that women employed by telephone and telegraph companies and other concerns are permitted to work on Sundays under the law governing working hours for women, provided they are not required to work more than six days in any week. The state official holds, in effect, that women must rest one day a week, but the law does not designate the recreation day.

TEXTILE MILLS BUSY.

Philadelphia, Pa.—With many mills working day and night to fill millions of dollars' worth of orders which are flowing in from all sections of the United States and from abroad, September has opened in the Kensington textile district under booming conditions. Many mills have enough orders to keep them busy until the latter part of 1916, and most of them have been obliged to establish night shifts to get the work out on time.

OBJECT TO SEMI-MONTHLY PAY.

San Francisco.—Large corporations in this state are violating the semi-monthly payday law, passed by the last legislature, and made effective last month. To avoid having the law declared unconstitutional the framers of the act could not draw up a hard and fast rule. As a result, the corporations, as usual, ignore the spirit of the law.

LADIES IN ATTENDANCE.

Among the lady delegates to the Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor from Baltimore: Anna Neary, Mary Conray, Mamie McKewen, Sadie M. Cheno-witz, Elizabeth Smith. From Washington: Mary E. Ganzhorn, Bessie L. Ramsey, Estelle W. Stewart, Catherine Schilde.

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FRANK MORRISON'S GREAT LABOR DAY SPEECH.

(Continued from page 1.)

That was Mr. Rockefeller's public position and a position worthy of any citizen of this country; but what are the facts in the case? A letter written to Mr. Rockefeller in November, 1913, by Mr. L. M. Bowers, chairman of the executive board of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, in which he informs Mr. Rockefeller in substance that they had been able to secure the co-operation of all the big bankers of the state, the Chamber of Commerce and Real Estate Exchange, together with a great many of the best business men, to urge the governor to take steps to drive these vicious agitators out of the state. He says further: Another mighty power has been "rounded up" by the gathering together of the representatives of fourteen of the most important newspapers in the larger cities of the state. You will note that at the time this discussion was going on the representatives of the Rockefeller interests were conspiring with business men, members of the board of trade and with newspaper representatives to urge the governor to drive the vicious agitators, which means representatives of the labor unions, out of the state of Colorado. In speaking of Mr. Rockefeller I only want to call attention to the fact that the great interests control Colorado. I want to call attention to their "rounding up" methods, and the manner in which they retain that control.

We have the report of Henry A. Atkinson, associate secretary of the Federal Council of the Church of Christ in America, who says: "They can do as they please so far as the law is concerned."

Report of the Commission.

I do not need to rest here. I have only to read the indictment of the commission appointed by the president of the United States, which is substantiated by the evidence submitted in the trial and conviction of John L. Lawson, which is summed up in the following terrific arraignment: "The prosecution and conviction of Mr. Lawson under these circumstances, and his sentence to life imprisonment at hard labor, marked the lowest depths of the prostitution of Colorado's government to the will of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and its associates. It is the crowning infamy of all the infamous record in Colorado of American institutions perverted and debauched by selfish private interests. It is anarchy stripped of every pretense of even that chimerical idealism that fires the unbalanced mind of the bomb-thrower. It is anarchy for profits and revenge and it menaces the security and integrity of American institutions as they seldom have been menaced before."

Conditions Same Elsewhere.

This indictment of the controlling power of the allied interests of capital in Colorado is also true of West Virginia, of Pennsylvania, of Illinois, and of every state where these great interests have secured a foothold. It is only when the white light of publicity has been turned upon these states that the wage workers have been enabled to secure consideration, and in some instances, improved conditions. I would therefore urge you to read a synopsis of the report and then urge your representatives in congress to give consideration to the recommendations of the Manly report made to congress as modified by the Lennon-O'Connell report, which, if adopted, will assist in eliminating all unnecessary unrest and discontent; because no matter what laws may be enacted, if we expect to make progress from day to day and year to year, there must be a healthful discontent and unrest, otherwise there would be no progress.

Efficiency Systems.

Every investigation made by federal or state authority has sustained the contentions of the trade unionists. For a number of years we had a cry from manufacturing establishments for what they termed efficiency. An effort was made to introduce a system into the government arsenals. Trade unionists protested against its introduction, claiming that the efficiency consisted in driving the worker beyond his strength. Many well-thinking people who are not subject to the efficiency system seemed to think that the trade union opposition was against the efficiency of the worker; but a careful study of the subject has demonstrated that the opposition of the trade unionists to this so-called efficiency was not only timely, but it was for the purpose of protecting the individual.

American Federation's Position.

The position taken by the American Federation of Labor has been sustained in a decision recently rendered by Charles I. Sims, acting solicitor and approved by Louis F. Post, assistant secretary, United States department of labor in a case of claim for compensation by D. C. Manning, sailmaker, Mare Island navy yard, under the federal employees' compensation act. The cause of the injury is given by claimant as "strain from rushing work under the Halsey system." Under the Halsey system a

time man, equipped with tablet, lead pencil and stop watch, sat in front of you as long as the job lasted. His work was to hold the watch in his hand and take absolute account of every minute of your time for a day of eight hours, the object being to find out how long it takes a man to do a certain piece of work. Having done this, his duty is to report to headquarters, and as a result you are given a standard, which of course is always a big day's work. The acting solicitor says: After putting in all the years of service and retaining his health, strength and vigor, the new system was installed in the government establishments by which the employee was kept under the highest nerve-racking tension, by reason of the fact that a time man sat watching his every movement during every minute of an eight hour work day. Under such circumstances it is not a matter of surprise that his health should have been injured and shattered, for it certainly seems that such treatment of a man engaged in heavy manual labor, necessitating also the use of the intellect, would be sufficient to upset the mind of an ordinary individual and produce insanity. The claim was approved for payment.

Some Illinois Legislation.

A short time ago the State Board of Administration of Illinois, controlling twenty-one charitable institutions and 3,500 employees accepted the theory of equal pay for equal work, regardless of sex—a principle which has been persistently supported by the trade union movement. This went into effect the first day of this month and there have been some who claim that this has been the direct result of the fact that women in the state of Illinois have been given a limited suffrage. I do not want to detract one iota from whatever influence may have been exerted by the woman of this state, upon the members of the State Board, but I want to say that the conditions secured by the nurses and attendants of the state institutions are the direct result of their organization and affiliation to the American Federation of Labor. April 1, 1914, a union of nurses and attendants was organized in Dunning of this state; organization spread to other cities, and as a result of that agitation there was first secured the concession of an eight hour day. With stronger organization and continued agitation, the trade union principle of "equal pay for equal work" has been established among the nurses and attendants of the state institutions of Illinois. Illinois is the only state in which the nurses and attendants are organized today, and it is the only state that has recognized for nurses and attendants the trade union principle of "equal pay for equal work."

What Manly Report Finds.

The Manly report finds: That workers are not receiving a fair share of the enormous wealth increase.

That the United States with its resources and mechanical achievements should make it possible for every able bodied man to live in comfort with his family.

That in six large cities from 13 to 20 per cent of the children are underfed.

That only 10 per cent of all children finish high school, those who leave being almost entirely children of the workers.

That the exploitation of women and children is a menace to future generations.

That forty four families who perform no useful service have an annual income equal to 100,000 wage earners at an average rate of \$500.

That only about one-tenth of the workers earn more than \$20 per week. Between one-third and one-fourth earn less than \$10 per week. Lost time not considered. Wages of women are still lower.

That babies of the poor died three times as fast as those of the well to do.

That in Johnstown, Pa., workmen may expect one out of four of their babies to die during the first year of their life.

That Feudalism, without the recognition of specific duties on the part of the employer prevails in Colorado, southern turpentine fields and plantations, and in textile and steel towns.

That fundamental rights of citizens are "seriously abridged if not actually denied."

That in Colorado employers usurp powers of federal government; they issue money orders and deny access to post offices.

That police denials of free speech are declared to be incredible if they were not vouched for by reliable witnesses. It is stated that this is one of the greatest causes for unrest.

That violence in strike times is the result of injustice. Violence can be prevented by removing the causes of violence. Among these causes are mentioned the denial of the right to organize, refusal to consider workers' complaints, or confer with representatives of workers.

It gives me great gratification to call attention to the splendid Manly report, prepared by Chairman Walsh and the three members of the labor group, Messrs. Lennon, O'Connell and

Garretson. It demonstrates beyond peradventure of doubt their full grasp of the industrial situation. I realize that the trade unionists of Bloomington must be gratified that their fellow townsman, John B. Lennon, treasurer of the American Federation of Labor is one of the group who has signally distinguished himself.

By way of conclusion, Mr. Morrison gave a detailed resume of the Clayton bill and its provisions and asserted that the trades union is for everything that is good and is vigorously opposed to everything that is bad. He cited the fact that the trades union is opposed to drunkenness, immorality, and other evils and stands for justice and right.

ROBERTS TO BE HONORED.

Former President of No. 101 to Be Given a Banquet at the Ebbitt House.

The many friends of F. C. Roberts, recently appointed Labor Commissioner of Porto Rico, will tender him a banquet Saturday night next, at the Ebbitt House, at 8:30 o'clock.

Mr. Roberts' long and useful career in the field of organized labor needs no further narration in these columns. That his efforts have been crowned with success is too well known by his legion of friends, both in and out of labor circles.

In appreciation of his untiring devotion to the uplift of the working classes, his co-workers in the trade union movement have planned a farewell luncheon.

Mr. Roberts leaves for his new field of labor on the 22nd.

PICTURE OPERATORS' No. 224.

Organized labor will be pleased to know that Casino Theatre, Seventh and F, under Mr. Fosse's management have signed a Central Labor Union contract. It is only for our friends to look over our Roster to be convinced of the many houses that Signed Up, and are successful. Furthermore getting good results by working under fair conditions and satisfied to have Union Operators.

Bro. Sam Isaacson, No. 181, Baltimore, Md., is a delegate to the Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor in convention at Typographical Temple this week.

First time Sam has been in a large city, and he has been lost several times. However, since Tuesday Spell got a rope, and allowing only so many, manages to hold him in check. The hot time here in our grand city has reduced Sam's weight to 133 lbs. He is just about getting to the point where he can appreciate Washington. Baltimore boys won't know him on his return. No! Sam is no Rough Neck!

A CORRECTION.

The article in the issue of September 3, relating to F. C. Roberts, newly appointed Labor Commissioner of Porto Rico, which states that he was the recipient of a check for \$100 from Electrotypers and Stereotypers Union of this city was wrong. Electrotypers Union No. 17 forwarded the check to Mr. Roberts for that amount, but the Stereotypers not being affiliated with the Electrotypers as a local, had nothing to do with forwarding the same.

OHIO UNIONISTS TO MEET.

Mansfield, Ohio.—Local trade unionists are preparing for the thirty-second annual convention of the Ohio federation of labor, which will be held in this city beginning Monday, October 11. It is believed the largest number of delegates in the history of the state body will be in attendance.

GOVERNMENT FINDS WORK.

Washington.—More than 6,000 jobless men found work through the aid of the federal department of labor's employment bureau during July, according to an official statement made last week. July's record sets a new mark, but preliminary figures for August show that a higher figure will be reached for that month.

TEARS THAT WON'T COME.

Toledo, Ohio.—Says the News-Bee of this city: "We just can't succeed in turning on the tears and throwing a fit over the fact that the glorious old Stars and Stripes has disappeared from the Pacific merchant marine because of the sale of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's vessels to an Atlantic concern."

"It is true that Old Glory has been hauled down, as to the Pacific, but it is also true that it was flying over Chinese crews exclusively. It may be tough on those heathen but it isn't our mission to do their yelling for them."

WIN EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Bridgeport, Conn.—The strike at the plant of the Bryant Electric Company is settled, the 1,500 employees securing an eight-hour work day, time and one-half for overtime, and other concessions, including recognition of their shop committee.

P. B. Suits and Wear-Needs For Fall and Winter

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STRIKE-BREAKERS' EASY LIFE.

Bridgeport, Conn.—More than 250 strike-breakers, picked up on the streets of Boston, are being used by the New Haven railroad officials to replace its 150 striking freight handlers. Luxuriously equipped dining cars are at the service of the company's new employees and they sleep in cars with well-appointed berths.

DON'T LIKE AGITATORS.

Forestville, Conn.—The eagle eye of President Rudolph Stern discovered three or four employees in the National Marine Lamp company's plant agitating for an eight-hour day and wage increases. President Stern took instant action and dismissed these agitators forthwith. He was surprised when practically his entire force walked out with their discharged fellows.

CARPENTERS WANT MORE.

Torrington, Conn.—Carpenters in this city and suburbs are on strike for a wage rate of \$3.50 per day. Nearly 200 carpenters are involved.

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J. V. BEYER, 612 D Street N. W.

J. T. CLIFT, 415 Seventh Street N. W.

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DELEGATES TO THE DISTRICT COUNCIL.

J. G. O'DONNELL, 122 Sixth Street N. E.

R. H. BURDETTE, 1207 L Street N. W.

E. B. BYRNE, 425 G Street N. W.

H. S. HOLLOHAN, 514 Seventh Street N. E.

GEORGE E. HATTON, 519 M Street S. W.

DELEGATES TO THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

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W. T. BAUM, 474 I Street S. W.

GEORGE MYERS, 2316 Napier Road S. E.

F. J. NOLTE, 24 Eighth Street N. E.

T. W. WOLTZ, 604 Thirteenth Street N. E.

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Costello, Bros., 604 G st. n. w.

Daly, T. J., 34 H st. n. e.

Daye, Wm. T., 1218 Wisc. ave.

Doyle, Wm. T., 1314 Wisc. ave. n. w.

Egloff, Julius, 300 3rd st. s. e.

Francy, F. A., 711 1/2 9th st. n. w.

Ganey, M., 615 7th st. s. w.

Glavin, Edwin, 309 G st. n. w.

Hannan, Mrs., 531 7th st. s. w.

Hanlon, Timothy, 822 H st. n. e.

Kearney, R. H., 9

The Trades Unionist

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

READ OUR ADVERTISEMENTS, PATRONIZE
OUR ADVERTISERS.

Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause.—President Gompers.

WITH A MISSION, WITHOUT
A MUZZLE.

VOLUME XX. NO. 13

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1915.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

CONVENTION CALL!

September 13, 1915.
To all Affiliated Unions, Greeting:
You are hereby notified that, in pursuance of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, the Thirty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held at Eagles' Hall, San Francisco, Cal., beginning 10 o'clock Monday morning, November 8, 1915, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the Convention has been completed.

It is, of course, entirely unnecessary here to enumerate the important subjects with which our forthcoming Convention will concern itself, but the reminder is not at all amiss that every effort must be made to broaden the field and means for the organization of the yet unorganized workers, to strive to bring about more effectively than ever a better day in the lives and homes of the toilers, to defend and maintain by every honorable means in our power the right to organize for our common defense and advancement, for the exercise of our normal and constitutional activities to protect and promote the rights and interests of the workers; and to assert at any risk the freedom of speech and of the press and the equal rights before the law of every worker with every other citizen; the tremendous conflict now being waged in Europe and its possible consequences and results, not only upon the people of America, but upon the people of Europe; how that peace can be secured with the establishment and maintenance of justice, freedom, and brotherhood the world over. These and other great questions of equal importance will, of necessity, occupy the attention of the San Francisco Convention.

Therefore the importance of our movement, the duty of the hour and for the future, demand that every organization entitled to representation shall send its full quota of delegates to the San Francisco Convention, November 8, 1915.

Do not allow favoritism to influence you in selecting your delegates. Be fully represented.

Be represented by your ablest, best, most experienced and faithful members.

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President.

FRANK MORRISON, Sec.

PREFERENCE TO UNIONISTS.

Brisbane, Queensland, Australia.—Preference to unionists in Australia is necessary to encourage organization of workers, that the compulsory arbitration laws and wages boards declarations may be enforced, declares The Worker, of this city, in a leading editorial.

Many employers are opposing the theory that unionists should be given preference, and The Worker says: "Preference to unionists!"

"To Australia's employing class the phrase is like unto a rag to a bull. Thus it is not surprising that during the debate on the address-in-reply in the legislative council several crusted Tories should jump hurriedly to their feet and express horror at its proposed advent in the Queensland statute book.

"Our national parliament and every state legislature have passed laws for the settlement of industrial disputes by, in some cases, compulsory arbitration, in others by wages boards and industrial courts. Individuals can do nothing in such tribunals. Without organization by the workers, the laws and courts should be meaningless and valueless, since there would be nothing and no one to set the machinery of arbitration in motion.

"Unionism is an absolute essential to the working of such legislation, be it state or commonwealth. Since this is so, it should be a natural correlation that members of unions should be given the preference."

WILL ASSIST TEACHERS.

Chicago, Ill.—At an immense mass meeting in this city last week a nation-wide campaign against the board of education and in favor of the Chicago teachers' federation was started. The meeting was held under the auspices of the local federation of labor, and was addressed by President Gompers, President Walker, of the State federation of labor; President Fitzpatrick, of the Chicago federation of labor and Louis F. Post, assistant secretary of the federal department of labor.

BIG MEETING IN ANSONIA.

Ansonia, Conn.—The striking machinists of Derby and this city, 300 strong, held a meeting in Germania Hall, there being over 600 present, and numbers turned away. The meeting was addressed by Organizers Cal Wyatt, A. F. of L. and J. J. Egan, machinists, and others. Similar meetings are to be called in Derby and Seymour, and it is expected the workers in these places will join in the demand for the 48-hour week and an increase in wages.

SUCCESS AT GREAT FALLS.

Great Falls, Mont.—Organizer Frank D. O'Brien reports successful termination of a dispute in Great Falls by which men employed in the building trades have secured union shop conditions and recognition of the union with the Fitzgerald & Lewis, and the Strain Brothers Company, general building contractors. Members of the Great Falls Trades and Labor Assembly and the Building Trades Council are highly elated over their magnificent success.

SCHENECTADY AWAKE.

Schenectady, N. Y.—The 14,000 persons employed in the General Electric Plant have decided that they want an eight-hour day and that it can best be obtained through the organizations affiliated to the American Federation of Labor. The General Electric Company is rushed with foreign and domestic orders. Officers of the local machinists' union do not anticipate any serious dispute that will require a stoppage of work to secure the eight-hour day.

STATE PROBES PAPER STRIKE.

Watertown, N. Y.—Last week the state industrial commission investigated strike conditions connected with the strike of paper makers employed by the St. Regis Paper Company, at Deferiet. Through attorneys, the workers charged that the company violated a contract, had discriminated against unionists and had imported gunmen for the purpose of creating a reign of terror.

MORE UNION BAKERS.

Chicago, Ill.—An increase in membership and continued activity against the bread trust by the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union is reported by Secretary Charles Iffland. Recently President Gompers issued a statement to all A. F. of L. organizers, both salaried and volunteer, in which he called attention to the bakers' activity.

PLASTERERS AGREE TO TRUCE.

New York.—The strikes and lockouts which affected more than 5,000 plasterers in this city, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Utica, Albany, Buffalo, Syracuse and other places have been temporarily called off, pending negotiations between representatives of the plasterers and the employers.

CHARGE DISCRIMINATION.

Springfield, Mass.—Machinists employed by the National Equipment Company are on strike because of discrimination. The unionists demand that the victimized workers be reinstated and that an eight-hour day and time and one-half for overtime be granted.

AT THE C. L. U. MEETING

The Central Labor Union met in regular session, President Tucker in the chair.

Mrs. Mary E. Correll was granted the privilege of the floor and spoke on the unfair attitude of the Citizens Committee in the awarding of contracts for building reviewing stands for the G. A. R. convention, when that committee was comprised principally of men affiliated with the Chamber of Commerce of Washington, D. C., and the Chamber of Commerce having for its slogan "Patronize Home Merchants."

"In view of that fact the Central Labor Union went on record as protesting to the Citizens Committee through the Chamber of Commerce, and urged that all trades unionists keep their families from purchasing tickets for these reviewing stands.

Labor Day Committee urged delegates to have their locals make early returns for tickets to enable the committee to make a final report.

Delegate Wm. Clark read a very interesting report, which we print elsewhere, of the work performed by the Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor convention.

Newton A. James was elected delegate from the Central body to the A. F. of L. convention at San Francisco in November.

It also prevailed that a committee of five be appointed to further the cause of free text books for the pupils of high schools.

A vote of thanks was given the various committees who so ably devised and looked after the entertainment and welfare of the Delegates to the Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor convention, after which the body adjourned.

UNREST PROBE IS OF VALUE.

Racine, Wis.—The Racine Call, of this city, urges congress to take action on our present industrial unrest and insists that the report of the commission on industrial relations supplies necessary information and remedies.

The Call says: "The report of the industrial relations commission offers congress one of the greatest opportunities in the history of the nation, an opportunity to effectively deal with a problem which has been pressing for solution for years and growing more complicated each year because of failure to solve it.

"America, in common with all the world, recognizes the big problem of the twentieth century to be in its industrial life.

"The industrial relations commission has recognized the size and importance of the problem which it was set, not so much to solve as to explain, and illuminate. The solution is for the people, and their elected representatives.

"The work of the commission set forth in its reports and as embodied in the hearings it held are a sort of great charter of industrial democracy. It will be a guide and source of information for years to come.

"The purpose of the commission was not to 'allay unrest,' but to find out what the causes were, and by stating them and basing recommendations upon them to enable the people to deal capably with their industrial problems and with their interrelated political problems.

"Against terrific pressure of blandishment and abuse, Chairman Walsh held the commission to a line of deep investigation. The pace he set carried even the most conservative of the commission to such a statement of existing industrial wrongs and such an outline of remedies as hardly the most radical of industrial reformers had dared hope to have issued with official sanction.

"From these reports and these disagreements the political republic will be the better able to fashion a republic of better distributed wealth and a republic of industrial justice."

UNIONISTS DENY REPORT.

President Gompers has been notified by the Galveston Labor Council that "members of organized labor and their families suffered extremely from the recent storm," and asks that publicity be given a call for contributions to aid the distressed.

In a signed letter to the A. F. of L. executive it is stated that:

"The commercial interests have, through an extremely antagonistic and money-throated press, sent absolutely false reports of conditions. Many of our members have had, through the horrible effects of the recent storm, their savings of a lifetime washed away. The mayor of our city has ignored our efforts to have him send out an official appeal because the 'interests' contend that it will ruin the property values of Galveston."

It is requested that all donations be forwarded care of J. J. McNally, box 261, Galveston.

ANTHRACITE CAMPAIGN ENDS.

Hanilton, Pa.—President White of the United Mine Workers Union, has closed his organizing campaign in the three anthracite districts. His 68 addresses were heard by 269,000 people. In a statement expressing satisfaction at the results of the campaign, he said:

"The splendid growth of the organization in the anthracite region, during the past three years and the results of the membership campaign that we have just concluded, will, in my opinion, perfect the union into a hundred per cent organization before contract negotiations are again opened with the operators.

"The public in general as well as the press is in thorough accord with the anthracite mine workers. In fact, there is no real opposition to the United Mine Workers' Union in the entire region.

"The prospects for continued peace and greater prosperity for the miners of the anthracite are indeed encouraging."

TYPHOID WILL CLAIM 200,000.

The typhoid fever season is again at hand, according to an announcement by the United States Public Health Service, and during the coming year probably no less than 200,000 people will contract this disease. About 18,000 of these will die, in the opinion of officials, who have made public a statement designed to draw attention to the fact that the fever is a disease of filth and can be avoided by proper precautions, as scientific knowledge of the disease is most complete. The report says the death rate since 1900 has been reduced by half, but it still remains much higher than that of countries "which we are apt to consider less civilized than our own."

In deferring to the 18,000 who will possibly succumb, it is stated that 50 per cent of these will be between the ages of 15 and 35 years, and that no sooner is the computation of the 18,000 completed than another series is begun and so on interminably. The report says the fever can only be contracted by taking into the system the waste products of one previously ill of the disease. These waste products are conveyed from one individual to another usually by means of a third object, such as water, flies or milk.

MACHINISTS' NEW EDITOR.

Mr. Fred Hewitt, formerly assistant secretary of the International Association of Machinists, has been elected under the referendum, as editor of the Machinists' Journal to succeed the late D. Douglas Wilson. His opponent was Thomas L. Wilson, a former vice president of the International Association.

LABORERS PAID LOW WAGES.

Waterbury, Conn.—Unskilled laborers employed by the Randolph-Cloves Company struck for an eight-hour day and a \$2 wage rate. The old rate was \$1.65. About 100 of these workers quit.

WM. CLARK'S REPORT

September 20, 1915.

Mr. President and Delegates:

As your delegate to the Convention of the Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor, I desire to report as follows:

September 13, 1915, 11:10 a. m., the convention was called to order by the Secretary of Washington Central Labor Union, John B. Colpoys, who welcomed the delegates to the convention in the name of the Central Labor Union and Washington trade unionists generally. Mr. Colpoys spoke eloquently on the value of organization and co-operation, also the benefits derived from the Department of Labor by the organized and especially the unorganized workers of the United States, and in the course of his remarks predicted that in due time the Department of Labor would grow to be the largest and most important Department connected with the Federal Government.

Mr. Colpoys then introduced the following gentlemen, who in welcoming the delegates to Washington spoke on timely and interesting topics relating to labor.

Wm. Spencer, speaking for the Building Trades Department of the Federation of Labor.

Samuel Gompers and Frank Morrison for the American Federation of Labor.

Jackson H. Ralston as an attorney for labor and a card man.

John J. Deviney for the plate printers, and

P. T. Moran for the Chamber of Commerce.

The remarks of all the speakers were sharp and pertinent, stating clearly what labor wanted and needed and offering their hearty co-operation and support to the Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor in any movement for the betterment of conditions for the working classes and humanity in general.

In the interest of time and space it will be necessary to give you a brief review of the most important resolutions adopted by the Convention and for which the officers have promised to put forth their best efforts. To enforce the eight-hour law in Maryland with contractors and subcontractors, and the prevention of alien workmen being brought into the State and employed on municipal work, to the exclusion of workmen who are citizens of the State and pay its taxes.

Resolution calling on all trades unionists to patronize label goods, that being the best means to make labor's power felt.

Resolution calling on State and municipal powers to prohibit institutional bands, partly supported by them, from competing with citizen bands.

Also asking for Executive Order from the President of United States prohibiting members of Marine Band from competing with civilian musicians.

Resolution of Brotherhood of Carpenters indorsed calling for a forty cent increase per day on municipal work and Saturday half holiday, making 44 1-2 hours per week.

Resolution condemning convict labor. Officers instructed to draft and present bills to Maryland Legislature prohibiting same.

Resolution condemning the secession movement in the rank and file of the garment workers and giving the garment workers our support and approval.

Resolution indorsing the Personal Liberty League.

Resolution pledging our support to the janitors of Washington public schools for a forty per cent increase in salaries.

Resolution indorsing President of United States in his efforts for peace. Resolution asking the support of Central Labor Union of Washington and Baltimore in securing the Convention of American Federation of Labor for Washington in 1916.

Resolution putting the Maryland State and District of Columbia Fed-

eration of Labor on record as against national prohibition.

Resolution of International Plate Printers' Union indorsed, preventing Government officials from aiding foreign competitors in setting up printing establishments.

Resolution of Central Labor Union of Washington relative to free books and stationery to children of high schools, adopted.

Resolution of Central Labor Union relative to Government loans for building of comfortable sanitary homes for the workers indorsed.

Resolution giving assistance to bakery and confectionery workers in advertising and advocating union bread, and assistance in organizing the unorganized of their craft, also assisting the Washington bakers in securing the passage of an employers' liability law similar to the Maryland law of like character.

Resolution promising support to bartenders of Washington in their efforts to secure better wages and shorter hours of labor.

Resolution adopted instructing officers to call on Director of Bureau of Engraving and Printing and prepare a bill to be presented to Congress to establish a minimum wage of two dollars per day in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Resolution adopted giving trade unions the right to join the State Militia or National Guard without question by the Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor.

Resolution adopted giving support of Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor to American Federation of Musicians in having alien contract labor law amended so as to include alien bands.

There were many more resolutions adopted by the convention which were probably just as important and far-reaching as those just read, but, as before stated, time and space will not permit of their reading at this time.

Your delegate was fortunate in being placed on the Committee on Resolutions, where all the important things to be acted on by the convention are discussed prior to discussion on the floor. Your delegate has endeavored to carry out the trust placed in him by giving his time and best efforts to everything placed before him and can truthfully state that it has been profitable from an educational standpoint.

The following delegates of the Central Labor Union, W. D. Clarke, R. S. Jones, Thos. McQuade, A. W. Leeke, Jos. E. Toone, Harry Oehler, John McDonald, B. A. O'Leary, Harry Hallahan, Jos. Crowley, Wm. H. Schaefer, F. W. Bauer, Jas. Considine, who acted as a Committee on Entertainment, worked unceasingly to promote good fellowship and to my mind succeeded admirably, if one judged from comment heard from visiting delegates, and deserve the thanks of this Central Labor Union for their efforts.

Fraternally,

WILLIAM D. CLARK,
Delegate from C. L. U.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY ASSURED.

New Haven, Conn.—At a meeting of state unionists in this city, President Stremlau, of the Connecticut federation of labor, said: "We are today nearer the goal of the ambition of the trade union movement for a shorter workday, an agitation which has been carried on for many years. At last we see the dawning of the eight-hour day for workers in industry."

TWO UNIONS UNITE.

Chicago, Ill.—The Operative Plasterers' International Association has absorbed the Brotherhood of Cement Workers as a result of an agreement between the interested organizations.

HOLYOKE CAR STRIKE SETTLED.

Holyoke, Mass.—The street car strike of this city has been settled after a conference held in the office of Mayor Woods. This was the second strike during the past few months, the workers claiming the company did not live up to its agreement.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR
Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys Editor
Wm. H. Anglin Associate Editor

Official Organ Central Labor Union, Affiliated with the A. F. of L.,
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ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE - - - - ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of its correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 24, 1915.

SATURDAY EARLY CLOSING.

The government employee, both organized and unorganized, has been the recipient of two Saturday half-holidays they were not entitled to under the original executive order, thanks to the efforts of organized labor.

The committee headed by President Morecock, of Columbia Typographical Union, did their part in obtaining these additional half-holidays, and through their efforts convey to our mind the necessity of concerted action in getting together on the proposition in order to make their demands upon Congress for a Saturday half-holiday the year round.

The Retail Clerks could do a world of good in joining hands in this request, which would mean for them at least an early closing hour on Saturdays, if not a half-holiday.

The building trades throughout the country have a Saturday half-holiday, and that custom has been in vogue in European countries for years, therefore we see no good reason why, if the right kind of action was taken, to present a proper petition to Congress, why it would not be looked on with favor.

The business houses of Washington are observing now about the same hours as do the Departments, and with a Saturday half-holiday it would enable the Government employee to do his shopping in the early afternoon, and the business houses would soon find no necessity for staying open much longer than six o'clock in the evenings.

The success of whatever effort has been made indicates a favorableness to the proposition that should be followed out religiously, and will, we believe, soon solve the problem by obtaining it.

FREE TEXT BOOKS!

The District of Columbia has a compulsory Educational law. Your child has got to attend school until the age of 16 years. Yet he can finish his public school course at the age of 14 years, which finds most all students of mediocre ability in the eighth grade.

It then behooves him to go to High School. If he enters high school he has to be supplied with books. Not books that can be used by him this year and his younger brother following next year, because they change these books in each grade each year; and while some of these books that they are called upon to buy are sometimes seldom referred to, the fact remains that it is the working people that the expense of purchasing these books fall upon, and often, by virtue of not being able, the boy or girl is deprived of entering high school, or of even seeking employment in order to obtain same, because of the law as it now stands.

Besides there is the question of a cadet uniform, and we understand that the rule of admitting to cadets pupils of the high school are to be adhered to more rigidly in the days to come, which necessitates the purchasing of a uniform.

The proposition of impelling your boy or girl to go to school, as well as to buy his own uniform and text books works an awful hardship on many people who earn their livelihood by the sweat of their brow, and looks hardly reasonable as a compulsory proposition.

That is why a committee was appointed from the Central Labor Union last Monday night, to take up the matter of free text books, as well as the Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor going on record for the same thing.

KEEP IT UP, DELEGATES!

The Central Labor Union takes a step in the right direction when it condemns the action of the Citizens Committee, which had to do with awarding of the contract for the erection of G. A. R. stands to an out-of-town contractor.

Many members of this committee are members of the Chamber of Commerce, and the Chamber of Commerce should be held to account for their action in view of them using for their slogan "Patronize Home Merchants."

When the working people of the District are idle times are dull, trade is slack, and if the same amount of money spent on these boosting trips was used in an effort to give employment to home workers, instead of allowing such contracts as the G. A. R. platforms and the Connecticut Avenue bridge going to outside contractors who import cheap out-of-town labor into Washington to do this work, there would be some semblance of sincerity in the actions of these two mercantile organizations.

Labor refuses to be given a shower bath of rank inconsistency and then allow these captains of industry to make them believe it is a rainfall of heavenly manna.

When the Washington Chamber of Commerce, through its officers, attempts to justify its untenable position in the matter of the building of the reviewing stands for the G. A. R. parade to conform to its slogan, "Patronize Home Merchants," by stating that these stands are being built under the same conditions as were the stands at the Wilson inauguration, they have stated that which is not so and have shown how little they know of the true conditions of building reviewing stands, for let it be said that for the first time in the history of inaugurations the stands that were built at the time of the Wilson inauguration were built by local contractors, and every one of them under strictly union conditions.

JUST EVERY-DAY LIFE

H. S. SUTTON.

John W. Hayes, secretary of the International Typographical Union, has been in the city the past week.

Inasmuch as the several holidays carry a name, we might call that half holiday on Saturday last "Tumulty Day."

Eddie Sturm has returned to his duties in the lino section after two months' absence in his home in the Northwest.

George Tracy, according to visitors returning from the Pacific coast, receives \$1,800 annual salary as president of San Francisco Union. He is worth it.

Frank Lerch unionized a hotel the past week. The house is one of the old-school, with a national reputation as the home for Army and Navy officers, and treats well the unionists.

Harvey Snell is installing a type-casting machine at Judd & Detweiler's. Mono sections were well represented at the funeral of the wife of T. J. Rowe.

Charley Gardner is a little more than a gentleman farmer. His latest project is the making of good roads, and to this end has collected several hundred dollars to be expended on the roads of Maryland.

Dave Mackley—he's got a boy. There are about 12 positions in the Interstate Commerce Commission, of the highest responsibility, and paying \$5,000 a year. His boy holds one of them. And, more reason for his father's pride, he came up through the grade from an unknown high-school lad.

John Sullivan, formerly a compositor in Colonel Drake's division, G. P. O., was nominated for sheriff of Anne Arundel County, Md., last week. Annapolis is the county seat and statistics at hand show Annie Arundel to be second to Baltimore County in wealth.

Tom McDonough contributes a handsome souvenir of Typographical Day at the 'Frisco Exposition. The cosmopolitan character of San Francisco Union is shown in the reception committee, a full-page picture of which is given. Familiar faces are recognized by nearly every craftsman to whom shown.

Thanks to Chairman O'Connell, about 60 chairs have been purchased for the mono. keyboard section. The chairman also informs me that, following his interview with the management, lead pencils, black, red, or blue, may be had at the desk for the asking.

A printer acquaintance had a case of disgust on one occasion and wanted to go to the Philippines. He had all details arranged, even to securing steamer transportation. After he abandoned the idea, instead of returning to the printing office, he landed in one of the departments, as a proof reader. The first job handed him was page proofs he had read in the big shop. "Now," he told me afterward, "if I make a scratch on these I go back on my own marks, and if I don't make any, the chief will know I'm a dub." He climbed up to be a chief. When the annual estimates went in, he was told that the number of chiefs would be reduced to eight. He was one of the eight. The bureau at that time was a going instead of a coming division. Later the number of chiefs was reduced to one. He was the one. It's hard to keep a good man down.

The mother of John P. Smithson, hand section, died on Sunday last.

One evening, some years since, Dave Roberts was in attendance at a gathering, fraternal or religious. A gentleman with gift of gab held the audience. Next morning Mr. Roberts mentioned to his associates the impress left by the lecturer. "Why, that man's got a boy down here on the wagons," he was told. Mr. Roberts forthwith hammered into the Public Printer that a boy with the brains possessed by his father should not let his talents go to waste through daily association with a lot of hussies, and asked that he be transferred to his division, then known as the third, as a messenger. This was done, and the youth was told by the foreman, as he would not have much work to occupy his attention, he might get a law book and sequester himself in a corner.

Uncle Sam says to-day to the evil-doer "Bielaski's get ye," and the evil-doer believes it, inasmuch as the secret service of the Department of Justice and A. Bruce Bielaski are synonyms. The claws closing around the criminal, whether in the Valley of the Connecticut or the Valley of the Chattahoochee, are apt to be carried on the hand of Bruce Bielaski after Uncle Sam has said, "Go get him." The laborer with the huskies and the responsible agent of the Department of Justice, whose long arm, reaching around the world, recognizes no meridian, is one and the same.

With each recurring change of Public Printers, I am told, by my "buddies," "Now, Henry, understand, one man, just one, is immune to demotion." And you don't need two guesses. His name is Paymaster Eddie Wilver. He also was a messenger boy; he never was ashamed to push a truck. He comes of a printer family. His brother was for years the efficient chairman of the New York World chapel, and he is, I believe, a relative of our Ed. Oyster. Mr. Wilver, as fortnightly demonstrated, knows the faces of over 3,000 employees. With him the name on the pay envelope finds secondary place. He simply carries the personnel of the man or woman in his head. Ticket takers at theaters do the same stunt; they seldom give a check; they never miss a monica.

Another former messenger boy from the big shop is Raymond T. Crist. He moves around something in the Merritt Chance class—said class calling for about \$3,000 annually. At last accounts he was deputy commissioner of the Bureau of Immigration.

Other films featuring "Boys Who Have Made Good" will follow.

U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

After a lapse of nearly a year a case of human plague occurred in the city of New Orleans on the 27th of August. This case was confirmed as true bubonic plague on September 8. The epidemiological investigations as to the exact source of the infection have not yet been completed but it is believed that it was probably received in the city of New Orleans. Up to date over 91,000 buildings in that city have been rat-proofed and over 435,000 rodents have been captured in traps alone. The occurrence of this case demonstrates the difficulties surrounding the eradication of the disease and indicate that had it not been for the active co-operative efforts of the United States Public Health Service and of the Departments of Health of the State of Louisiana and the city of New Orleans, the outbreak would have reached greater proportions and would have been longer continued. It also points out to other cities the necessity for ridding themselves of the rodent carriers of the disease and of thoroughly rat-proofing all of their buildings. No fear is felt that this case will be followed by an outbreak. Officers and men of the Public Health Service, well trained in the control of the disease, are on the ground and with the health authorities of the city of New Orleans are taking every precaution to prevent the spread of the disease from the city and within it.

"MOVIE" OPERATORS No. 224.

Moving Picture Operators Union of Washington, D. C., Local No. 224, held their regular meeting Monday, September 20, which was the first meeting of the assembled local held since August 2. This unusual length of time between meetings was due to the fact that during the heated term regular meetings were called only on the first Monday evening in the month, and even though September was booked for the first and third Monday meetings Labor Day prevented the first regular meeting of this month. It was a long time between drinks, but the business of the local was ably cared for by the regular weekly meetings of the Executive Board.

Brother Ormes gave a short lecture on the Mercury Arc Rectifier, one of these machines being brought here for the purpose.

The new Baird Projector was also demonstrated at this meeting by Mr. Dusan, of Baltimore, and Mr. Marston, who had the machine and rectifier sent here.

These machines represent the very latest development in Motion Picture projection work and was of much interest to the large gathering present and many questions were asked and answered.

The lights were finally turned out at 2:45 a. m., and the last questioners turned out also.

CARPENTERS RAISE WAGES.

Hutchinson, Kans.—Beginning the first of next month union carpenters will receive a 5-cent increase. This advance was secured without a strike.

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BROCKWELL'S BITS

Mrs. Ethel A. Rowe, wife of Thomas J. Rowe, a well-known employee of the Government Printing Office, died in this city on Friday, September 17, 1915, the end coming after an operation at George Washington Hospital in a vain attempt to save her life. She had been ill for about seven weeks. The funeral took place on Monday last from Christ Church and was attended by many friends and neighbors. The floral offerings were numerous and beautiful. A quartet of Mr. Rowe's friends from the Government Printing Office—Messrs. Lineback, Purvis, Bridwell, and Fitzgerald—rendered beautiful vocal selections at the church. Burial was at Congressional cemetery. Mr. Rowe and his family have the sympathy of all in this heavy sorrow.

Last Sunday's meeting of Columbia Typographical Union was an interesting session of that body. The attendance was large and much craft lore and good unionism were reflected in the reports and debates. About half a dozen new members were elected to membership, the reports of the delegates to Los Angeles read, and other important matters considered.

W. W. McCollum, for many years a worker on the Star (now incapacitated on account of a recent stroke of paralysis), and George B. Tallman, a well-known Government Printing Office man, were endorsed for the old age pension, and Benjamin O. Perry and Lonell A. Price were favorably reported for admission to the Union Printers' Home.

Cornelius A. Connor, dangerously ill for several weeks past, is improving, and word from Sibley Hospital is to the effect that this well-known and esteemed printer has good chances of soon occupying his place in the proof room of the Government Printing Office. I trust he may soon be entirely well.

H. W. Dennett, of San Francisco, announces himself as a candidate for the position of delegate from the International Typographical Union to the American Federation of Labor convention. He was a big factor in the success of the Los Angeles convention, and has a long string of experiences as a union worker. He has many friends in this part of the jurisdiction who would be glad to see him win the honor.

In reference to the death of her husband, Mr. Richard A. McLean, Mrs. McLean received the following letter at the time of her bereavement:

"September 6, 1915.
"Dear Mrs. McLean: I am speaking for all connected with the Star in saying that you have our deepest, tenderest sympathy in this time of sorrow. Most of us have known your husband for many, many years, have had a deep affection and respect for him through all these years, and now feel in his passing a deep personal grief. I write with a full heart because I have known your husband and counted him as a friend from my earliest childhood. On behalf of the company, I beg you to accept the enclosed.

"Most sincerely,
"FRANK B. NOYES."

Mr. Joseph G. Stelle, for years active in the affairs of Columbia Union and known to many of its members, has the sympathy of many friends here in the death of his wife, which occurred in Philadelphia on September 19, 1915. In June last Mrs. Stelle suffered injuries in a fall which made an operation necessary, and from this operation death ensued. Funeral and burial were in Philadelphia on Tuesday last.

W. N. BROCKWELL.

JUDGE DENIES INJUNCTION.

St. Louis, Mo.—Judge Hennings of the Circuit Court refused to grant an injunction to the restaurant employers of St. Louis in their effort to stop picketing of waiters and waitresses, where Local Unions Nos. 20 and 249 were conducting a strike for the union shop. This decision of Judge Hennings has been helpful to the interests of the waitresses. Many restaurants have since been unionized, and shorter hours have been obtained, and wages have been increased for restaurant employees.

ACTIVE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Greenville, S. C.—A union of electricians has been organized the past month, also two locals of textile workers with a membership of 1,100. Unions of sheet metal workers, cigar-makers and painters are under way.

ENFORCING HOUSING LAW.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Authorities are enforcing the new law intended to eliminate insanitary tenement houses. The act provides that these places shall be clean and perfect in plumbing before a license is granted. Every apartment of two rooms or more, when occupied by one family, must have plumbing facilities.

ROBERTS BANQUETED

Many friends of ex-president F. C. Roberts, of Columbia Typographical Union, recently appointed Labor Commissioner of Porto Rico, gathered in the banquet hall of the Ebbitt House last Saturday evening and paid their respects to a true unionist, as well as to wish him much success in his new field of endeavors.

Mr. Hubert Newsom presented the guest of the evening with a handsome ring, as a token of esteem of his admirers, to which Mr. Roberts replied very feelingly.

Among the speakers were Frank Morrison, Sam Bell, Hubert Newsom, E. W. Morecock, Ed Oyster, Joe Wilner, Wm. H. Anglin, and others.

Mr. Sam Gompers, jr., presided at the gathering, and announced that the boys of Big Six New York had arranged to tender Mr. Roberts a banquet on Tuesday evening, September 21.

Mr. Roberts left Washington last Tuesday en route to Porto Rico, and carries with him the well wishes of a host of admiring friends for his fealty to principle.

Upon request, we publish the remarks of Wm. H. Anglin, which follow:

"Mr. Toastmaster, Ladies and Gentlemen: We are here to pay homage to 'Funny' Roberts, and by that endearing name shall he ever live in the hearts of those that know him—because he is.

"We, too, are from that land of honey suckles and magnolia blooms, where the whippoorwill sings his saddened lay at the fall of dusk and the robin chirps his cheery good morning at the break of dawn. To that land of corn dodgers and gopher soup from whence came many illustrious souls—so come we.

"A state pride impels us to feel proud of 'Funny' irrespective of his personal attainments, chiefest of which is to better the condition of mankind world without end, with himself leading in the fore and yelling 'Come on, boys!' unlike the general in war who stands in the rear and cries 'Go on, boys!'

"We do not propose to say we have at all times been the follower of 'Funny,' for he sometimes trespasses where angels would fear to tread.

"In our last local contest we were good and sore at 'Funny' for running for delegate. Having never acquired the habit of mincing words when giving vent to spleen, we told him so in no unmistakable terms.

"But 'Funny,' with that proverbial smile, from whence he gets his name, explained that Mr. Gompers had told him he was in the movement, and when his people called him, it was his duty to go as a matter of principle, however faint may seem the squall.

"We remonstrated that if he felt that way about it, he was too big a man, too broad a man, to good a man to stay in the narrow confines of a local, and should get into a worldwide labor movement where his influence could be felt.

"The train that brought him back from the I. T. U. convention arrived here at 11.03. At 11.05 he was in our office, and his greeting was: 'Well, I took your advice!' To which we replied we was d—n glad of it, for we might want to run again for delegate ourselves.

"We have, therefore, enough exaggerated ego to believe that whatever you were, whatever you are, and whatever in the days to come you hope to be, is due as much to our continuous cussing as the heartiest approbation of your most ardent admirers.

"But, 'Funny,' we are here to say farewell, not good-bye. And with your departure there will be a deep feeling of regret with some that you are gone, with others that you didn't go sooner.

"Be that as it may, every member of Columbia Union has, beneath his soiled shirt front, a natural inclination to swear by the simplicity of 'Funny Roberts in his every-day walk of life.

"We have seen you, old boy, in prime manhood, we have seen you as staunch unionist, we have seen you as our executive, as well as in every other position in the gift of our craft; we have seen you when the demon blaze of life had dwindled to a tiny spark.

"That tenacity, that stamina, that clinging disposition of which you are possessed to the last thread of hope brought you again among us and agreeably disappointed all. And for what?

"We shall abide our time, and who knows but what in the days to come some lone traveler, in a vast solitude, on Porto Rican soil, may stop to sketch a statue that might prove to be a loving legacy left by a benighted people to a true friend and strict unionist, certainly if not there in marble, it will be found here in love by that archangel of unionism when we, too, have passed into that great beyond. I thank you."

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Frederick C. Gentner, compositor, resigned.
Flournoy C. Roberts, proof reader, resigned.
Charles E. Tompkins, compositor, resigned.
Mrs. Ella C. McCristal, clerk, resigned.
John G. Clemson, skilled laborer, resigned.

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Miss Laura J. Graddick, skilled laborer, 25 cents per hour, pamphlet binding section, to machine operator, 27 1-2 cents per hour, pamphlet binding section.

John R. Purvis, proof reader, 60 cents per hour, proof section, to copy editor, 65 cents per hour, Legislative Detail (Congressional Directory—Office of the Compiler).

Miss Alice Odyke, skilled laborer, ruling and sewing section, to folder, 25 cents per hour, pamphlet binding section.

Stephen Davis, laborer, \$626 per annum, office of the Superintendent of Documents, to unskilled laborer, \$626 per annum.

William Martin, unskilled laborer, \$626 per annum, office of Superintendent of Documents, to unskilled laborer 25 cents per hour, job section.

Charles R. McCoy, skilled laborer 25 cents per hour, office of the foreman of binding, laborer \$626 per annum, office of the Superintendent of Documents.

METAL TRADES CAMPAIGN.

The Machinists and other Metal Trades organizations are taking every possible advantage of the conditions prevailing in the New England states in ordinance and munition works. Over 2,000 new members have been obtained in Waterbury, Conn. Some of the firms there immediately reduced hours from 60 to 55 per week without reducing pay. The men are, however, determined to secure the eight-hour day.

At Springfield, Mass., the eight-hour day with no reduction in pay, time and one-half for overtime, was secured by 2,800 machinists and other metal workers employed by the Westinghouse and Bosch Electric Companies.

At Derby, Conn., a fifty-hour week without reduction in pay was secured by machinists at the Dairy Machine Company.

At Ansonia, Conn., the eight-hour day was obtained benefiting eighty men.

At Bridgeport, Conn., twenty-two engineering companies and machine shops capitulated, thereby securing for 25,000 employees the eight-hour day and material increases in pay.

At Plainfield, N. J., 1,200 machinists secured the eight-hour day in seven machine shops.

At Taunton, Mass., three manufacturers of printing presses granted the machinists' demand.

It was found necessary to strike in some shops at Pawtucket and Woonsocket, R. I., Jamestown, N. Y., and Boston, Mass., by machinists for the eight-hour day.

OTHER MACHINISTS' GAINS.

Recent strikers at the La France Fire Engine Company of Elmira, N. Y., have secured an average increase of two cents per hour since the strike was settled.

Machinists at Raleigh, N. C., reduced hours from nine to eight per day and increased wages from 27 1-2 cents per hour to a 42-cent per hour minimum.

Machinists employed in twenty-one contract shops in New Orleans secured a reduction in hours from nine to eight per day without reduction in pay. In this instance the National Metal Trades Association recognized the International Association of Machinists for the first time since 1901.

In Baton Rouge, La., machinists employed at the Standard Oil Company increased their wages 35 cents per day.

In Baltimore, Md., new agreements have been made by machinists with employers of contracting and job shops whereby the eight-hour day was secured with substantial increases in pay.

A lockout at the Kansas City Terminal, Kansas City, Mo., has ended in a complete victory for all the trades involved and represented in the Railway Employees Department of the American Federation of Labor.

LAUNDRY WORKERS ORGANIZE.

Troy, N. Y.—Three new locals of laundry workers, at Bridgeport, Detroit and Kingsville, Texas, have been organized the past month, according to Secretary Harry L. Morrison, of the Laundry Workers' International Union. Several agreements have been renewed, in which wage increases and hour reduction have been secured.



PARTING THOUGHTS.

In Honor of a Friend of Men, F. C. Roberts.

You may clamour and you may hammer,
You may sink or swim;
You may fight for all you're worth
Life's battle try to win.

You may boast of all you know,
Of where you got your start;
But don't forget you owe your friends
The very greatest part.

"They're the boys," as Roberts says,
It's F. C. Roberts true,
That make the general rank and file—
Who bring success to you.

So steady yourself both day and night,
Be careful with each stride,
Just ahead about the goal
Temptation may abide.

Gird yourself with solemn pride,
Forget your selfish joys,
Be true to what you know is right
F. C. Roberts told the boys.

Porto Rico claims this man
For many dead to come,
Who has been true to principle,
The best beneath the sun.

It's F. C. Roberts who leaves us now
And the way that he shall go
Will e'er be to those he leaves
A way as white as snow.

Godsend him and his wife,
Joyous, light and gay,
"It's the boys who stand behind me,"
We've made possible the way.

ELMER T. GOOD.

September 19, 1915.

TRAITOR!

Full fledged, he was a leader of a band of union men,
But he lost his place of honor—he returned to work again.
Full fledged, he was a Captain of a band of worthy men,
But in battle how he weakened, lost his courage, what a sin.
Had he need of work or money, would he sell his self-respect,
For a paltry sum of shillings, all his future would be wreck!

He was looked to as a teacher from whom other men might learn
The art of union labor—he had taught them to discern;
But he fell and now they hoot him as he passed from good to bad—
Ain't it pulling at his heart strings—traitor—foolish lad.

Well we know we all are guilty of faults which cause us woe;
But we point to this example, changed from leader to our foe.
"Self and for a mess of pottage!" would you be labeled thus?

If you stick to rank and file, sir, "In the Union But Our Trust,"
And we learn a lesson if the label is our flag.

Let us not be traitors in our ranks, nor let us lag,
But just be truly union always aiming for the best,
And in the course of battle's scourge God will give you zeal and zest.

ELMER T. GOOD.

August 20, 1915.

ORGANIZING CENTRAL BODIES.

In conjunction with the general organizing campaign that is being so persistently conducted, American Federation of Labor officials are appealing to unionists in hundreds of localities throughout the United States and Canada to form central bodies.

In a letter to these workers, Secretary Morrison writes:

"Not only must our individual members unite in their respective trades, but likewise our unions should combine in a Central Labor Union. In urging the formation of a Central Labor Union, I do so in the interest of the development of your local movement so that each union may derive the fullest possible strength and support therefrom. In cities where they have a Central Labor Union it has been fully demonstrated that it affords a place where the affairs of labor can be discussed, advice given one another, each trade being thereby in a position to act in a co-operative manner with its fellow trade unions. Your union should realize that it can not gain the greatest protection and highest benefits for its membership by maintaining an independent or isolated position which is the state of affairs in your locality. History has demonstrated that the most progressive cities in the United States and Canada are those that have a live, up-to-date, energetic Central Labor Union. There must be systematic, persistent, united effort, and there is no better method of developing this feeling of brotherhood than through the instrumentality of a good Central Labor Union."

TEXAS STORM NOT BAD.

Houston, Texas.—Secretary W. E. Carroll, of the Houston Labor Council wires that the newspaper accounts of the Texas storm are greatly exaggerated. Employers are trying to take advantage of it to secure an over supply of laborers. There are many unemployed mechanics and laborers in Houston, Galveston, Port Arthur, and Beaumont. There is no legitimate demand for additional outside labor.

ROSTER OF CENTRAL LABOR UNION

(Where not otherwise specified, meetings are held at night.)

Central Labor Union, No. 118: Meets every Monday night at Typographical Temple, 423-425 St. N. W.
Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month; first Saturday at 7:30; third at 1 p. m., Building Trades Hall, Secretary, John Weber, 515 Sixth St. N. E.
Bakery Salen's Union, No. 23: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. L. Conside, 907 First St. N. W.

Barbers Union, No. 239: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Hammel's Hall, No. 386 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, Joseph Handlos, 655 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E.
Barbers Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Thursdays of each month, Cadet Armory, 706 O St. N. W. Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman, Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.
Bartenders, No. 423: Meets second and fourth Sunday in each month, Painter's Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Francis J. O'Donnell, 1342 N. C. Ave. N. W.

Beer Drinkers, No. 234, and Stabblers: Meets on the first Sunday of each month at 10:40 a. m., in Costello's Hall, Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E St. S. E.
Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at New Masonic Temple, Eighth and F Sts. N. E. Secretary, Wm. F. Kilroy, 837 North Capitol St.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Edward Fuhrman, 24 Quincy Place, N. W.
Bottlers Union, No. 251: Meets second Sunday of each month, Building Trades Hall, at 10:30 a. m. Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E St. S. E.

Brewery Workers, No. 118: Meets on the last Sunday in each month, at 10:00 a. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G St. N. W. Secretary, Frank Rom, 2123 L St. N. W.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5: Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, C. W. Scherier, 48 Seaton Place N. E.
Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132: Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple, Secretary, E. B. Byrne, 425 G Street N. W.

Carpet Mechanics, Local 55: Meets third Friday of each month, Sixth and E Sts. N. W. Eagles Hall, Secretary, Chas. T. Krause, 1424 W St. N. W., Apt. 22.
Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets first Thursday in each month, Secretary, Wm. H. Umhan, 737 10th St. S. E.

Cleaners Union, No. 9: Meets every Saturday, 705 Seventh St. N. W. Secretary, Wm. E. Scherier, 48 Seaton Place N. E.
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Edw. Northman, 110 R St. N. E.

Electrotype Molders and Finishers, No. 17: Meets first Friday in the month at Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. T. Norman, 188 R St. N. W.
Elevator Conductors Protective Union, No. 1455: Meets every Tuesday night, at 8:15, 1110 Sixth St. N. W. Secretary, E. E. Nicholson, 3800 Ga. ave. N. W.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10: Meets 419 Tenth St. N. W., first and third Fridays. Secretary, J. P. Herriy, Box 55, Arlington, Va.
Engineers, Histing No. 77: Meets every Friday, at 8:00 p. m. Hall, S. E. Co. Tenth and Pennsylvania Sts. N. W. Secretary, F. J. Nichols, 616 Fourth street northeast.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 93: Meets Typographical Temple, every Friday night, Secretary, A. W. Locke, Twelfth and B Sts. N. W.
Engraved Steel and Plate Finishers, No. 845: Secretary, C. W. Hiale, 1016 Eleventh St. N. E.

Federal Labor Union, No. 14644: Meets second and fourth Friday, at Typographical Temple, Secretary, C. R. Paxton, Station K, Langdon, D. C.
Federal Labor Union, No. 12776, Plate Press Feeders: Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Wm. E. Scherier, 48 Seaton Place N. E.

Firemen, Stationary, No. 53: Meets every Wednesday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, N. E. Garment Workers Union, No. 11: Meets first and third Tuesdays, 811 E St. N. W. Albert Kason, president, Secretary, Max Kamber, 605 Seventh St. N. W.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Thursday of each month, Building Trades Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Albert Beer, 125 Tenth St. N. E.
Head Carriers and Building Laborers, No. 21: Meets first and third Fridays, Cadet Armory, 706 O St. N. W. Secretary, Albert Beer, 125 Tenth St. N. E.

International Molders Union: Meets every second and fourth Friday, at 8:00 p. m., Secretary, C. W. McFarley, 403 Twelfth St. N. E.
Laborers, Stone and Building, No. 46: Meets first and third Fridays of each month, Eleventh and Q Sts. N. W. Secretary, Jas. Connor, 1633 Fourth St. N. W.

Lithographers Union, No. 13: Samuel E. Long, Secretary, 813 Florida Ave. N. W.
Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets every Thursday at 8:00 p. m., Lodge Hall, Fourth St. and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, Wm. W. Keeler, 148 Eleventh St. N. E.

Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193: Meets every Thursday at 12:04 Pennsylvania Ave. N. E. Secretary, L. W. Bauer, 722 K St. N. E.

Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 5: Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Edward Hauser, 1729 First St. N. W.

Moving Picture Machine Operators Protective Union, Local 224: Meets first and third Mondays each month at 8:00 p. m., Building Trades Hall, Secretary, John Weber, 515 Sixth St. N. E.

Musicians, No. 161: Headquarters Kenois Building, Eleventh and G Sts. N. W., Room 411. Meets first Sunday in each month, 222 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Phone Main Building, Secretary, John E. Birdsell, Kenois Building.

Painters, No. 368: Meets every Friday, Northwest Corner Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Chas. W. Gaines, 1228 E St. N. E.
Paperhangers Local, No. 420: Meets every Friday, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. A. Maidens, Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W.

Pattern Makers Association: Meets first Friday of each month, Third and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, John H. Brown, 911 K St. S. E.
Photo-Engravers Union, No. 17: Meets first Friday of each month, Typographical Temple, 423-425 St. N. W. Secretary, J. T. Norman, 188 R St. N. W.

Plate Printers, No. 2: Meets fourth Tuesday of each month at Typographical Temple, Secretary, Chas. B. Cameron, Bethesda, Md.
Plumbers, No. 51: Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, J. S. O'Hagan, 124 Florida Ave. N. W.

Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 42: Meets Typographical Temple on the Fourth Wednesday of each month, Secretary, Harry Cuppet, 320 Sixth St. S. W.
Printing Pressmen, No. 1: Meets fourth Saturday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Thos. E. Blakely, 3227 O St. N. W.

Retail Clerks, No. 262: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Typographical Temple, 423-425 St. N. W. Secretary, J. A. Smith, 619 F St. N. W.
School Custodian and Janitor, 14595: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, W. P. Cannon, 1212 St. S. E.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 102: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Charles T. Thorpe, 226 Ninth St. S. E.
Slate and Tile Roofers, Local No. 12: Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Costello's, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, J. D. Huddleston, 2415 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.

Steam Fitters and Helpers, No. 602: Meets first and third Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. F. Hickman, 516 Sixth St. N. W.
Stone Masons, No. 2: Meets Building Trades Hall on first and third Monday, Secretary, A. W. Farlow, 603 P St. N. W.

Stone and Marble Cutters: Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at Jonathan Hall.
Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants Association, No. 11773: Meets first Tuesday in the month, Pythian Temple, 1008 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Miss Jane J. Pidgeon, 381 Woodward Bldg.

Journymen Tailors, No. 188: Meets first and third Monday of each month at 811 E St. N. W. Secretary, L. Cenci, 1451 N St. N. W.
Theatrical Stage Employees International Alliance, Local 22: Meets third Sunday of each month, at the Eagle Club House, Secretary, T. I. Trundle, 1062 Jefferson St. N. W.

Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 101: Meets on third Sunday of each month, 2:30 p. m., Typographical Temple, Secretary, Geo. G. Seibold, Typographical Temple.
Upshotters Union, No. 58: Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month, Moose Hall, Seventh and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, E. P. Richardson, 760 Gresham Place N. W.

Washington Building Trades Council: Meets every Tuesday night, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Storer D. C.
Yeast Workers' Union, No. 14630: Meets first and third Friday, Typographical Temple.

Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 5: Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Edward Hauser, 1729 First St. N. W.

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Six Stores at EIGHTH and F Streets

The Trades Unionist

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

READ OUR ADVERTISEMENTS, PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS.

Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any man who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause.—President Gompers.

WITH A MISSION, WITHOUT A MUZZLE.

VOLUME XX. NO. 14

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1915.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

C. L. U. MEETS

The Central Labor Union met in regular session last Monday night, Delegate James in the chair.

The Labor Day Committee called upon the delegates to have their locals make prompt return for tickets to enable the committee to make its report.

Brewery Workers reported that they had placed pickets in front of Miller Bros., Fourteenth and Pennsylvania Avenue Northwest, and asked that the delegates lend all their assistance towards making this place fair.

Moving Picture Operators asked delegates living in the vicinity of Rhode Island Avenue and I Street to assist them in unionizing this theatre.

Letter from Painters indorsing action of Central Labor Union in matter of reviewing stands received.

Answer to letter sent to Chamber of Commerce protesting against the Citizens Committee giving the reviewing stands to unfair out-of-town contractors was read and filed.

After the usual routine business was disposed of the Central body adjourned.

POOR CHILDREN SACRIFICED.

New York.—Dr. Louis I. Dublin, a member of the advisory council of last issue of the board's bulletin, gives the New York board of health, in the some startling facts regarding the mortality of the children of the poor. He says: The lives of the poor children are blasted before they are born, due to the fact that the mothers must help earn a miserable living. It is evident that the infants of these mothers show a much higher death rate than do those of mothers engaged in housework only. That these conditions play a part in mortality, both during infancy and later, is plainly evident. The highest death rates are found in the wards of cities where poverty is most common; the converse also holds good. This has been demonstrated in Johnstown, Pa., where the low family income and high infant mortality are clearly demonstrated. It was also further confirmed in an investigation at Fall River, where a group of 72 fathers was interviewed, employed in the textile industry, earning an average of \$10.22 per week. The wives of 27 per cent of these fathers were engaged in work outside their homes. Dr. Dublin continued his survey in that city and discovered that the mortality among 833 infants, born there, showed a death rate of 202, a rate more than twice as high as that recorded of a number of the large cities. The cause of the slaughter of the infants is plainly evident.

TEN THOUSAND ORGANIZED.

Bridgeport, Conn.—American Federation of Labor organizers, James E. Roach and Mrs. Mary Sculley, have succeeded in organizing 10,000 men and women into the various unions formed. For days they were constantly on the go, attending meetings and conferences with committees of strikers. In response to an urgent appeal from New Haven, they extended their work to that city, and during a brief stay organized additional unions, bringing the total up to the number named. Their activities are being continued and a further increase is expected.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Montgomery, Ala.—Compulsory education will become an actuality as soon as Gov. Henderson attaches his signature to a bill which passed the senate by a vote of 23 to 5. The same bill previously passed the house. The bill makes it compulsory for children between the years of 7 and 15 to attend school at least seven weeks in the year; it also makes it illegal to employ a child between the years named. The only states not having compulsory education are Mississippi and Georgia.

WORKING HOURS AGREED ON.

Chicago.—An adjustment of the differences between the employers and Lady Garment Workers has been reached and no strike will be called. An arbitration board has awarded the workers nine hour five days and five hours on Saturday. Overtime conditions were agreed upon, and the matter of sanitary conditions settled. The manufacturers agree to exact no deposits and to make no charge for power, oil, needles or belts, and there is to be no sub-contracting. The dispute involved over 6,000 workers. The question of wages is yet to be disposed of by the arbitration board. An official of the organization is credited with asserting that it is a great victory.

DEMAND INCREASED WAGES.

Seymour, Conn.—Six hundred employees of the Seymour Manufacturing Company have struck for a 55-hour week and 10 per cent increase in wages, computed on the basis of the present 60-hour week, with time and a half for overtime. The company was willing to concede all that was asked for except computing the increase on a basis of the 60 hours, offering an increase on the 55-hour basis. This the men refused. This action was the result of a strike of 50 men on the night shift who secured a temporary agreement and wage increase. The men are not organized. Some two weeks ago the machinists struck, secured their demands and returned to work. The company makes brass disks which are used in the construction of shells.

LABOR LAWS VIOLATED.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Eighty-eight prosecutions for violations of the law to protect workers in Pennsylvania were instituted by inspectors of the department of labor and industry from September 1 to September 18. Thirty-seven employers are being prosecuted for violating the laws affecting women workers, and 38 suits are brought against violators of the laws regulating the employment of minors. Seven proprietors of establishments are being prosecuted for failing to comply with orders previously issued by inspectors of the department.

Philadelphia leads the list with 33 prosecutions; Sunbury is second with 23; Milton has 6. Wilkesbarre, Pittsburgh, Johnstown, Phillipsburg and Watertown each have 2.

PROPOSED INNOVATION.

Boston, Mass.—A resolution was passed by the Grand Council of Carpenters of Eastern Massachusetts at a recent meeting which places increases of pay, working rules, dues, initiation fees and other matters under a proposed general referendum. These matters have been acted upon by the district councils independently. The admission of the Carpenters' District Council of Lynn brought the membership up to 12,000. A universal working card was also adopted. The officers are: Charles A. Mitton, Waltham, president; William H. Walsh, Brookline, vice-president; Elmer G. Walker, Salem, recording secretary; A. B. Stearns, Winchester, financial secretary-treasurer.

SEEK TO RELEASE LAWSON.

Denver, Col.—Attorneys Horace Hawkins and Edward P. Costigan, representing John R. Lawson, filed a brief before the Supreme Court of Colorado, at the reconvening of that body Monday last, requesting his release from jail on bond.

Attorneys for the state, in their brief, contest the release on bail, claiming it to be a capital case and not bailable. To this argument the attorneys for Lawson cite that capital cases are only those in which death is the punishment and Lawson's sentence being for imprisonment clearly places it within the court's judgment to allow freedom on bond.

MACHINISTS MAKE GAINS

The following is a list of places where machinists report gains:

New Departure Roller Bearing Company, of Bristol, Conn., reduced hours from 60 to 50, after a strike of about 24 hours. About 1,200 benefited of whom 800 are machinists.

At Baton Rouge, La., the Standard Company reduced hours from 9 to 8, benefiting 2,330 employees, of whom 280 were organized and worked at the following trades: Boilermakers, 200; pipefitters, 50; machinists, 30. The machinists' wages were increased from \$3.50 for 9 hours to \$4 and \$4.25 for 8 hours within 60 days.

At Meriden, Conn., the New England Westinghouse Company reduced hours from 10 to 8; 500 benefited.

At Perth Amboy, N. J., demands were made for 8 hours in all machine shops, 21 in number; 13 immediately conceded demands; one shop refused to concede. In the remaining shops negotiations are under way for the return of executive officials awaited. The new rates established in these shops are as follows:

Two shops pay 44 cents per hour; 9 shops pay 41 cents per hour; 2 shops pay 37 1-2 cents per hour; 122 machinists benefited.

At Springfield, Mass., seven firms employing 5,650 persons of whom 3,100 are machinists, granted 8 hours. In most cases the hours were reduced from 10.

At Sheldon, Conn., after a strike of one day at the R. N. Bassett shop, the hours were reduced from 10 to 9, and Saturday half-holiday and time and one-half for overtime and double time for Sundays, was agreed to. Wages were increased over prevailing rate, 14 3-10 cents per hour.

During the month of August about 8,000 new members were added to the International Association of Machinists.

At Wilmington, Del., two firms employing 30 machinists have granted 8 hours. All other shops in that city are on strike.

In New York City and vicinity the 8-hour day has been secured from 14 firms, employing 3,632 machinists.

TELEGRAPH CUT RATES.

New York.—Six months ago the rate for special press wires was \$10 per mile per year for night service. The Western Union cut this rate on August 7 to \$5. This was met by the Postal with further cut to \$2.50 per mile a year for leased press wires. Some idea of the expense to which a large daily paper is subjected as a result of the higher rate is shown from the fact that one Chicago paper paid approximately \$10,000 per year for its service; the last cut reduces that amount to \$2,500.

President Mackay of the Postal Company is quoted as saying: "Our wires are idle at night and so we can afford to transmit news freely and cheaply. We have decided to do so. The whole public will get the benefit." No announcement has been made of a reduction in the rate for day wires, which remains at \$20, eight times the rate now paid the Postal for night service. Some indication of the reduction in night rates is shown by the fact that at the beginning of the year the Associated Press leased 28,000 miles of wire at a cost of \$336,000 for night service. If the Western Union follows the example of the Postal, the cost of 28,000 miles of wire will be \$84,000, or a saving of \$252,000 from the rate paid previous to August 1.

GRANTED REDUCED HOURS.

Springfield, Mass.—Two more manufacturing concerns of the city have granted the eight-hour working day to their employees, posting notices to that effect, which became effective immediately.

The Knox Motors Company, employing 400 machinists, and Barney & Berry, Inc., skate makers, employing 160 men, announced that an eight-hour schedule would also go into effect October 4 and will be granted without loss of pay.

ALIEN LABOR LAW AT ISSUE.

Attorney General Jones, of Arizona, last week opened the fight in the Supreme Court over constitutionality of the Arizona alien labor law, by filing a brief in support of the statute. He contended that the very welfare and preservation of the nation demanded that only American citizens be employed in the copper mines of Arizona. He referred to the use of copper as a war material.

The Arizona law makes it a crime for an employer of more than five workmen to employ less than 80 per cent qualified electors or native born citizens. The case will be heard by the court next month, and because of international complications involved, promises to be one of the most important to be decided during the coming year. A lower court held it unconstitutional.

Attorney General Jones declared that the people of Arizona in enacting the law by the initiative method were as much within their right to protect their safety and welfare as the legislature of Pennsylvania in passing a law, since held constitutional, against the sale of firearms to alien residents.

BIG DIVIDENDS.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Labor Review vouches for the truthfulness of this story: The Milk Wagon Drivers Union was organized three years ago with dues of \$12 per year. In the three years which have elapsed since the union was organized, the wages of the members have been increased on the average to the amount of \$240. Total dues paid per member for the three years is \$36; \$240 is 666 1-3 per cent dividend on the investment of \$36. In addition to the benefits in wages, the drivers have secured the advantage of fourteen days off during the year with pay. The union recently signed an agreement with the employers which calls for an advance in wages of \$5 per month. This is one of many instances indicating the large financial returns which result from a progressive, militant union.

LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Fort Smith, Ark.—Judge Paul Little has declared the minimum wage law for women unconstitutional. A laundry proprietor who had been found guilty in a justice court took an appeal to the circuit court, with the result noted. State officials announce they will appeal the case to the state supreme court. The law was passed by the last legislature, and was intended "to regulate the hours of labor, safeguard the health and establish a minimum wage for females in the state of Arkansas."

WANTS AN INJUNCTION.

Cleveland.—One hundred and ten defendants are named in a suit filed in federal court by Adam Hoffman, director of a big storage and carting company, asking a receiver for his company and a blanket injunction restraining members of the Teamsters' Union from interfering with the business of the company. Hoffman names every storage and cartage company in Cleveland and asks that they be restrained from helping the union in any way. Hoffman's men have been on strike several weeks.

KNITERS WIN AN INCREASE.

Briston, Conn.—The knitters employed by Birge Sons Co. demanded an increase of 15 cents per hundred pounds of yarn. The demand was refused and a strike resulted causing a cessation of work. The previous price was \$1.70. By the settlement the men will be paid \$1.80 per hundred pounds of yarn.

WANT A 50-HOUR WEEK.

Boston.—About 150 members of Upholsterers' Union 37 have gone on a strike to secure a 50-hour week. They demand that the firms involved sign an agreement that they will not in dull periods take away privileges gained by the strikers.

PALPABLE DECEPTION

Newspapers connected with the Associated Press on September 8 carried a story asserting that the Railroad Brotherhoods were in active sympathy with that part of the report of the Industrial Relations Commission, signed by Commissioners Commons, Weinstock, Ballard, Aishton, and Harriman in which those commissioners recommend the appointment of a permanent industrial commission intended to supplant the present Mediation and Conciliation Bureau in the United States Department of Labor, as well as the Mediation Board of which Martin A. Knapp is chairman. The article stated that a bill would be introduced into the next Congress, early in the session, embodying this idea and that the officers and members of the Railroad Brotherhoods would give it their active support. Mr. John F. McNamee, Editor of the Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen's Magazine says in reply to a request for a verification of this recommendation: "I know of no action that has been taken by anyone representing our brotherhood or the other railroad organizations regarding recommendations contained in the report of Commissioners Commons, Ballard, Weinstock, Aishton and Harriman advocating the perpetuation of a permanent Industrial Relations Commission or something of that kind. Should I learn anything of such a step being taken by the railroad organizations I will advise you."

The story was evidently an insidious effort on the part of persons who would, if they could, devitalize the splendid services being rendered in behalf of industrial peace by the Mediation and Conciliation Bureau in the Department of Labor, as well as the service which has been rendered in behalf of peaceful negotiations in railroad disputes by the Mediation Board which was established early in the last Congress to take the place of the old Erdman Arbitration Act. It is pleasing to note that the officers and members of the railroad organizations are not a party to the proposed personal interest scheme of professional sociologists and so-called "friends of labor."

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REFUSE TO BE SPEEDED UP.

New York.—One hundred cannery employees at the Hunters Point plant of the Standard Oil Co., refused to speed up at the demand of the superintendent. A strike resulted, throwing out of work 600 other men employed in the stilling and boxing departments. It was demanded that the men do as much work in 8 hours as had been done previous to the reduction in 9. After remaining idle two days a compromise was reached and they returned to work.

MILK DRIVERS AVOID A STRIKE.

Boston.—All grievances between the Milk Wagon Drivers and the large concerns of this city have been amicably adjusted. The new agreement will be in force for two years, the first increases under the new schedule dating back to the first of this month. On September 1, 1916, the remainder of the increase asked, which is virtually one dollar more than the men were paid under the old agreement, will become effective.

CARPENTERS' VICTORY.

Niagara Falls.—Organizer F. J. Marsh reports that the carpenters employed on two sections of the Welland Canal job had already joined the union. He believes that it is now only a matter of a short time until the contractors will sign an agreement similar to the one entered into with the Federation Construction Company which has a contract for three other sections of the canal. This agreement is considered a great victory. It means the establishment of forty cents an hour, with double pay for overtime. No man will be allowed to work more than one shift in twenty-four hours unless in case of an emergency.

BIG STRIKE IN PROVIDENCE.

Providence, R. I.—About 3,500 of the 5,000 employees of the Brown and Sharpe manufacturing company are out on strike, the result of a refusal on the part of representatives of that concern to concede eight hours and an increase corresponding to what had been granted by other concerns in this section. Immediately following the action of the men, Congressman O'Shaunessy wired the Department of Labor in Washington to send a mediator to Providence. In response to that request John A. Moffit was dispatched to this city. The Brown and Sharpe Company is the largest machine tool manufacturing plant in the United States. It has heretofore been especially antagonistic to labor unions and a bitter fight will no doubt result.

WANTS LAND FOR PEASANTS.

San Juan, Porto Rico.—A demand that the Porto Rico government put its peasants on the land is made by A. F. of L. Organizer Iglesias, in the official newspaper of the Federation of Labor. The trade unionist says absentee property owners and foreign corporations have grown rich through agriculture and the guarantees offered by modern conditions. Industrial depression and speculation are at their height, and rents, interest rates and living costs have arisen proportionately, says Iglesias.

MINE OWNERS INDICTED.

Vancouver, B. C.—Announcement was made today that the attorney general of British Columbia had laid indictments for manslaughter against Thomas Graham and J. H. Tonkin, two mining men, prominent in Canada. They are charged with carelessness in connection with the disaster that caused the loss of nineteen lives in the Reserve mine near Nanaimo on February 15 last.

STRIKE ENDED.

Youngstown, Ohio.—The strike of munitions makers at the plant of the William Tod Company here has been settled after a conference between a strikers' committee and the company managers. Over 100 men have gone back to work after being out of work a week.

They will receive an increase in wages with other acceptable concessions.

NEW BARTENDERS' UNION.

Niagara Falls.—Organizer J. J. Henley, of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union, held a large meeting in Commercial Hotel of bartenders and culinary workers. A new organization of nearly 100 members resulted.

SETTLEMENT IS REACHED.

Pittsburgh.—The long-pending dispute between the plasterers and lathers has been finally adjusted, the result of a conference held last week. All men involved have returned to work. No definite statement is given out, but it is understood that concessions were made to the plasterers by which they will be given a portion of the work in dispute.

MULE SPINNERS' OFFICERS.

Boston.—The annual convention of the Mule Spinners' Association, which adjourned last Saturday, elected the following officers: George Thornton, Pawtucket, president; Samuel Ross, New Bedford, vice-president; Thomas D. O'Connell, Fall River, treasurer, and Urban Fleming, secretary and delegate to the A. F. of L. convention.

NEW CLERKS' UNION.

Niagara Falls.—A new union of retail clerks was organizing in this city on Tuesday evening. The charter membership included nearly 100 and the organization starts out with every prospect of being able to shorten their working hours.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys
Wm. H. Anglin

Editor
Associate Editor

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ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE - - - ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of its correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 1, 1915.

SOME STUPENDOUS FACTS.

It is a fact that cannot be denied that labor is the most important element in the nation's life.

The test of a nation's greatness, therefore, lies in the condition of its working class.

If the workers are industrious, intelligent, prosperous, then the nation can well be termed great.

Trade reports, bank statements, realty sales, building records and the kind do not determine the quality of a nation's life.

History has plenty of testimony to the fact that wealth has been accumulated while men decayed—that wealth has been gained at awful loss to the nation.

This is not saying that wealth is in itself a proof of national weakness.

The weakness comes when the wealth is accumulated at the expense of manhood and womanhood.

It comes when the workers are ground down that useless millions may be piled up.

Here is an array of facts that ought to shame the citizenship of the United States and cause thoughtful men and women to tremble for the perpetuity of a nation wherein they can exist. These facts were gleaned by the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations in their two-year investigation:

Of the millions and millions of workmen in this country one-third are poverty stricken.

Thirty-seven per cent of the wives and mothers of workmen are forced to do work themselves to help keep the wolf from the door.

Five hundred dollars per year is the income of half of the wage-earning fathers.

Less than \$15 per week is the wages of two-thirds of the adult male workers.

Nearly half the women workers earn less than \$6 per week.

Three or more persons occupy every sleeping room in 37 per cent of the workers' homes.

Babies of the poor die three times as fast as those of the rich.

Nearly 20 per cent of the school children of this country are underfed and undernourished.

One out of every twelve corpses in New York is buried in the potter's field.

Economic pressure forces two-thirds of all children to leave grammar school before graduating, and only 10 per cent finish high school.

Farm tenancy increasing at an appalling rate. Landlordism is therefore increasing at an appalling rate.

Workers in basic industries are out of jobs one-fifth of the time.

There are 44 families with incomes equal to the earnings of 100,000 workingmen.

The "Rich" 2 per cent of the people own 60 per cent of the wealth of the Nation.

Sixty-five per cent own less than 5 per cent.

Industrial conditions are responsible for our biggest crime problems.

Labor and living conditions in this country are such today that immigrants come only from Italy, Russia, Austria-Hungary and other "backward" nations of Europe.

LEST WE FORGET!

The Brewery Workmen are still on strike, and picketing is being done with renewed vigor.

Trades unionists should bear in mind that only those places displaying the sign which reads "UNION BEER EXCLUSIVELY SOLD HERE" are the only saloons that you should patronize.

In so doing you are assisting the great number of employes that were locked out in being put back to work, and showing your fealty to a principle. The injury of one should be the concern of all, and the only way to make it so is by patronizing saloons that have the sign and are standing by the men on strike.

It would be a sad commentary upon the workers of the District to allow saloon men to be more loyal than men carrying a card and affiliated with the Brewery Workmen.

The Brewers are slowly coming to that point where an intermediary will soon be sought by them. Heretofore the men have been making the overtures, but not now! Continue patronizing union beer saloons, and Washington will either be back in the fair column or the manufacture of beer in the National Capitol will be a thing of the past.

"No beer, or union beer" should be the slogan for the union man at all times. Stand by them.

Trades unionists of Washington should not forget that the unfair Bakery products of the Drake Co. must be driven from the marts of trade. How is it to be done? Certainly not by making purchases of this unfair product but by religiously refraining from buying it or, a step further in the right direction would be to refrain from purchasing anything from the retailer that handles it.

The judicious expenditure of our earnings is where the strength of trades organizations are made manifest, and it is up to each of you to see that your funds are expended among merchants who have some regard for the tenets of our teachings.

JUST EVERY-DAY LIFE

H. S. SUTTON.

This is a paradox, but still it's truth, so please don't frown: You can't rise in this world until you and settle down.

—Floating Verse.

Sam Taylor has secured a position in the Weather Bureau.

The mother of J. M. Wood, mono-keyboard section, died this week.

Friends of B. W. Bonny remembered him on the occasion of his 74th birthday.

Kane Mahoney resumes work, after an enforced absence of four weeks on account of sickness.

If the street cars can placard their destinations for one week, they can keep them placarded.

John Sherman returns from Los Angeles with enthusiastic descriptions of the New West, built up since his residence in that section twenty-five years ago.

I see no reason why the elaborate chapel decorations of the big print shop, used during G. A. R. week, could not be stored for use on Flag Day or similar occasions in the future.

Mr. Bragg has a boy who has figured in this column repeatedly. Another son was married last week. George Montgomery tells me his boy is assistant chief of the Hyattsville Fire Department.

You know why this world-wide yell for raw cotton? Some person came along and invented a destructive substance up to date known as "M. T.", made by combining cotton waste with inflammable oils.

The incoming Congress will have a new member from Los Angeles, Cal. He is a newspaper man with a pedigree. Claims relationship with the talented author of "Maryland, My Maryland," and ex-Speaker Samuel J. Randall.

In my mail this week was a note from one of the best-known unionists in the United States, Jere L. Sullivan, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Sullivan, inclosing a clipping from a recent issue of The Trades Unionist, says, "Lead me to the man who can cure Riggs disease. I am a sufferer."

Mat Hayes is in town. Some space writer should get hold of Mat and have him unload a store of reminiscence. I tried him out on craft and newspaper celebrities, including Brick Pomeroy and Opie Reid, and every tank town from Leadville east. He knew his lesson.

Here's a tip for the Washington Board of Trade. Baltimore is adding daily to its number of small industries; in fact, a number of the so-called war orders will be filled in that city. Reason given therefor is the proximity to a certain kind of coal and coke, produced in nearby West Virginia, and of deep water for shipping purposes.

The abolition of the branch printing offices in the several departments was commendable from an economic point of view, but it destroyed an avenue or channel through which many craftsmen fell into departmental positions through an acquaintance formed among the employees of the departments proper. In this connection, Frederick C. Gentner, whose resignation from the G. P. O. is announced, takes a position in the Interior Department, he being formerly employed in the branch printing office connected with that department.

I would like to put this paragraph in the hands of every man or woman using a typewriter whose product is intended for publication. When typewriters first came into general use it was customary to "slug" the lines—write on every other line only—so that space would be left for corrections and interlineations. I often note in my copy the typewriter is carrying out the same idea. For instance, in doubt as to the use of a comma, he will strike the space bar and make a white place where the comma should appear. I encounter a word. Something wrong. It does not fall exactly right upon the retina. It is misspelled. The typewriter knew it. He hit the space bar about twice just after it, to call the attention of the operator thereto, or to leave space for correction. A number of the typewriters are smooth, and that is their way of "writing the operator a note." In doubt as to the spelling of a proper name, the typewriter has only to hit his space bar once or twice, and that name will be looked up before the job goes to press—the chances are the operator will take a throw at it—or the reader or referee will catch it.

Demand the label upon everything that you purchase. The merchant is going to supply the demand, and you don't know how easy it is to get a business man to thinking when a number of demands are made for a label article.

YOUR DUTY TO THE LABOR PRESS.

One of the best tests of the loyalty of a union man to the cause of the workers is his attitude toward the labor press.

When you hear a union member knocking the labor paper, just keep your eye open and you are apt to find that he is not doing it for the good of organized labor.

The labor paper is just as vital a part of the labor movement as a labor council or a labor temple.

It may make mistakes and it may not suit every member of the organization it represents. But what institution of labor is without mistakes and just what every member of labor would have it be?

Here's the estimate of Samuel Gompers, the "Grand Old Man of Labor," put on the labor press.

"Publicity is a mighty force in propagating any cause. No matter how worthy or how noble the purpose of the movement, if they can not be correctly interested and brought to the attention of the people, the movement loses in effectiveness and force.

"Labor papers have done much to clarify public thought and to impart correct impression of the purposes and policies of the workers.

"The men giving their time to these labor papers are performing a work very necessary to the success of the organized labor movement.

"Regular and burdensome is the duty whose greatest reward is the satisfaction of promoting the well-being of the workers. Many are the temptations to turn aside for the handful of silver, the office, or the honor offered. But, true to their conscience and humanity's best interests, this group of labor editors stay faithfully by their chosen work and help mold a public opinion and conscience that shall be aware of tendencies and their meaning.

"All the workingmen owe the labor editors both moral and financial support, and honor and gratitude for the services rendered day after day.

"They are doing a work of formative power that will have a telling effect upon history, but their services should be recognized by the men of today as well as in the pages of history."

CHRISTIAN XANDER.

With the regularity of the issue will be found the advertisement of Christian Xander in this paper, and every week he tells you of a bargain to be had at his old established place of business at 909 Seventh Street Northwest. Phone Main 274.

This firm has been in business for 50 years and its long life and exclusive trade is best observed by the manner in which it has made its reputation. Handling at all times only first-class goods and at the lowest possible prices.

The trades unionist would make no mistake in calling on Mr. Xander for anything they might need in the wet goods line, and a perusal of their ad, to be found elsewhere in these columns each week, will put you next to some real bargains.

We hope the organized workers as well as every one else will appreciate the loyalty of this old established firm to the cause of labor and pay him a visit.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., of The Trades Unionist, published weekly at Washington, D. C., required by the Act of August 24, 1912.

Editor, Business Manager, and Publisher, John B. Colpoys, 604 5th Street N. W.; Managing Editor, W. H. Anglin, 604 5th Street N. W.

Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding one (1) per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities: Joseph A. Wilner, 811 G Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

JOHN B. COLPOYS.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of September, 1915.

J. EDWIN GILES,
Notary Public, D. C.
My commission expires January 7, 1917.

LONGSHOREMEN PLACATED.

New York.—After being on strike four days the longshoremen employed by the United Fruit Co., came to an agreement with the officials of that company and have returned to work. The agreement provides that a wage of 27 1-2 to 32 cents shall be paid an hour for day work, 40 cents an hour for night work and 45 cents an hour for holiday work. Before the strike a flat rate of 25 cents an hour was paid.

STRIKE COMPROMISED.

Pawtucket, R. I.—The steam-fitters who have been on strike for a week have returned to work following an agreement made with their employers to the effect that they finish existing contracts at the old wage rate and that on subsequent contracts they receive 50 cents a day additional, making \$4 a day.

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BROCKWELL'S BITS

Regular monthly meeting of Government Printing Office Council of the National Union at 8 p. m. on Saturday, October 2, 1915, at Typographical Temple. An elegant chance for members of this noted fraternal order to have a pleasant time.

Few public buildings in the city are more tastefully decorated in honor of the meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic than is Typographical Temple. Brother Seibold and Janitor Bob Newell are way up as decorators.

Many union printers are prominent in the Grand Army conclave taking place in Washington this week, and I notice that John E. Rastall, of the Monotype section of the National Printery, is well to the fore. He is one of the five representatives to the National Encampment from the Department of the Potomac, District of Columbia—a high honor from his comrades, but one properly bestowed.

William H. Fisher, for years a prominent worker in the Government Printing Office and an esteemed member of No. 101, is back at his desk in the proofroom, after two months spent in visiting the San Francisco exposition, the Union Printers Home, the Los Angeles convention, and many other places in the Pacific West. He was accompanied by his wife.

"Did you have a good time?" I asked him.

"Did I?" he queried back. "Of course I did. Traveling with about two hundred union printers and their wives, how could I help having a good time? No enjoyment in the world like it—no fraternity equals it and no friendship surpasses it. Two months of the finest holiday we ever had was what that trip meant to my wife and I."

Harvey J. Southwick, a well-known Printeryite (time keeper in the Monotype Section), has returned from a vacation which lasted about four months—June, July, August, and September. During his holidaying he journeyed through portions of New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. The young man evidently made good use of his leisure, for he looks as though he is able to tackle the daily grind of the workshop with great vigor.

Do you contemplate "taking out" on the oyster roast which the convention committee of Baltimore Typographical Union intended to give on November 7? If so, get ready to attend earlier—the date has been changed to Sunday, October 17, 1915. I expect it will be well worth a trip to Buedel's Park to attend this function.

The Bits is not a weather bureau, but information reaches me from a trustworthy source that on the night of September 27 there was frost as far south as Washington. Therefore, Benjamin F. Durr, expert clerk, printer, school teacher, etc., and renowned hunter, will you take notice? Frost—Pennsylvania—Rabbits! Savvy? The watery mouth and aching stomach of Clint Price calls you to immediate and heroic action. Fail not! Rabbits, rabbits, rabbits—oh! Ben, bring us rabbits!

Clayton A. Edelen, who has been away from his desk in the proof room of the Printery for a long time on account of illness, ending in a major surgical operation, is now at his home, but is making very slow headway toward health and feels it will be a good while before he will be again on the active list.

Lesli H. Patterson, another well-known unionist who has been on the sick list for many months, believes he will soon be able to resume his duties as a reader in Uncle Sam's workshop. "Pat" is such an ardent Grand Army man that the meeting here this week of thousands of his compatriots will probably make him feel so young that he'll permanently shake off anything like illness. I hope so.

Along about this time of year, when the weather gets cool and the evenings long, is a mighty good time for study. The bright and ambitious man or woman at the printing business—and of course, this applies especially to the younger craftsmen—should use some of this study time in taking up the useful I. T. U. course in printing. It is conducted by the Inland Printer Technical School, under the direction of the I. T. U. Commission on Supplemental Trade Education, and is an excellent means of adding greatly to that which one gets in any printshop. No apprentice should neglect such a golden opportunity.

W. N. BROCKWELL.

RAINCOATS MAKERS ORGANIZE.

Cleveland, Ohio.—The raincoat makers held a fine meeting to discuss the question of organizing, and as a result the entire number signed the charter application. Organizer Solomon sent in the document, and it bore the names of three-fourths of all the raincoat makers in the city.

ANTHRACITE MINERS' DEMANDS.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—The very successful campaign of organization in which President White, of the United Mine Workers, has been engaged in this section terminated last week when a convention of 500 delegates representing districts 1, 7 and 9 drew up demands for presentation to the operators. The list follows:

1. We demand that the next contract be for a period of two years, commencing April 1, 1916, and ending March 31, 1918, and that the making of individual agreements and contracts in the mining of coal shall be prohibited.

2. We demand an increase of 20 per cent on all wage rates now being paid in the anthracite coal fields.

3. We demand an eight-hour work day for all day labor employed in and around the mines, the present rates to be the basis upon which the advance above demanded shall apply, with time and half time for overtime and double time for Sundays and holidays.

4. We demand full and complete recognition of the United Mine Workers of America in districts 1, 7 and 9, anthracite.

5. We demand a more simplified, speedy and satisfactory method of adjusting grievances.

6. We demand that no contract miner shall be permitted to have more than one working place.

7. We demand that the selling price of coal-mining supplies to miners to be fixed on a more equitable and uniform basis.

8. We demand that wherever coal shall be mined on the ear basis, it shall be weighed and be paid for on a mine-run basis by the ton of 2,240 pounds, and all refuse cleaned from the coal (either gobbled or loaded), shall be paid for on at least an equal basis as is paid for the coal.

9. We demand a readjustment of the machine mining scale to the extent that equitable rates and conditions shall obtain as a basis for this system.

10. We demand that the arrangements of detailed wage scales and the settlement of internal questions, both as regards prices and conditions, be referred to representatives of the operators and miners of each district to be adjusted on an equitable basis.

Probably the most important of these provisions is the effect they will have on future conditions in the anthracite field are demands for full recognition, a speedy system of settling grievances and the last demand that detailed matters shall be worked out in each district by conferences of local operators and miners.

By this last clause, President White has eliminated from the negotiations with the operators questions of comparatively minor importance, which in themselves might interfere with a settlement, and has instituted a system to bring operators and miners into a closer relationship from mutual understanding and voluntary arbitration of matters peculiar to the districts.

WAGE CONFERENCE SUCCESSFUL.

There will be no reduction in the wages of glass bottle blowers this season. A settlement on last year's wages has been reached. The decision was arrived at by representatives of the National Glass Vial and Bottle Manufacturers' Association and representatives of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada at its recent conference at Atlantic City after prolonged and tense joint sessions.

The representatives of the glass blowers absolutely refused to consider the proposed wage reduction of 25 per cent which was strongly urged by the manufacturers. The workers also succeeded in winning a favorable decision in the new apprentice question, and as a result of the conference just closed, no new apprentices will be appointed this season. These important agreements apply to both blown and machine departments.

WILL WORK ONLY EIGHT HOURS.

Columbus, Ohio.—A broad construction has been placed by Attorney General Turner on the constitutional provision providing an eight-hour work day for all employees engaged in public work, and the penal provisions for violations, contained in the law passed in 1913, and which did not become operative until July of this year. The law automatically puts thousands of employees in state, city, county and township work under the provisions of the eight-hour day.

TO BUILD PACKING PLANT.

Biloxi, Miss.—The International Longshoremen's Association of this city, through President Walter Switzer, announces that the union will erect a packing plant for oysters and shrimp, probably in Biloxi, at a cost of \$30,000. President Switzer said that the union had already planned to finance the undertaking and has practically raised the money to build the plant. The company will pack shrimp and oysters and will be worked on the co-operative plan, members of the International Longshoremen's Association being stockholders.

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LOAN OFFICE.

READING THE HANDWRITING.

Jersey City.—The Hudson County grand jury, which is expected to investigate the cases of the guards who are being held in connection with the killing of three citizens during the recent strikes at the Bayonne plants of the Standard Oil and Tidewater Oil Companies, have been sworn in by Supreme Court Justice Swayze.

The justice reviewed the State riot laws, explaining that twelve armed persons, or thirty unarmed persons engaging in disorder, constituted a riot; but private persons had no right to suppress riots and, consequently, no right to maintain armed forces for that purpose.

He added that if private parties had such rights anarchy would result; that no person had the right to take life solely for the protection of property, and if life was taken in defense of property only it constituted murder. If persons illegally armed themselves in defense of property, the justice said, and death resulted, all were equally guilty of murder, for all who participated in an illegal act were equally guilty.

SECURED WAGE RESTORATION.

Toronto, Can.—William Glockling, representing the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, has just returned to the city after putting in a strenuous month's work in the cities of Montreal and Quebec. In conjunction with Organizer Drury, of the International Typographical Union, he was successful in reaching an agreement with one of the largest firms in the former city who employ a large staff of bookbinders and printers.

This firm had put into operation a 10 per cent reduction in wages which affected its entire working staff of men, women and girls.

Negotiations with the firm were carried on for some time, and finally resulted in the whole matter being amicably adjusted, the firm agreeing to restore the former rate of wages and the amounts which had been held back would be returned to the employees upon the first regular fortnightly pay day.

SPRINGFIELD IN LINE.

Springfield, Mass.—The Package Machine Company has announced that it will hereafter operate on the 8-hour basis. The announcement follows the rejection of the company's straight 8-hour offer by its employees. The new offer includes the shorter hour, time and a half for overtime and double pay for holidays. About 200 are affected.

This company's concession follows closely that made by the National Equipment Company two days previous. This increases the number of industries in metal trades in this city and vicinity operating on the 8-hour schedule to five.

Saturday last two additional firms fell into line and granted the concessions asked—Harde Manufacturing Company and the Gilbert & Barker Company. These companies employ 2,500 men.

'PHONE MANAGER FINED.

Marlboro, Mass.—Frank A. Wilson, manager of a telephone exchange, was fined \$50 for violating the law which forbids the employment of a woman more than 54 hours a week. It was a test suit, brought by the state board of labor and industry.

The agreed facts were that Miss Esther Hamblett, employed nights at the local exchange, worked from 7 p. m. until 12 midnight. She then retired to an adjoining room and rested during the remainder of the night until 6, when she worked until 7. She was ready to respond to emergency calls and could not leave the building between 7 p. m. and 7 a. m.

It was admitted that the operator was required to be present at the exchange in excess of the hours permitted by the statute, but it was contended that the period from 12 midnight to 6 in the morning, during which the operator was privileged to rest, subject to call, should be excluded in reckoning the hours of her employment.

Judge McDonald ruled that upon the facts proved, the woman was employed in violation of the provisions of the statute.

An appeal was taken.

WIN SHORTER HOURS FIGHT.

Bristol, Conn.—The strike at the New Departure Manufacturing Company was settled when the employees voted to accept a compromise offer made by the company of a 50-hour week, with \$7 1-2 hours' pay. The 1,600 employees have returned to work.

INCREASED USE OF LABELS.

Chicago.—During the month of August the union-label output of Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union amounted to 67,998,000 against 49,955,000 during the month of July. This means an increase of 18,031,000 for the month, or a little over half a million each day. The union is proud of this showing and urges all trade unionists to assist in boosting union-labeled bread.

UPHOLD EMPLOYEES' RIGHTS.

New York.—Decisions involving the right of an employee to use for his own advancement customers and information obtained while working for an employer were handed down last of the Supreme Court. Both decisions were to the effect that an employee, where there was no written agreement limiting his activities, was justified in using the knowledge he gained in his work for his own benefit, even though the business of a former employer was unfavorably affected by it.

One of the suits was that of the Pioneer Barber Towel Company against Bruney, who was a driver, and who engaged himself to drive a wagon of a rival concern, and did what he could to transfer the business of the customers with whom he was personally acquainted to his last employer. An injunction, restraining Bruney, was applied for, and Justice Cohan denied it.

TO KILL CHILD LABOR LAW.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The members of the Manufacturers Association, according to information which has reached the agents of the State Department of Labor and Industry, have decided to break down the child labor law passed at the last session of the legislature. This is to be done by discharging from their mills children between fourteen and sixteen years who are permitted to work providing they attend continuation schools eight hours each week.

One manufacturer, who evidently voiced the sentiments of his associates, is quoted by a factory inspector as saying: "By January 1 no children who come under the provisions of the recent act will be working."

These reprisals, which will affect the pocketbooks of thousands of families, will the manufacturers hope, serve to crystallize public opinion toward a revision of the law.

OPERATORS GET AN INCREASE.

Springfield, Mo.—Stage Employees and Moving Picture Operators' Local No. 137 have succeeded in signing up all moving picture and show houses in the city, making their organization 100 per cent. The contract runs for one year and went into effect September 1, and carries with it several advantages not heretofore enjoyed and an increase in salary of \$2 per week.

ALL RESPONDED TO THE CALL.

Lowell, Mass.—The cartridge workers employed in the United States Cartridge Company's plant precipitated a strike last week, 1,500 leaving their jobs. A. F. of L. Organizer Frank H. McCarty then took charge and formed a cartridge workers' union. Following that action a list of demands were drawn up, and by the authority of the new union he was instructed to present them to the manager, Thomas B. Doe. Included in the demands was recognition of the union, eight hours per day, no work between 6 p. m. Saturday and 7 a. m. Monday, overtime to be paid for at the rate of time and one-half, the wages of all male operators to be increased 15 per cent, female operators to be increased 20 per cent, a definite pay day, and the agreement to continue for one year. When presented to Manager Doe he asked for time to consult the directors. No reply has been received from Manager Doe. Supt. Gerald Cahill informed the strikers that the concessions would not be granted.

Following the strike of the cartridge workers the machinists also left their jobs and are now making a common cause with the others. The entire plant is closed and 4,500 men and women are idle.

SWAMPED WITH STEEL ORDERS.

Philadelphia, Pa.—An idea of the great volume of business that recently has come to the steel concerns of Pennsylvania is to be had from the announcement, made yesterday by representatives of all the large companies, that they are filled with orders for the present year, and, from now on, only will accept orders for the year 1916.

The orders for next year are coming forward in a great rush, they say, and this shows the boom is by no means temporary. These are for rails cars, locomotives and structural material, independent of those for war materials. It is said the present orders and inquiries for ordinary steel are the heaviest known in five years.

INEVITABLE ANTICIPATED.

Reading, Pa.—The Birdsboro Steel Foundry and Machine Company posted a notice stating that on October 1 the wages of the employees would be increased 4 per cent. This will be virtually a 10 per cent raise, as recently 6 per cent advance was granted as a restoration of the same rate of reduction made when the depression set in.

At the blast furnace of the Brooke Iron Company a notice was also posted informing the workmen that beginning October 1 an increase of 10 per cent would be made in their wages.

ROSTER OF CENTRAL LABOR UNION

[Where not otherwise specified, meetings are held at night.]

Central Labor Union: Meets every Monday night at Typographical Temple.
Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month; first Saturday at 7:30; third at 8 p. m. Building Trades Hall, Secretary, C. P. Reichel, 21 Myrtle St. N. E.

Bakers' Union, No. 33: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. L. Considine, 907 First St. N. W.

Barbers Union, No. 239: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Hammel's Hall, No. 336 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, Joseph Handlos, 555 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E.

Barbers Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Thursdays of each month, Cadet Armory, 706 O St. N. W. Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman: Financial Secretary, Chas. Walker, 624 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.

Bartenders, No. 428: Meets second and fourth Sundays in each month, Painter's Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Francis J. O'Donnell, 1342 N. C. Ave. N. E.

Beer Drivers, No. 234, and Stabblers: Meets the first Sunday of each month at 10:00 a. m. in Costello's Hall, Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E St. S. E.

Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at New Masonic Temple, Eleventh and F Sts. N. E. Secretary, Wm. P. Kilroy, 817 North Capitol St.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Edward Fuhrman, 24 Quincy Place, N. W.

Bottlers Union, No. 231: Meets second Sunday of each month, Building Trades Hall, at 10:10 a. m. Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E St. S. E.

Brewery Workers, No. 118: Meets on the last Sunday in each month, at 10:00 a. m. in Costello's Hall, Secretary, Wm. H. Schaefer, 1404 E St. S. E.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5: Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, C. W. Scherier, 817 North Capitol St. N. E.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132: Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple, Secretary, E. B. Byrne, 425 G Street N. W.

Carpet Mechanics, Local 53: Meets third Friday of each month, Sixth and E Sts. N. W., Building Trades Hall, Secretary, J. H. Krause, 1424 W St. N. W., Apt. 22.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets first Thursday in each month, Costello's Hall, 420 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Wm. H. Schaefer, 1404 E St. S. E.

Cigar Makers Union, No. 110: Meets every Saturday, 705 Seventh St. N. W. (Washington's), Secretary, Edwin Tiliou, 242 8th St. N. E.

Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of, Secretary, Edw. Naegele, 110 R St. N. E.

Electrotype Molders and Finishers, No. 17: Meets first Thursday of each month at Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. T. Noonan, 183 R. L. Ave. N. W.

Elevator Conductors Protective Union, No. 1455: Meets every Tuesday night at 8:30, 1110 Sixth St. N. W. Secretary, E. E. Nicholson, 3800 Ga. Ave. N. W.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10: Meets 419 Tenth St. N. W. Secretary, J. E. Herriy, Box 62, Arlington, Va.

Engineers, Hosiery No. 77: Meets every Friday at 8:30, 817 E St. N. W. Secretary, F. J. Nichols, 616 Fourth Street Northeast.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 98: Meets Tuesday of each month, every second Friday, 1010 11th St. N. W. Secretary, A. W. Leake, Twelfth and B Sts. N. W.

Engraved Steel and Plate Finishers, No. 346: Secretary, C. W. Hise, 1016 Eleventh St. N. E.

Federal Labor Union, No. 14644: Meets second and fourth Fridays, at Typographical Temple, Secretary, C. R. Paxton, Station K, Langdon, D. C.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12776, Plate Press Finishers: Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Gertrude M. McKee, 1719 E St. N. E.

Freemasons, Stationary, No. 63: Meets every Wednesday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, N. A. James, 1342 N. C. Ave. N. E.

Garment Workers, United, No. 11: Meets first and third Tuesdays, 511 E St. N. W. Albert Kason, president, Secretary, Max Kamber, 605 Seventh St. N. W.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Thursday of each month, Building Trades Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Albert Meier, 126 Todd Pl. N. E.

Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, No. 21: Meets first and third Mondays, Cadet Armory, 706 O St. N. W. Secretary, Albert Meier, 126 Todd Place N. E.

International Molders Union: Meets every second and fourth Fridays, Donohue Hall, 814 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, C. W. McCaffrey, 408 Twelfth St. N. E.

Laborers, United and Building, No. 46: Meets the first and third Fridays of each month, Eleventh and O Sts. N. W. Secretary, Jim Conner, 1622 Fourth St. N. W.

Lithographers Union, No. 13: Samuel E. Long, Secretary, 613 Florida Ave. N. W.

Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets every Wednesday at 8:30, 11th and E Sts. N. W. Secretary, Wm. W. Keeler, 148 Eleventh St. S. E.

Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193: Meets every Thursday at 12:00, Pennsylvania Ave. S. W. Secretary, L. W. Bauer, 722 K St. N. E.

Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 51: Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Edward Hauser, 1729 First St. N. W.

Moving Picture Machine Operators Protective Union, Local 224: Meets first and third Mondays each month, Gayety Theater, third 2668, Secretary, A. E. Meisenger, or B. A. Spelling, Bus. Agt.

Musicians, No. 161: Headquarters, Kenosia Building, Eleventh and G Sts. N. W., Room 411. Meets first Sunday in each month, 922 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Phone Main 2665. Secretary, John E. Birdsell, Kenosia Building.

Painters, No. 368: Meets every Friday, Northwest Corner Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Chas. W. Gaines, 1233 E St. N. E.

Paperhangers Local, No. 420: Meets every Friday, 480 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. A. Maidens, Paperhangers' Hall, 480 Ninth St. N. W.

Pattern Makers Association: Meets first Friday of each month, Third and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, John H. Brown, 911 K St. S. E.

Photo-Engravers Union, No. 17: Meets first Monday in every month, Typographical Temple, 8 p. m. Secretary, E. T. Stulz, The Alexandria, Va.

Plate Printers, No. 21: Meets fourth Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Chas. B. Cameron, Bethesda, Md.

Plumbers, No. 51: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. S. O'Hagan, 124 Florida Ave. N. W.

Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 42: Meets Typographical Temple on the Fourth Wednesday of each month, Secretary, Harry Cuppett, 820 Sixth St. S. W.

Printing Pressmen, No. 1: Meets fourth Saturday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Thos. Blakely, 3827 O St. N. W.

Retail Clerks, No. 262: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Typographical Temple, 423-425 G St. N. W. Secretary, J. A. Geier, 619 F St. N. E.

School Custodian and Janitor, 14596: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, W. F. Cannon, 408 Twelfth St. S. E.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 102: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Charles T. Thorpe, 326 Ninth St. S. E.

Slate and Tile Roofers, Local No. 12: Meets first and third Fridays at 8:30, 11th and E Sts. N. W. Secretary, J. H. Haddon, 2416 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.

Steam Fitters and Helpers, No. 602: Meets first and third Wednesdays at Paperhangers' Hall, 480 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. F. Hickman, 518 Sixth St. N. W.

Stone Masons, No. 21: Meets Building Trades Hall on first and third Monday. Secretary, A. W. Furison, 608 F St. N. W.

Stone and Marble Cutters: Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, at Jonadab Hall.

Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Auditors Association, No. 1177: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Pythian Temple, 1008 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Miss Jane J. Edmond, 811 Woodward Bldg.

Journeyman Tailors, No. 185: Meets first and third Monday of each month at 811 E St. N. W. Secretary, I. Geraci, 1451 N St. N. W.

Theatrical Stage Employees International Alliance, Local 23: Meets third Sunday of each month, at the Eagle Club House, Secretary, T. L. Frandis, 1032 Jefferson St. N. W.

Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 101: Meets on the third Sunday of each month, 2:30 p. m., Typographical Temple, Secretary, Geo. G. Seibold, Typographical Temple.

Upholsterers Union, No. 55: Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month, Moore Hall, Seventh and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, E. P. Richardson, 760 Gresham Place N. W.

Washington Building Trades Council: Meets every Tuesday night, 480 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Stover D. Zen.

Yeast Workers' Union, No. 14639: Meets first and third Fridays, Typographical Temple.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.
Presbyterian Ministerial Association.
Christian Church Ministerial Association.
M. E. Church Ministerial Association.
Young Men's Christian Association.

INTERNATIONALS.
International Association of Machinists: Headquarters, Rooms 402-407 McGill Building, 908-914 G St. N. W. Wm. H. Johnston, International President; George Preston, Secretary-Treasurer.

Plate Printers of North America (International Steel and Copper): Headquarters, International Secretary-Treasurer, Chas. C. Smith, Room 114 Washington Loan and Trust Building.

LOCAL AUXILIARIES.
Bakers Union, No. 118: Meets second and fourth Saturdays at 7:30 p. m. in Costello's Hall, 610 G St. N. W. Secretary, John G. Schmidt, 624 Sixth St. N. W.

Ladies' Auxiliary, Carpenters: Meets Tuesday nights, Hutchins Building, Tenth and D Sts. N. W.

Women's Auxiliary, No. 13, of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101: Meets at Typographical Temple, fourth Monday in each month.

Allied Printing Trades Council: Meets third Thursday in the month at Typographical Temple, Secretary, C. H. Evans, 320 Fourth St. N. E.

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The Trades Unionist

MAKING GOOD PROGRESS.

Girard, Kans.—Secretary Ed. Morris, of Federal Labor Union, this city says that organized labor is making splendid progress. Recently the union he represents secured an increase of 50 cents a day and the enforcement of the 8-hour day, bringing wages up to \$2.50. The hod carriers and mortar mixers were granted the same advance, bringing their pay up to \$3.00 per day of 8-hours.

STUDENT STRIKE-BREAKERS.

Bridgeport, Conn.—Soon after a strike was declared against the American Chain Company a number of Yale students were secured to take the places of those who were demanding shorter hours and better wages. They recently left the chain works and returned to the college. The strike is still on and the leaving of the students has badly crippled the company.

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CENTRAL LABOR UNION

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Meets Every Monday Night

Typographical Temple

423-425 E St. N. W.

Secretary's Address: 1325 E. Capitol St.

Telephone: Lincoln 3955

The Trades Unionist

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

READ OUR ADVERTISEMENTS, PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS.

Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any man who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause.—President Gompers.

WITH A MISSION, WITHOUT A MUZZLE.

VOLUME XX. NO. 15

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1915.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

PRESIDENT WILSON IS URGED TO RECOGNIZE GENERAL CARRANZA

American Federation of Labor Executive Council Pleads Cause of Mexican Patriot.

Under instructions of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, which met last week in this city, President Gompers has written a letter to President Wilson in which the latter is urged to recognize General Carranza as the head of the Mexican government.

President Gompers' letter is as follows: "In accord with the direction of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, the following is respectfully submitted to you and which, we hope, will commend itself to your favorable consideration and action.

"There has been going on just across our southern boundary a battle which is part of the world-old struggle for freedom. Although that struggle may be associated with many things that are not in accord with our ideals, yet I am sure you recognize that these things are the first crude efforts of a people long accustomed to despotism and denial of the rights of free citizens to realize ideals of freedom. Nations, as well as individuals, as you well know, cannot at once assume wisdom in the exercise of freedom. They must learn to be free. They have the right to this freedom without unwarranted outside interference even from those who seek their welfare.

"The revolt of the people under the leadership of Madero against the Diaz government was an effort to realize ideals. The support given to the ideals of Madero was a proof that national virility and resourcefulness had not been crushed out by the rule of despotism. It was a proof that there were yet ideals and yearnings for the opportunities that rightfully belonged to citizens under a free government.

"Under the Madero government there were beginnings of a labor movement and an effort of the workers to organize for the realization of their ideals and for the betterment of themselves and their fellow workers. This hope was overshadowed by the barbarism of Huerta, but again grew strong and steady when Carranza asserted himself as the leader of the people.

"General Carranza is recognized as the friend of the working people and the real leader of the people generally in Mexico. He has granted to the wage earners the right of organization and has secured them opportunities for carrying out the legitimate purposes of organization. He has been thoroughly in sympathy with the ideals of greater opportunity and freedom of the masses of the people. The working people have been supporting him. They have adjourned as lodges and trade unionists to enlist in the Carranza army with their union officials serving as the officers of their regiments.

"The workers of Mexico have tried as best they could with the resources available to present their request and their right to be allowed to work out their own problems. They asked you and our government for a little more patience and a little more time to prove that the Carranza government really represented the people of Mexico. You granted that request and time has proved that General Carranza is really the representative of Mexican democracy—that he represents their efforts to establish a government of the people and for the people. General Carranza has demonstrated his sympathy with the ideals for which Madero gave his life, and has refused to compromise these ideals with Mexican revolutionists who were seeking their own personal interests. He has endeavored to secure for the Mexican republic the dig-

nity and respect that ought to be accorded to any sovereign government.

"The sympathies of the workers of the United States have been very deeply touched by the struggles of our fellow workers of Mexico. As recent events have drawn all of the countries of the two American continents more closely together, so the workers of these various countries have been more thoroughly aroused to the common interests and the common welfare of the wage-earners who are citizens of the countries.

"It is with the desire that we Americans who have so much liberty and so much of opportunity should use our influence to aid those who are less fortunate, that as representatives of the labor movement of America we urge upon you recognition of General Carranza as the head of the Mexican government.

"The matter, we know, is receiving your most earnest and more conscientious consideration, and we are sure that your sympathies are very strong for any genuine effort to secure the larger liberty for the people, therefore we wish you to have the assurance that the course we, as the representatives of the organized labor movement of America urge upon you, has, we feel sure, the hearty approval and endorsement of the great rank and file of the citizenship of our country."

APPOINT CONCILIATOR.

Secretary of Labor Wilson has appointed John A. Moffett a commissioner of conciliation in the strike at the Brown & Sharpe plant here. Several thousand employees are attempting to enforce a demand for shorter hours.

DEMANDS ARE GRANTED.

Holyoke, Mass.—Machinists employed by B. F. Perkins & Son have won their strike, the company agreeing to reinstate all workers without discrimination. A 50-hour week is promised, as is time and one-half for overtime and double time for Sunday.

OVERALL FACTORIES UNIONIZED.

Toronto, Canada.—Fred Bush, organizer of the Garment Workers, reports that he was successful in signing up eight overall factories in Winnipeg, every factory in the city, employing 450 men and women. A slight increase in wages was also secured.

FAVORITISM CAUSES STRIKE.

Princeton, Ind.—Because two blacksmiths were discharged to make room for favorites of the company, 700 miners employed by the Deep Vein Coal company are on strike. An arbitration board failed to adjust the matter.

AGAINST CONVICTS IN MINES.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The state board of affairs has announced that coal mines on the penitentiary lands shall be worked by convicts. Officers of the state federation of labor have entered a protest against this proposed action on the ground that it is a violation of the state laws. The unionists call attention to this law passed by the state's first legislature: "In no event shall convicts in this state ever be employed in any coal or mineral mines of this state other than stone or such other material as will be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the public highways or public works of the state."

LANGUAGE TEST EASIER.

Secretary of Commerce Redfield has defined the language test of the seaman's act, passed by the last Congress. In an opinion made public last week the secretary states that the law does not require "the use of any particular language on the part of officers and crew of any vessel," but that "any language which is understood in sufficient measure by officers and the proper proportion of the crew will comply."

The requirement that members of the crew shall be able to understand any order given them by their officers is construed as "meaning only such orders as may normally be given to members of the crew in each department of the vessel in the course of the usual performance of their regular duties. Among those duties, however, should be included lifeboat work or emergency work for such members of the crew as may be called upon to perform these classes of work."

In conclusion, Secretary Redfield says the language test is understood to require the safeguarding of a vessel "in such a manner as shall be helpful and not hurtful to our maritime commerce, and that it is in no sense intended to be used to create embarrassment or to cause unnecessary expense or delay."

LOW WAGES BLAMED.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Wearied at the tales of misery, Judge Charles Monroe, who has presided over the divorce court for several years, asked the other judges of the superior court to relieve him. He has sat in nearly 10,000 divorce cases while on the bench, and in his letter to his colleagues, said:

"One of the worst features is that it is so impossible to provide for women with large families of children out of the wages of the husband. And there is so much distress coming under my observation that I feel I would very much like to make a change.

DYE WORKERS ENJOINED.

Chicago.—Judge Jesse Baldwin has issued a temporary injunction against members of the Dye House Workers' union, officers of the Teamsters' union and A. F. of L. organizer Flood, together with their "attorneys, solicitors, agents and servants."

All those are ordered to desist from announcing that the dye house of Joseph Kaufman is unfair to organized labor, and the unionists are debarred from inducing patrons to refrain from patronizing this place, or in any manner interfering with its business.

A motion to make the order permanent will be heard October 18.

STREET CAR STRIKE SETTLED.

Columbia, S. C.—The strike of union street car men in this city has been settled and the men have returned to work. It was charged that inspectors used their power to discharge in an arbitrary manner. The agreement gives the general manager alone power to discharge but his decision can be appealed, both sides to appoint representatives; they to select an umpire, if necessary.

RAINCOAT MAKERS GAIN.

Boston.—Several hundred raincoat makers, affiliated to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, have secured wage increases that range in some instances as high as 33 per cent. Other gains include a 50-hour week and the Saturday half-holiday. The employers' association agreed to these betterments after a short strike.

CORSET WORKERS GAIN.

New Haven, Conn.—Corset workers employed by the P. Newman Corset Company have reduced working hours from 55 to 48 and raised wages 12 1-2 per cent, that former rates may be maintained. Charges for material and fines for defective work are also abolished. These deductions meant a weekly loss of from \$2 to \$3 a week for each girl.

MINERS STILL IN ROCKEFELLER'S POWER

Trinidad, Coj.—Editor O'Neill of the Trinidad Free Press warns trade unionists and sympathizers that even though the state supreme court has debarred Judge Hillyer from presiding at future trials of miners, the law evidently gives this jurist the power to nominate the presiding judge.

The paper says: "Many of the laboring people throughout the country have been indulging in jubilation since the supreme court of the state of Colorado handed down its decision removing Judge Hillyer from the strike cases in the coal fields of southern Colorado. While the decision of the supreme court of Colorado is appreciated by the members of the labor movement from ocean to ocean, yet men who have a comprehensive grasp of the situation will indulge in no hurrahs over a decision which has merely said that Judge Hillyer shall not sit in the trials of strikers.

"To the mind of the man who is not swept off his feet by his emotions, the strike cases are about in the same position as when Judge Hillyer was specially appointed to preside in the hearing of these cases.

"In other words, the big fight in the courts, to vindicate strikers who are charged with crime, is yet an issue, and confronts not only the United Mine Workers, but the whole labor movement of this country.

"Under the law, Judge Hillyer seems to be clothed with authority to select the judge who will preside in his place, and it is only reasonable to presume that a judge who has been disqualified by the order of a higher court, will feel no thrill of fraternity toward the forces that brought about a decision which questioned his competency to preside. To have a clear grasp of the situation, it must be understood that all the machinery of a state administration is in the hands of the prosecution, and furthermore, it must be understood that practically all the functions of a state government are arrayed against the miners who rebelled against their economic masters."

In the same issue, the Trinidad Free Press submits the following questions to Governor Carlson:

"First—Is it not true, Mr. Carlson, that after you became governor, the coal companies were dissatisfied with the fairness of Judge Burke of Sterling, and Judge Butler of Denver, who presided in some of the strike cases, and that they fostered a law to create a new judgeship in this district, with the object in view of getting an individual that they could call 'their judge'?"

"Second—Did you not know that the judge you had the power to appoint was to try the strike cases?"

"Third—You did not appoint as judge one of the attorneys who was in the employment of the United Mine Workers. Why? Because that would have been unfair, not alone to the allied coal companies, but to the public. Then was it just that you appoint Judge Hillyer, who had openly denounced the miners, and who was one of the attorneys for the coal companies, especially hired to prosecute these miners whom he had denounced? You might call that law and order, but you cannot call it justice, either to the miners or to the public. This action on your part is a matter that strikes at the very foundation of our government; it is a matter of public concern that we have impartial judges who sit in judgment on their fellow men, or tyranny and anarchy will follow."

AGAINST 30-DAYS' NOTICE.

Denver, Colo.—The Colorado state federation of labor is opposed to that section of the recently-enacted industrial act which requires employees to give thirty days' notice of a demand for change in working conditions. The convention instructed its legislative committee to work for its repeal.

HIGH SCHOOL TEXT BOOKS.

Central Labor Union, last Monday night went on record in favor of free text books for high school pupils in the District and for increased pay for janitors in the schools, at their regular meeting in the Temple. This action was similar to that taken at the recent convention of the Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation.

A committee to interest civic organizations in urging free text books and to take up the matter with the District Commissioners was appointed. It comprises Henry Nolda, William W. Keeler and Hubert Newsom.

Members of the committee appointed to urge the Commissioners to make provision for increased pay for the janitors in their estimates for this year are Joseph E. Toone, L. A. Stern and Harry F. Oehler.

WAR DEPLETES UNIONS.

Hamilton, Ontario.—The effect of war is shown by this statement of the Labor News:

"If Canadian trade unionists continue to volunteer for overseas service in the numbers they have of late, whole local unions will be depleted. Some trades have suffered worse than others. Horseshoers particularly have gone in large numbers, as 'farriers' were in constant demand at the front to look after shoeing the thousands of horses used in battle.

"The Ottawa Horse Shoers' Union, owing to so many of its members having enlisted, has temporarily ceased to exist."

BLAME CITY FOR DISASTER.

New York.—The death of seven persons and the injury of nearly 100 others, because of a cave-in on subway work, is due entirely "to the greed, avariciousness and criminal carelessness of contractors and city officials alike," declares the Central Federated Union in a resolution and endorsed by the trade unionists.

The workers declare "that the city officials and the contractors are responsible for this slaughter of human lives and the maiming of the many people, and the officials' retrenchment and false policy of economy to be primarily the root of this evil; the public service commission decided against our contention and in favor of cheap labor at various hearings where we proposed to protect the interests of the public."

The following opinion is expressed on the proposed investigation: "We expect long-drawn-out investigations, the juggling of responsibility from one to another, with the result nil, as in former like cases, too numerous to mention."

OPPOSE CONSCRIPTION.

Vancouver, B. C.—Unanimous opposition to conscription was the decision of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress. The convention called on Dominion workers to give aid to the cause of the British empire in the present war, but the theory of conscription was assailed by speakers who declared this denial of constitutional freedom and opposition to the interests of labor must be opposed.

COURT WON'T INTERFERE.

Chicago, Oct. 2.—Because of irregularities, Business Agent Nels Risgaard was ousted from the Flat Janitors' Union. He was granted an injunction against officers of the union debarred them from taking his name off the ballot to be used in the election of officers. Officers of the union convinced Judge Sullivan of the Superior court that the election was legal and the writ was dissolved the next day.

MAYOR RINN DEFEATED.

Allentown, Pa.—Mayor Rinn, of this city, a candidate for sheriff at the last primaries, was reminded that trade unionists have not forgotten his denial of free speech several months ago, while a court rescinded the order the workers strengthened this opinion by defeating the would-be sheriff.

BOARD OF TRADE TURNS DOWN LABOR APPEAL

Members of Federal Labor Unions, employed by the District government in maintaining and running its school properties, will not be assisted by the Board of Trade in getting an increase of pay.

At a meeting of the directors Tuesday afternoon, a request from Local 14,596, Federal Labor Union, composed of engineers, assistant engineers, firemen, janitors, custodians, laborers and caretakers employed in the public schools for indorsement of the petition for a 40 per cent increase in wages was refused on the grounds that such action was without the province of the board.

When one, upon reflection, considers the attitude of both mercantile bodies—the Board of Trade and the Chamber of Commerce—in their attitude toward organized labor, it is hard to determine just what they are organized for.

The Chamber of Commerce has for its slogan "Patronize Home Industries," but when its members compose a citizens' committee to award a contract they give it to outside people, unfair at that, while the union man of the District stands idly by and reflects upon the patronage he and bestowed upon the merchants of the town, and would bestow to a greater extent if employed.

The Board of Trade, apparently, is an organization for boosting trade into Washington through a process of pleasure trips indulged in by its members, instead of helping the underpaid workers of the District obtain more money for their services, which they would eventually get.

It will be hard for organized labor to reconcile themselves to these two mercantile institutions in other than being unfriendly to the workers of trades unionists in the District, in the light of the two very recent happenings—one, the reviewing stands, and the other the action of the Board of Trade on Tuesday evening, in declaring it not to be within the purview of their board to help the workers in the District obtain more wages.

Let this be a matter of determining the tax rate on the half-and-half plan or anything else that would call on them as individuals for an additional assessment and see how quick they would go on record. But to assist a Federal Labor Union, they are afraid someone might think their motive ulterior, and they sidestep the proposition on the pretext that it does not come within their province.

There is no part of the employees of our public school system as poorly paid as is these custodians and caretakers of the District's property.

They have to be good, honest, sober, industrious men, punctual and methodical, besides possessing great discretionary powers when it comes to handling children, a vast horde they come in contact with daily, and upon whom the comfort, the condition for learning evolves upon. Men who are receiving wages now ranging from \$75 to \$900 per annum, and who, when asking for a 40 per cent increase, is not going to the high standard paid similar labor in other cities not as large and certainly not as prominent as Washington, which boasts of educational facilities as ranking second to none in the United States if not the world.

But, no! the Board of Trade can not consider this request within the pale of their significance; yet perhaps some of the members of the Board realize that it is just, fair and equitable. What a man thinks individually and what he thinks collectively is sometimes different, and it would be a wise step to get a list of the merchants of Washington who belong to these two organizations for the deliberate perusal and careful consideration of all men aligned with the trades union movement, and there is only 30,000 of them in the District.

"Reward your friends, rebuke your enemies."

Let's be consistent—patronize those who patronize us.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR
Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys - - - - - Editor
Wm. H. Anglin - - - - - Associate Editor

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ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE - - - - - ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of its correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 8, 1915.

WHAT SHOULD WE EXPECT OF YOU?

Slavery includes all other crimes. It is the joint product of the kidnapper, the pirate, thief, murderer and hypocrite. It degrades labor and corrupts leisure.

With the idea that labor is the basis of progress goes the truth that labor must be free. The laborer must be a free man.

I would like to see this world, at last, so that a man could die and not feel that he had left his wife and children a prey to the greed, the avarice, or the cruelties of mankind.

There is something wrong in a government where they who do the most have the least. There is something wrong when honesty wears a rag and rascality a robe; when the loving, the tender, eat a crust, while the infamous sit at banquets.

The laboring people should unite and should protect themselves against all idlers. You can divide mankind into two classes: The laborers and the idlers, the supporters and the supported, the honest and the dishonest. Every man is dishonest who lives upon the unpaid labor of others, no matter if he occupies a throne.

We need free bodies and free minds—free labor and free thought, chainless hands and fetterless brains. Free labor will give us wealth. Free thought will give us truth.

There will never be a generation of great men until there has been a generation of free women—of free mothers.

When women reason, and babes sit in the laps of philosophy, the victory of reason will be complete.

The rights of men and women should be equal and sacred—marriage should be a perfect partnership—children should be governed by kindness—every family should be a republic—every fire-side a democracy.—Robert G. Ingersoll.

THE REAL WAR—AT HOME.

Nothing excites us like war. Human beings notice sensational, exceptional, noisy things. But the regular every-day occurrences escape our attention. While the world is today horrified by the results of that game of murder being played among the European nations, it is not well that we pay some attention to the real war—real battle and sudden death which go in our industry, railroading, manufacturing and mining?

In America last year we killed 40,000 of the men who do the world's work. It is estimated that every time a floor of structural iron work is built it takes a human life. The Interstate Commerce Commission of this country, in its last report, declared that in one year three thousand six hundred and thirty-five railroad employees had been killed. It is reported that a member of the Order of Railroad Trainmen is killed every seven hours and fifteen minutes, and that every nine minutes a man is maimed. And this is only one kind of work.

Add to the railroad and to the building construction men killed and injured the men who work in sulphur and die of "phossy jaw;" the men who work under air pressure in caissons and die of the "bends" in horrible agony; men killed by fire damp and mine explosions; men caught and killed by machinery and factories—and the death and maiming in hundreds of other directions—and you have a real, bloody war.

While we are all excited about the great European war—and praying and hoping for peace, would it not also be an excellent idea to also become excited about the war of industry and commerce in which thousands are killed each year, and in which men are maimed every minute of the day and killed every hour? Wouldn't it be a good idea for all the good men and women of our country now spending all their time and money preaching peace to the nations at war, to give just a little attention to the industrial war, which is going on right within our midst? Let the peace advocates of this country keep their hands out of the European game of murder and if they are sincere in their preachings for peace, let them devote their time and attention to putting an end to this ever-increasing war of industry that wipes out useful workmen in tens of thousands and throws the shadows of pain, of sorrow, of poverty to hundreds of thousands each year.—Oklahoma Labor Unit.

FOR FREE TEXT BOOKS.

The Central Labor Union of Washington, D. C., voted at its last meeting as being in favor of free text books for the High Schools of the Nation's Capitol, which is a step in the direction that will redound with benefit upon a vast horde of working people, who, as at present, are put to an extravagant and useless expenditure of funds each year that his child attends the school.

They appointed a committee on free text-books to wait on the Commissioners of the District and ask that they make this recommendation in their annual appropriation bill, which no doubt will be done, as no fair-minded man, reflecting upon the enormity of expense attendant upon educating a child where no text-books are included in the total expense, appreciates that the method in vogue in Washington of changing the books each year in each grade makes it mandatory, in these troublous times, upon the workers to seek honest and legitimate relief.

Righteous wrath is indignation at a peek into a peek-a-ba shirt-waist or to be asked the time of day when sporting an ankle watch. Still we boast of the advance of civilization through Christianity when such studded efforts are made to be at least suggestive.

JUST EVERY-DAY LIFE

H. S. SUTTON.

A fashion in journalism which seems to be going out in some localities decreed that each newspaper should have a column of sidelights on the odds and ends of news, little paragraphs of Ella-like musings, brief notes on the queer sights about town. These columns are often just the right word to take the curse off the array of woe and catastrophe contained in the rest of the paper.—Collier's, October 9, 1915.

The widow of Hugo Zwicker was married during the past week.

Voice at the phone—"I want to speak to him." "Him ain't here."

Jarvis Moulden, one of the fameless of this publication, celebrated his 64th birthday on the 6th instant.

Louis P. Goebel, son of Archer Goebel, 19 years of age, is drawing 54 cents an hour with the Du Pont Company at Hopewell, Va.

Harry Springer, now located in Atlanta, will be in the city in a few weeks, in attendance at the marriage of one of his daughters.

Jimmie Weaver sends me a copy of his paper, the Knoxville (Iowa) Express, which has celebrated its fiftieth birthday, 50 being some age for a paper in Iowa.

The limit in signs—"Welcome Get A Room." And then this one from Keith's—"What is the proper thing to hand a man in Washington this week?" Answer, "A cigar."

R. F. Hann, G. P. O. job room, is in Garfield Hospital. He is in charge of Dr. Chadwick, who long since attained an enviable reputation for securing favorable results from well-nigh hopeless cases.

The names of two other messenger boys to add to the list. One of them is a son of Frank Quigley, now holding a responsible position in the War Department, and the other George Johannes, disbursing clerk of the Department of Commerce.

Numerous instances are reported during the late G. A. R. encampment of men marching up the Avenue with the comrade who accompanied them on the same march in eighteen sixty-five. John Maley goes his associates one better. He marched up the Avenue last week with the same man with whom he enlisted in eighteen sixty-one.

No parade in Washington will be a success as long as beer kegs, peach crates, and dry goods boxes are allowed to cumber the sidewalk. The peddlers thereof will force their way through the crowds, generally carrying two boxes, the protruding nails thereof bringing havoc to person and garment, until the victims are bulldozed into purchase. Place a fine on the man who uses the box and the hawk will secure no customers.

This information bureau started something when it announced a successful treatment for Riggs disease. A proofreader found reference to this ailment during the course of his reading and his follow-up efforts resulted in finding an address on the subject, delivered by Dr. Paul M. Barringer, during the closing exercises of the Naval Medical College, this city, in April last. Secretary Daniel in his official capacity was present on this occasion. His newspaper eye readily grasped the importance of the discovery and through the Navy Department publicity has been given thereto.

CLAIMS OF JOHN D. DENIED.

Denver, Colo.—A committee appointed by the executive board of the United Mine Workers' Union challenges the claim of John D. Rockefeller, jr., that his Colorado companies make no distinction between union and nonunion miners.

In a public statement the unionists take issue with Mr. Rockefeller's claim that the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company "does not care whether its employees are union men or nonunion men."

The committee says: "Since the strike was called off last December this company (Colorado Fuel and Iron) has steadfastly refused to re-employ men who were still affiliated with the union, and we defy Mr. Rockefeller to produce from his entire working force in southern Colorado a dozen men who are members of the union."

The statement says the "miner's representatives" with whom Rockefeller has conversed in the coal camps do not represent the union (United Mine Workers of America), but an organization "created by the head officials of the company and afterward foisted upon the miners."

The statement says that despite Mr. Rockefeller's recent announcement "eight or nine hundred members of our organization" have been refused employment by the company, while others have been "discharged on some flimsy, trumped-up pretext," and that "the elements that led to the revolt of miners in southern Colorado still obtain."

CANADIAN LAW IS CRITICISED.

Toronto, Ontario.—Criticism of the proposed amendments to the Lemioux act, known as the industrial disputes investigation act, was made by delegates to the District Labor Council. The law was passed in 1907 and applies only to public utilities and mining, except where both parties agree to invoke it. In either case a board is appointed by the government and both employer and employee is obliged to give at least thirty days' notice of intended change in wages or hours of employment. Neither side can enforce a strike or lockout during this period. The act was intended to encourage amicable settlements by conciliation and arbitration. Canadian unionists have expressed dissatisfaction with the law and many claim that employers use the thirty days' "grace" to prepare for strikes.

The proposed amendments, its authors insist, will remove a number of objections to the law, but unionists in this city hold different opinions. One section provides that if any worker orders, declares, counsels, incites, encourages or aids "in any manner" employees to go or continue on "an unlawful strike," they shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$1,000—if they are employees of the establishment. If they are not employees the fine is doubled and they are liable to imprisonment "for any period not exceeding six months."

"GOOD OLD TIMES" A MYTH.

Chicago, Ill.—The Union Leader, official magazine of the Chicago street car men's unions, shatters illusions of the "good old days" as follows:

"In the 'good old days' we had no union. We had no rights, no freedom. Our wage was low and our hours of labor long. We carried tool boxes, headlights, redlights, brooms, lamp cleaners and transfer stamps. We were assessed for breakage or damage through accidents and discharged if we refused to pay it. We lost our seniority on a 'miss' and when this cruel rule was abandoned the emergency list took its place. On the emergency list we had to report at 4:30 in the morning, no matter what time we got in the night before, and had to hold the bench all day, our only chance for work being a 'snipe,' due to trainmen being too sick to continue or pulled off their runs for some trivial offense. If we missed on the emergency list the penalty was increased, and invariably a half dozen 'misses' was a criminal offense and brought discharge. We were laid off, fired, sweated and probably reinstated, just as the spirit moved any petty official."

"We were herded for political purposes and sent out to obtain right-of-way consent of property holders. We were putty in the hands of the bosses and they fashioned us at will to suit their purpose. They kept us divided on all matters but company business. They fed and nourished the deepest prejudices. They engendered hate and bitterness. They kept the driver at the throat of the conductor and vice versa. They had one employee reporting the other. Spotters in the ranks were as thick as soldiers in Europe. Many of them in their cups made open boast of receiving the second pay envelope for spotting service. The company was kept well informed on their employees' actions. To breathe discontent meant sure discharge."

"These were the 'good old days' before the Amalgamated liberated us from tyrannical conditions. They were the days when brute rule dominated in the traction business and reason was an unknown element in the treatment of employees."

OPPOSE LIABILITY FIRMS.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—The executive committee of the State Federation of Labor has voted to oppose the order of State Insurance Commissioner Taggart, which permits private liability insurance companies to write workmen's compensation policies. These concerns have been attempting to weaken the law ever since its passage, and the recent order by the insurance commissioner reverses the policy of a former administration.

GIRLS IMPROVE CONDITIONS.

Chicago.—Because of discrimination against the union, seventy girls employed by the Steinberg & Spokin Company struck. The firm then agreed to give preference to members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, to reduce hours from 55 1-2 to 50 per week and to grant a 10 per cent wage increase to girls receiving less than \$8.50 per week. The firm also agreed to accept the principle of arbitration in the event of future disputes.

WAITRESSES' PAY LOW.

Jersey City, N. J.—In her appeal for assistance to organize waitresses in this city, Mrs. Bonner of New York told delegates to the Central Labor Union that conditions under which waitresses work are abominable. She said \$5 a week was about the limit in wages, many getting less.

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BROCKWELL'S BITS

To the question, "What becomes of the money?" a daily paper makes answer: "If its dollars, it goes into automobiles; if nickels, the movies gather it in." That fellow is entitled to a job as an up-to-date political economist.

Here is a bit of philosophic and humane talk from a North Carolina weekly, the Winston-Salem (N. C.) Union Republican, which rings so true that it should be passed along:

"Catawba county sent two prisoners to the Guilford county roads the past week." The Guilford authorities, it is said, allow Catawba county \$6.25 a month for the prisoners. This is cheap labor. Any able-bodied man is worth \$1 a day, at least 75c and his keep. And convicts on the roads work hard, long hours and steady. The Union Republican has always contended that a prisoner should be allowed a reasonable salary and that his family, where needy, should have all above his keeping for their support. It is not right that the innocent wife and children should be forced to suffer for the sins of the husband and father. Our advanced state of civilization should not permit this. The present age is great on reforms. The above is one that demands attention."

Jefferson D. Newlon, known to many printer people in this town (for he has had large and long experience in both ends of our local typographical field—"down town" and the G. P. O.), is back at his desk in the proof room of the Printery after almost two months of holiday, spent mostly in Oklahoma. In his travels he was accompanied by his wife, and both thoroughly enjoyed themselves. Though "Jeff" doubtless encountered many Indians during his excursion in the Southwest, there is naught to indicate that he joined either the Wahs or Kickapoo while away.

Albert E. Ogg, a many-year member of Columbia Union, was admitted to the Union Printers' Home, at Colorado Springs, on September 26, 1915. A paragraph from a letter written to Secretary Seibold under date of September 29, 1915, will interest many of Mr. Ogg's friends here and give them pleasure to learn of his good prospects for a renewal of health:

"I find the Home a great institution. Dr. Crouch is a most capable and sympathetic adviser. The whole place moves according to an efficient system. And I'm a booster. Two or at the outside three months should enable me to wear like nails. After sizing me up and going carefully into details, Dr. Crouch said: 'Ogg, I believe I can make you well!' And I believe him."

Mr. Ogg was among us here a number of years as a worker in the Government Printing Office (mostly in the branches thereof, later going to India as a minister of the Gospel, remaining there in that capacity several years, but always keeping up his membership in Columbia Union. He returned to this country about a year ago, owing to impaired health, sojourning at Battle Creek (Mich.) sanitarium until his entrance at the Home.

T. E. McCardell, one of the best known of the printers employed in the hand section of the Government Printing Office, became interestingly reminiscent while mingling with the veterans who were so numerous here during the Grand Army encampment last week.

"When Lee's army passed through Hagerstown, Md., in 1863," he said, "I was an apprentice in an office there. General Lee, with a corporal and five privates, pressed me into service to print a message (a proclamation he called it) of the famous general to his army on entering the enemy's country. The paper on which I was laboring being strongly union, its proprietors and others connected with it had gone up into Pennsylvania (as they always did when the Southern army entered that part of Maryland) and I was left in charge. Seated in that office, and well surrounded by a guard of his soldiers, the Southern chieftain wrote his message to his soldiers, telling them among other things, that the next battle fought by his command would be the decisive one of the great war.

"After setting the type, correcting the proof, and printing the document on an old Hoe hand press, the general thanked me and tendered me \$5 in Confederate money. This I declined, as it was valueless in Maryland. General Lee replied that his money would be as good as that of the Yankees when his army returned."

Surprised and grieved at such a sad event were the friends of John F. Connolly when the announcement came that he had passed away, at his home in this city, on the morning of Tuesday, October 5, 1915.

Mr. Connolly was born in Syracuse, N. Y., on July 6, 1848, and joined the typographical union there in 1870, since which time he had held membership in that city and Washington continuously. He came to this city

about 1880, and nearly all of the time since that date had been employed in the Government Printing Office, most of the time as proof reader, serving for many years in that work on the Congressional Record, and later joining the regular proof force of the Office. He was a member of the proof room chapel when death called him, and worked there on Friday preceding his demise on the following Tuesday.

Until advancing age and poor health deprived him of that pleasure he was active in the affairs of Columbia Union, serving on committees, as chapel chairman (notably in the night proof room of the Printery for several terms), and doing much other work for the organization. In 1887 he was elected as one of No. 101's delegates to the International, the convention being held that year in Buffalo, and his colleagues being William H. Dunn (who died some years ago) and George M. Depue.

Mr. Connolly is survived by his wife and two daughters, who live in this city, as well as a brother (who is a well-known printer) and other relatives in Syracuse. These have the sympathy of numerous friends in this irreparable loss. "Jack" Connolly was a man of rare good nature and many excellent traits. Affectionate father, faithful husband, loyal friend, and earnest unionist, his passing leaves a void in many lives.

W. N. BROCKWELL.

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW.

"Kangaroo" is Australian for "I don't know."

King Alfonso of Spain is a general in the British army.

Sentries may not lean up against anything while on duty.

About 200 men, marching in fours, pass a given spot in 1 minute.

Russia's population increases at a rate of about 3,000,000 a year.

There are seventeen cities in the world with a population of over a million.

Martial men, good fighters and of choleric temper, have red and spotted finger-nails.

Bluejackets in the United States navy get eggs and bacon for their breakfast and are allowed as many helpings as they like.

Straussburg, the capital of Alsace, was annexed by Germany in the tenth century, taken by France in 1681, and recaptured by Germany in 1870.

"Hurrah!" was originally a fighting exclamation, and is derived from the Salonic "Huraj"—"To Paradise"—the belief being that valiant fighters went straight to heaven if killed.

The phrase "to lionize a man"—to stare at him as a wonderful person—arose when a show of lions was the great attraction at the Tower of London, and everyone went and stared.

In order to encourage the erection Shaving was introduced among the Romans about B. C. 300. The first shave was deemed the entrance to manhood and celebrated with great festivities.

The marvelous fibre of the mulberry tree utilized in the Japanese paper called "hashikirazu" is the basis of the material that Rear Admiral Yokoyama has proposed for collapsible lifeboats for submarines.

of beautiful residences in Paris, the authorities award three gold medals annually to the designers of the most artistic dwellings. The owners of these homes are relieved of half of their annual taxes.

Your salary is your "salt money." Soldiers once received salt as part of their pay. When salt was commuted for cash the latter was called "salary," salt money, or "salary."

Dutchmen are the heaviest smokers in the world, and they are followed by the inhabitants of the United States.

CITIES ON 8-HOUR BASIS.
Columbus, Ohio.—Thousands of municipal employes in Ohio will work only eight hours a day because of an official ruling by Attorney General Turner, which includes:

"Persons employed in cleaning streets, as well as those engaged in their construction or repair, and persons engaged in the construction or repair of municipal power, heat, light and water plants, wharves, docks, waterways and sewers, or engaged in the construction or operation of any public undertaking of a structural nature of being regarded as of public utility, service and interest."

STRIKE OF 2,000 ENDS.

Bridgeport, Conn.—A 48-hour week and substantial wage increases have been granted 2,000 employees of the American Graphophone Company, who have been on strike about three weeks.

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COAL AND METAL MINING ARE SEPARATE CALLINGS.

Indianapolis, Ind.—“The product of the metal miner in novise enters into competition with that of the coal miner.” is one of the reasons why a committee appointed by the United Mine Workers' Union does not favor amalgamation with the Western Federation of Miners.

Attention is called to the interchange of cards and other exhibitions of fraternity between the two organizations, and it is stated that the present status of affairs has never debarred the two unions from “working together in the interest of their common welfare.”

The committee points out that the work of the two unions—from a practical standpoint—is entirely different, and that an amalgamation would weaken both in their respective attempts to organize the coal miners and the metal miners. It is stated that: “The immutable law of self-preservation dictates that we throw all of our resources into the work of organizing these non-union coal miners, whose product is taking the markets of union-mined coal.”

In referring to the differences between the two industries, the report says:

“We point to the fact that while the metal miner, like the coal miner, is called upon to brave the dangers of a common calling underground, that the product of the metal miner in novise enters into competition with that of the coal miner; in fact, his relationship to the coal mining industry is not so near, nor so important in time of industrial strife, as is that of the men employed in the transportation industry, nor is his relation to us from a competitive standpoint so important as is that of the men employed in the production and marketing of oil and gas, and in the plants and waterpower sites used to generate electrical power. We cite the foregoing in order to make plain that coal mining and metal mining are industries separate and distinct so far as the competitive relationship of their product is concerned.”

EASTLAND WAS MISMANAGED.

Chicago, Ill.—“The Eastland tipped over because of improper ballast and improper management. There is no mystery about the accident, which simply shows up the typical American careless and irresponsible methods, also the typical American disregard of technical analysis and reliance on the motto on the silver dollar, ‘In God we trust.’”

The above statements were made by Andrew Allen, a mining engineer, in an address before the Engineers' Club last week. The speaker was also a member of the state grand jury. He ridiculed the theory that piling in the river caused the ship to turn over and cause the death of 812 excursionists last July. He declared that “the piling would have sunk into the mud or dented the bottom.”

The mining engineer said the boat should not have been permitted to carry more than 1,700 or 1,800 persons, if nine square feet for each passenger was allowed. This rule was ignored and the boat was allowed to carry 2,500.

There were 2,412 tickets turned in by the Transportation Company,” said the speaker. “Out of 500 tickets examined we found 152 coupons held by passengers who were not on the Eastland, for which there were no tickets turned in. This would suggest that many tickets had been destroyed, and that there must have been 25 or 30 per cent more passengers on the boat than reported.”

“On the morning of the accident the ballast tanks were pumped dry. When the boat listed to starboard they started to fill the port tanks. When it began to list to port, they began to pump out the port tanks instead of filling the starboard tanks, too; in fact, this was attempted only at the last moment. The ballast tanks were, therefore, only partially filled and the water could surge with every movement of the boat. The instability was doubtless increased instead of decreased thereby. The single ballast tank system is very defective and when the boat began to get away from the crew they had no means of righting it.”

“There is no mystery about the accident. It is a thing that might have happened, and almost did happen many times before. It is a thing that is bound to happen sooner or later in a boat operated as was the Eastland.”

“NO STRIKE IS EVER LOST.”

Denver, Colo.—In his report to the State Federation of Labor convention, President McLennan made these optimistic references to the recent strike of Colorado coal miners:

“The astounding manner in which it has opened the eyes of the general public to the ordinary injustices and abuses with which the worker is beset has made it worth while and laid the foundation for future dividends for labor, and it can be set down as a hard and fast rule that no strike was ever lost.” Behind all the expense, the suffering and he hardship are the hidden gains, which will only be realized and appreciated in the future. Each

strike will have its effect on subsequent strikes. It must have a tremendous effect on each subsequent occasion when labor confronts capital with a bill of industrial rights.

“As an instance of the effects of the strike on the coal operators of Colorado, the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, in a burst of repentance and with a desire to play to public applause, asked its nonunion men in the various camps in southern Colorado to meet, discuss any grievances they might have, select their committeemen, and have their wrongs, real or fancied, brought to the attention of the company. There is no record of their having been so kind, so indulgent, so paternalistic prior to the strike. The nonunion men came together in several of the southern camps, they formulated demands very similar to those which the union had asked in the first place. They asked for a 10 per cent increase in wages, and also something that the union had never asked for, the discharge of several harsh and tyrannical pit bosses. It was what these men had learned from the union and its fight that made them ask for those things. They had learned the things which the union had demanded. They had compared their own unhappy state with what it would be if they were union—enjoying all the fruits of successful unionism, and being given a chance, they asked for these things. They did not get them until backed by the strength of organization.”

STATE FIGURES REFUTE ANTI-UNIONISTS' CLAIM.

St. Paul, Minn.—According to the report of the State Commissioner of Labor, out of a total of 550 employment certificates issued last year to children under 16 years, only 38 were issued to engage as apprentices to learn a trade.

As the vast majority of shops, factories and mills in this state have no contractual relations with organized labor, trade unionists are pointing to the report as an answer to the claim of antiunionists that boys are debarred from industry because of the unions.

The report also shows that the remaining permits were divided as follows: Eighty-four to boys and girls as factory workers, 70 running errands, 78 in office work, 47 as retail clerks, 40 in delivering and teaming, 35 as cash boys or girls and 34 as messengers.

The department stores claimed 95, retail mercantile establishments 70, printing 50 and wholesale establishments 38. Telegraph offices employed 37 as messengers. The railroads and other public utilities employed 35, domestic service 18, machine shops 12, real estate 11, banks 6 and the balance was distributed in 74 different industries.

Seven employment certificates were illegally issued. It is also claimed that certificates issued for “poverty” and “good of the child” are illegally issued. Under the law the certificate can only be legally issued to children under 16 who have passed the eighth grade of school. Of this class there were 397 issued. Putting it in another way then 153 permits were legally issued by superintendents of schools in Minnesota.

The attorney general recently advised the commissioner of labor that any school certificate illegally issued would not protect employers under the compensation law in case of injury to the child. Since that time it is claimed school authorities of St. Paul and Minneapolis have refused to grant certificates except to eighth grade graduates.

TEACH CHILDREN TO PLAY.

Lafayette, Ind.—The Labor News of this city favors teaching children how to play and how to develop the body and mind, instead of continually dwelling on the benefits of labor. Editor Cunningham says:

“This business of making work a fetish, a sort of an impending doom, like death for instance, or taxes, ought not to be so overworked. From the time that the average child is able to understand language he or she is told of the bright future ahead, when ‘grown up’ estate shall have been reached. Nothing is said of the reward for the work, nothing mentioned of the necessity for play, for development of both body and mind.”

KIER HARDIE HAS PASSED AWAY.

Glasgow, Scotland.—James Kier Hardie, the well-known British trade unionist, died in this city last week of pneumonia. Deceased was born in Scotland in 1856 and worked in the mines until he was 24. He was chairman of the independent labor party from 1893 until 1900 and led the labor party in the house of commons from 1906 until 1908. In 1912 he visited the United States.

SHIPBUILDERS ORGANIZE.

Wilmington, Del.—The Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America have organized a local in this city and applied for a charter.

ROSTER OF CENTRAL LABOR UNION

[Where not otherwise specified, meetings held on night.]
Central Labor Union: Meets every Monday night at Typographical Temple.
Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month; first Saturday 7:30; third at 4 p. m., Building Trades Hall, Secretary, C. P. Reichel, 24 Myrtle St. N. E.

Bakery Seamen's Union, No. 33: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. L. Considine, 907 First St. N. W.
Barbers Union, No. 239: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Hammel's Hall, No. 938 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, Joseph Handley, 655 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E.

Barbers Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Thursday of each month, Cadet Armory, 706 O St. N. W. Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman; Financial Secretary, Chas. Walker, 524 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.
Bartenders, No. 428: Meets second and fourth Sunday in each month, Painter's Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Francis J. O'Donnell, 1342 N. C. Ave. N. E.

Beer Drivers, No. 234, and Stabblers: Meets on the first Sunday of each month at 10:00 a. m., 1342 N. C. Ave. N. E. Secretary, W. H. Schneider, 1404 1/2 St. S. E.
Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Eighth and F Sts. N. E. Secretary, Wm. P. Kilroy, 817 North Capitol St.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Building Trades Hall, at 10:00 a. m. Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E St. S. E.
Brewery Workers, No. 118: Meets on the last Sunday in each month at 10:00 a. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G St. N. W. Secretary, Frank Rom, 2122 L St. N. W.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5: Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, C. W. Scherer, 48 Seaton Place N. E.
Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 122: Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple, Secretary, E. B. Byrne, 426 G Street N. W.

Carpet Mechanics, Local 85: Meets third Friday of each month, Sixth and E Sts. N. W., 1424 W St. N. W., Apt. 22.
Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets first Thursday of each month, Costello's Hall, 610 G St. N. W. Secretary, Wm. H. Umhan, 787 10th St. S. E.

Cigar Makers Union, No. 110: Meets every Saturday, 705 Seventh St. N. W. (Wasserman) Secretary, Edwin Tilton, 242 8th St. N. E.
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of: Secretary, Edw. Northage, 110 R St. N. W.

Electrotype Molders and Finishers, No. 17: Meets first Thursday in the month at Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. T. Noonan, 138 E. R. St. N. W.
Elevator Conductors Protective Union, No. 14585: Meets every Tuesday night at 8:15, 1110 Sixth St. N. W. Secretary, E. E. Nickerson, 3800 Ga. ave. n. w.

Elevator Operators, No. 10: Meets 419 Tenth St. N. W. first and third Fridays. Secretary, J. F. Herry, Box 52, Arlington.
Engineers, Hoisting No. 77: Meets every Friday at 8:00 p. m., Hall, S. E. Cor. Tenth and Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, F. J. Nichols, 618 Fourth street northeast.

Engineers, Hoisting No. 99: Meets Typographical Temple, every Friday night. Secretary, A. W. Lecke, Twelfth and Sts. N. W.
Engravers, Steel and Plate Finishers, No. 846: Meets first and third Fridays, 1015 Eleventh St. N. E.
Federal Labor Union, No. 14644: Meets Second and Fourth Friday at Typographical Temple, Secretary, C. K. Paxton, Station K, Langdon, D. C.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12776: Plate Press Feeders: Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Gertrude M. McNally, 1718 Jackson St. N. E.
Firemen, Stationary, No. 83: Meets every Wednesday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, N. A. James, Hyattsville.
Garment Workers, United, No. 11: Meets first and third Thursdays, 811 E St. N. W. Albert E. Pringle, president, Secretary, Max Kamber, 605 Seventh St. N. W.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Thursday of each month, Building Trades Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Albert Bear, 126 Todd Pl. N. E.
Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, No. 21: Meets first and third Mondays, Cadet Armory, 706 O St. N. W. Secretary, Albert Bear, 126 Todd Place N. E.

International Molden Union: Meets every second and fourth Fridays, Donohue Hall, 814 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, C. W. McCaffery, 408 Twelfth St. N. W.
Leathers, No. 46: Meets the first and third Fridays of each month, Eleventh and Q Sts. N. W. Secretary, Jas. Conner, 1811 First St. N. W.
Lithographers Union, No. 13: Samuel E. Long, Secretary, 613 Florida Ave. N. W.

Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth St. and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, Wm. W. Keeler, 148 Eleventh St. E.
Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193: Meets every Thursday at 1204 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, L. W. Bauer, 722 K St. N. E.

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STUDENTS FIGHT FOR NEARING.

Philadelphia, Pa.—At a meeting of University of Pennsylvania students a committee was appointed to attend the next meeting of the university's board of trustees and discuss the dismissal of Prof. Nearing, assistant professor of economics at the Wharton school. The meeting was secret, but the students later announced that they intended to ask the school officials for the reason for Prof. Nearing's discharge.

CHILD LABOR AT FORT WAYNE.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—A special committee appointed by the Federation of Labor has reported that 930 children under the age of 14 years are employed in the mills and factories of this city.

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Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 5: Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Edward Hauser, 1729 First St. N. W.
Moving Picture Machine Operators Protective Union, Local 224: Meets first and third Mondays each month, Gayety Theater, third 2655. Secretary, A. E. Meininger, or E. A. Spelling, Bus. Agt.

Musicians, No. 161: Headquarters Kenosia Building, Eleventh and G St. N. W., Room 411. Meets first Sunday in each month, 922 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Phone Main 2665. Secretary, John E. Birdsell, Kenosia Building.
Painters, No. 363: Meets every Friday, Northwest Corner Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Chas. W. Gaines, 1223 E St. N. E.

Paperhangers Local, No. 420: Meets every Friday, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. A. Maidens, Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W.
Pattern Makers Association: Meets first Friday of each month, Third and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, John H. Brown, 911 K St. S. E.

Photo-Engravers Union, No. 17: Meets first Monday in every month, Typographical Temple, 5 p. m. Secretary, E. L. Stutz, The Warfield Apt., Alexandria, Va.
Plate Printers, No. 2: Meets fourth Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Chas. E. Gannon, Bethesda, Md.

Plumbers, No. 5: Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, J. S. O'Hagan, 124 Florida Ave. N. W.
Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 42: Meets Typographical Temple on the Fourth Wednesday of each month. Secretary, Harry Cuspett, 820 Sixth St. S. W.

Printing Pressman, No. 1: Meets fourth Saturday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Thos. E. Blakey, 3527 O St. N. W.
Retail Clerks, No. 262: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Typographical Temple, 423-425 G St. N. W. Secretary, A. G. Gier, 619 F St. N. E.

School Custodian and Janitor, 14596: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, W. F. Cannon, 408 Twelfth St. S. E.
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 102: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Charles L. Thorpe, 325 Ninth St. S. E.

Slate and Tile Roofers, Local No. 12: Meets first and third Wednesdays at Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. F. Heilmann, 518 Sixth St. N. W.
Steam Fitters and Helpers, No. 602: Meets first and third Mondays at Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. F. Heilmann, 518 Sixth St. N. W.

Stone Masons, No. 2: Meets Building Trades Hall on first and third Mondays. Secretary, A. W. Furlong, 603 P St. N. W.
Stone and Marble Cutters: Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at Jonadab Hall.
Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants Association, No. 11773: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Pythian Temple, 1009 N. St. N. W. Secretary, Miss Jane P. Pidgeon, 831 Woodward Bldg.

Journeyman Tailors, No. 138: Meets first and third Monday of each month at 811 E St. N. W. Secretary, I. Garaci, 1461 N St. N. W.
Theatrical Stage Employees International Alliance, Local 22: Meets third Sunday of each month, at the Eagle Club House. Secretary, C. L. Pringle, 1065 Jefferson St. N. W.
Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 101: Meets the third Sunday of each month, 2:30 p. m., Typographical Temple. Secretary, Geo. G. Seid, Typographical Temple.

Upholsterers Union, No. 583: Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month, Moose Hall, Seventh and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, E. F. Richardson, 760 Gram Place N. W.
Washington Building Trades Council: Meets every Tuesday night, 480 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Stover D. Zee.
Yeast Workers' Union, No. 14639: Meets first and third Friday, Typographical Temple.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Presbyterian Ministerial Association.
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Young Men's Christian Association.
International Association of Machinists: Headquarters, Rooms 402-407 McGill Building, 908-914 G St. N. W. Wm. H. Johnston, international President; George Preston, Secretary-Treasurer.
Plate Printers of North America (International Steel and Copper): Headquarters, International Secretary-Treasurer, Chas. T. Smith, Room 114 Washington Loan and Trust Building.

LOCAL AUXILIARIES.

Bakers Union, No. 118: Meets second and fourth Saturdays, at 7:30 p. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G St. N. W. Secretary, John G. Schmidt, 824 Sixth St. N. W.
Ladies' Auxiliary, Carpenters: Meets Tuesday nights, Hutchins Building, Tenth and D Sts. N. W.
Woman's Auxiliary, No. 13, of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 161: Meets at Typographical Temple, fourth Monday in each month.

Allied Printing Trades Council: Meets third Thursday in the month at Typographical Temple. Secretary, C. H. Evans, 920 Fourth St. N. E.

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The Trades Unionist

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Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any man who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause.—President Gompers.

WITH A MISSION, WITHOUT A MUZZLE.

VOLUME XX. NO. 16

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1915.

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ROCKEFELLER ORGANIZES AND FINANCES HIS OWN "LABOR UNION"

Members "Permitted" to Hold Meeting and Present Grievances

Pueblo, Colo.—The many tragedies that have been witnessed in this state during the workers' battle for economic justice are now supplanted by comedy—a "Rockefeller union"—offered by men approved by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and financed by this same concern.

With due solemnity the scheme was launched in this city last week, and is the culmination of a spectacular visit through southern Colorado by John D. Rockefeller, jr., and his publicity agent, Mackenzie King, accompanied by newspaper men and photographers.

Plans for the new "union" were perfected at a meeting of officers of the company "and 50 representatives of the workers." Of course, the "union" was unanimously indorsed and mine superintendents were given copies of the plan to submit same to miners, who have had the scheme explained to them by mine officials, after which it was indorsed by a "referendum" vote. Mr. Rockefeller and his friends hail the new movement as the final solution of differences between capital and labor. The United Mine Workers' Union is not recognized, but it is hinted, indirectly, that "conditions may change." This clever appeal of the mine operators to be left alone in their effort to supplant a trade union will not be successful.

The plan provides that every 150 miners shall be entitled to a representative, elected by the miners. An elaborate program of presenting grievances is included, as is commitment to increase efficiency and social welfare work.

At the election for representatives, each miner "shall be permitted" to freely discuss his grievance. Especial attention is called to this astounding concession on the part of Mr. Rockefeller and his associates, who have driven from the southern Colorado coal fields every worker who protested against being forced to patronize company stores and who objected to being robbed by company check weighmen.

The company promises to obey all federal and state laws, which is another concession, as the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company's disregard for these statutes caused the recent strike of miners.

Employees "are given the right" to hold meetings, and "shall have the right" to employ their own checkweighmen. The right to hire and discharge remains with the company, and it is further provided that:

"There shall be no discrimination by the company or by any of its employees on account of membership or non-membership in any society, fraternity, or union."

The effect of this rule on organized labor can be best appreciated when it is recalled that only recently a special committee, representing the United Mine Workers of America, issued a public statement to John D. Rockefeller, jr., containing this challenge:

"Since the strike was called off last December this company (Colorado Fuel and Iron) has steadfastly refused to re-employ men who were still affiliated with the union, and we defy Mr. Rockefeller to produce from his entire working force in southern Colorado a dozen men who are members of the union."

Wages and working conditions are to remain the same until January 1, 1918, but if increases are made in competitive districts prior to that time a joint meeting of company officials and representatives of the men shall be called to make effective "proportionate increases" in the properties of Colorado Fuel and Iron. This is another way of saying that wages will remain the same until the date speci-

fied unless the miners' union enforces betterments elsewhere. Then it will be necessary to meet these betterments that the union gains a foothold in this section.

In other words, the backers of the "Rockefeller union" announce that working conditions will be guided by the Mine Workers' Union. This declaration is an acknowledgment that the union is still a force to be reckoned with; that it creates the standard for working conditions, and that there is constant danger that employees may become dissatisfied with the methods of hand-picked representatives intended to supplant the right of men to elect their own officials and checkweighmen without supervision by mine superintendents.

The entire cost of the plan is to be borne by the company.

The "Rockefeller union" is another link in the historic chain of trade union opposition that grows weaker and weaker when confronted by determined agitation and organization by the workers. This opposition was first shown when workers were jailed as conspirators if they dared to organize bona fide unions. Later, the "open shop" plan was favored in the hope that trade unionism would be checked. This, likewise, proved ineffective and anti-unionists will now probably accept the Rockefeller brand of "unionism," which means that an employer will "permit" collective bargaining with a union he finances and will "permit" presentation of grievances through representatives satisfactory to him.

This plan, together with increased welfare work and clubhouses will, it is expected, keep workers from legitimate trade unions, where they are taught to own themselves and assert their manhood and independence.

DISCUSS CONCILIATION ACT.

Vancouver, British Columbia.—By a vote of 97 to 55 the convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada refused to ask the Dominion government to repeal the industrial disputes act, which provides for conciliation and arbitration in public utility disputes. Without exception, coal miner delegates were opposed to the bill on the ground that no award has been satisfactory to them. Vancouver street car men's delegates were instructed to oppose the bill. Other to the act, but the majority did not favor drastic action, and in view of pending amendments to the bill, the bill, the convention adopted the following resolution:

"That the matter of the industrial disputes act be referred to the executive council of the congress with instructions to secure the necessary interpretations from competent counsel and that when the new act comes before the house, the executive council authorized to bring to Ottawa such officers as it deems necessary to assist in combating the objectionable and supporting favorable amendments."

TO UNITE CITY FIREMEN.

Denver, Colo.—Organized city firemen in this state are urging their fellow workers to unite and become affiliated to the American Federation of Labor. These firemen show that the two-platoon system and other betterments are possible if they join hands with the trade union movement.

POLISHERS RAISE WAGES.

La Porte, Ind.—The metal polishers won a five-days' strike in one of the large machine shops in this city and secured a wage increase from \$3.50 to \$4 a day.

A. F. OF L. OFICIALS TREAT ROCKEFELLER'S "UNION" LIGHTLY

BY PRESIDENT GOMPERS.

So Mr. Rockefeller has formed a union—a union of his employees of his Colorado Fuel and Iron Company—and perhaps imagines that he has solved the problem of just relations between himself and his employees. But with all his wealth and all his brains, and the brains that could buy and suborn, he has missed his mark. Imagine an organization of miners formed by the richest man in the world, who employs its members. What influence can such a pseudo union have to insist upon the remedying of a grievous wrong or the attainment of a real right? And what about the representatives of the men "sitting around the table" with Mr. Rockefeller and his angelic representatives out in Colorado, should the miners' spokesman have the temerity of insistence in the rightful demands of the miners?

The miners employed by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, of which Mr. Rockefeller is the head, have been whipped by means of atrocious brutality and hunger into submission, back to the mines. And these miners have been formed into a union by Mr. Rockefeller's benevolent altruism. But he has organized them, and for that, at any rate, labor is truly grateful, for when men come together to discuss, even in the most cursory way, their rights and their interests and welfare, there is afforded the splendid field for development and opportunity.

After what Mr. Rockefeller has done, that is, to organize a "union" of miners in Colorado, he should carry his benevolent and practical purpose into full execution in all his varied industries and not wait until another massacre, the like of which occurred at Ludlow, should break out at one of his industrial institutions. Do not stop at Colorado, Organizer Rockefeller!

WANTS ARMOR FOR WORKERS.

Media, Pa.—Judge Broomall believes that foundry companies should provide their employees with suits of armor when there is danger from flying pieces of iron. The court expressed this opinion in a damage suit brought by Philip McCarthy against the Federal Steel Foundry company. Plaintiff was employed in breaking scrap iron at the foundry and was injured by a flying piece of metal.

UNIONISTS TO CONTEST RULING.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Officers of the state federation of labor have perfected plans to contest the ruling of State Insurance Commissioner Taggart which permits private insurance companies to write workmen's compensation in competition with the state. The unionists have retained Judge George B. Okey, who represented them in the first suit on the constitutionality of the workmen's compensation law, and ex-State Attorney General Hogan.

GIRLS DEMAND INCREASES.

New York.—Nearly 10,000 girls employed in over 600 dressmaking shops in this city are demanding wage increases, shorter hours and better shop conditions. Most of the work is done under sweatshop conditions by workers who receive less than \$1 a day during the six months of employment. The Ladies Garment Workers Union controls this industry.

ARE NOW DISCUSSING UNIONISM.

Denver, Colo.—Street car men in this city are not organized. They did not believe it was necessary, as the general manager paid good wages. Now the general manager is discharged and the workers are discussing organization, as they fear wages will be reduced.

BY SECRETARY MORRISON.

Mr. Rockefeller's plan is significant. In his alleged "collective bargaining" plan he yields more than any other employer hostile to the trade union movement.

He says he acknowledges the principle of collective bargaining—and to enforce his conception of this theory creates a union and evolves a comprehensive plan that, the press states, is financed by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. We are told these workers will be "permitted" to present their grievances.

Organized workers present their grievances through the power of their economic organization. They enforce their right to have a voice in the disposal of their labor power.

Mr. Rockefeller's plan provides that workers will be "permitted" to present grievances. If one dissects this theory he sees that the power that "permits" can also withdraw any time it elects.

Herein is the fundamental difference between the Rockefeller plan and that of trade unions. One develops independence, the other relies on the graciousness and good will of the employer. There can be no compromise between the two theories, for if workmen are to be really free their right to regulate their own lives must be acknowledged.

Mr. Rockefeller's welfare plan contains nothing new—it is only a repetition of efforts made by employers to keep their workmen satisfied.

I am sure that time will demonstrate that the plan prepared by Rockefeller for his employees in Colorado will prove a full cousin to the other schemes of like character inaugurated for the sole purpose of preventing organization of employees that will enable them to secure improved conditions.

RESUMES PUBLICATION.

American Federation of Labor headquarters has received information from the international federation of trade unions that the International News Letter resumed publication on August 1. It is requested that labor editors in the United States and Canada send copies of their official journals to the International News Letter, Reguliersgracht 80, Amsterdam, Holland.

OPPOSE CONVICT-MADE BROOMS.

Joliet, Ill.—Trade unionists called on Warden Zimmer of the state penitentiary to cease the manufacture of brooms at that place. The official was shown that of the 400 persons working at this industry in Illinois, one-half are employed in state institutions of various kinds. Warden Zimmer promised to take the matter up with Gov. Duane.

METAL MINERS STRIKE.

Clifton, Ariz.—About 5,000 miners in this copper district are on strike for an eight-hour day, recognition of the union and a scale based on \$3.25 per day when copper is 14 cents a pound, this rate to vary according to market quotations on copper. The strikers have joined the Western Federation of Miners. They charge their employers with discriminating against unionists.

CHILD LABOR DIES HARD.

Columbus, Ohio.—Despite stringent statutes against child labor and long hours for women, figures issued by the industrial commission show that in the sixteen months prior to January 1, this year, 13 per cent of the orders issued to Ohio employers demanded the cessation of child labor and long hours for women, and 157 employers were convicted of violating these laws.

Comparison of Salaries of Janitors of the District of Columbia Schools and Other Cities

Tacoma, Wash.	8 rooms, 70.00, D. C., 8 rooms, \$50, increase 40 per ct.
Richmond, Va.	8 rooms, 65.00, D. C., 8 rooms, 50, increase 30 per ct.
Denver, Col.	8 rooms, 75.00, D. C., 8 rooms, 50, increase 50 per ct.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	8 rooms, 104.40, D. C., 8 rooms, 50 increase, 109 per ct.
Seattle, Wash.	8 rooms, 77.00, D. C., 8 rooms, 50, increase 54 per ct.
San Francisco, Cal.	8 rooms, 75.00, D. C., 8 rooms, 50, increase 50 per ct.
San Antonio, Tex.	8 rooms, 65.00, D. C., 8 rooms, 50, increase 30 per ct.
St. Joseph, Mo.	8 rooms, 60.00, D. C., 8 rooms, 50, increase 20 per ct.
St. Paul, Mo.	8 rooms, 67.50, D. C., 8 rooms, 50, increase 35 per ct.
Concord, N. H.	8 rooms, 55.00, D. C., 8 rooms, 50, increase 10 per ct.
Providence, R. I.	8 rooms, 55.00, D. C., 8 rooms, 50, increase 10 per ct.
Kansas City, Kans.	8 rooms, 65.00, D. C., 8 rooms, 50, increase 30 per ct.
Fall River, Mass.	8 rooms, 70.00, D. C., 8 rooms, 50, increase 40 per ct.
New York City, N. Y.	8 rooms, 123.50, D. C., 8 rooms, 50, increase 146 per ct.
Bridgeport, Conn.	8 rooms, 60.00, D. C., 8 rooms, 50, increase 20 per ct.
Springfield, Mass.	8 rooms, 80.00, D. C., 8 rooms, 50, increase 60 per ct.
Yonkers, N. Y.	8 rooms, 75.00, D. C., 8 rooms, 50, increase 50 per ct.
Columbus, Ohio	8 rooms, 63.00, D. C., 8 rooms, 50, increase 26 per ct.
Waterbury, Conn.	8 rooms, 60.00, D. C., 8 rooms, 50, increase 20 per ct.
Harrisburg, Pa.	8 rooms, 60.00, D. C., 8 rooms, 50, increase 20 per ct.
Rochester, N. Y.	8 rooms, 92.50, D. C., 8 rooms, 50, increase 85 per ct.
Omaha, Nebr.	8 rooms, 78.00, D. C., 8 rooms, 50, increase 56 per ct.
Philadelphia, Pa.	8 rooms, 110.00, D. C., 8 rooms, 50, increase 120 per ct.
Los Angeles, Cal.	8 rooms, 108.00, D. C., 8 rooms, 50, increase 116 per ct.
Chicago, Ill.	8 rooms, 119.00, D. C., 8 rooms, 50, increase 128 per ct.
Detroit, Mich.	8 rooms, 86.50, D. C., 8 rooms, 50, increase 73 per ct.

Larger schools increased proportionately.

Hoboken, N. J.	23 rooms or less, \$150, D. C., \$70, increase 120 per ct.
High schools, janitor, 200, D. C., 75, increase 166.66 per ct.	
Assistant, 100, D. C., 60, increase 66.66 per ct.	
2 assistants, 75, D. C., 60, increase 25 per ct.	

Wilkesbarre, Pa.	8 rooms, \$65.00, D. C., 8 rooms, \$50, increase 30 per ct.
Somerville, Mass.	8 rooms, 65.00, D. C., 8 rooms, 50, increase 30 per ct.
Camden, N. J.	8 rooms, 70.00, D. C., 8 rooms, 50, increase 40 per ct.
12 rooms, 91.00, D. C., 12 rooms, 60, increase, 51 per ct.	
14 rooms, 100.00, D. C., 14 rooms, 70, increase 43 per ct.	
Newark, N. J.	8 rooms, 104.00, D. C., 8 rooms, 50, increase 108 per ct.
Boston, Mass.	8 rooms, 100.00, D. C., 8 rooms, 50, increase 100 per ct.
The average in 37 cities is 58 per cent greater than in Washington, D. C.	

EMPLOYER SUPPORTS STRIKERS.

Cleveland.—A. L. Garford, president of the Automatic Machine Company, is quoted as supporting the cause of workers who struck at this plant. At a conference with unionists regarding the eight-hour day this official said: "The men are perfectly right in wanting a share of the profits we are making from increased war business."

OPPOSE NEW CONSTITUTION.

New York.—School teachers in this city have announced their opposition to the new state constitution. It is charged that under the new constitution teachers will be less secure in their positions.

TRAINMEN WANT INCREASES.

Chicago.—Officers of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen have forwarded petitions to general managers of all railroads entering Chicago for an increase of 5 cents an hour for their members.

STRIKE IN NASHUA MILL.

Nashua, N. H.—Employees of the dye department of the Nashua Manufacturing company are on strike to enforce a demand for \$10 a week instead of \$8.50. They also ask for an hour at noon for lunch. These workers are unorganized.

HARTFORD MACHINISTS STRIKE.

Hartford, Conn.—Because the management refused to consider their 8-hour demands, several hundred machinists employed by the Pratt & Whitney company walked out.

PRINTERS RAISE WAGES.

San Francisco.—Job printing proprietors of this city have signed an agreement with the Typographical Union increasing wages \$2 a week, beginning the first of this month.

ELECTRIC EMPLOYEES STRIKE.

Schenectady, N. Y.—Several thousand men and women employees of the General Electric Company are on strike for a shorter work day.

PRINTERS FORM STATE UNION.

Richmond, Va.—Printers of this state have formed the Virginia State Typographical Association. G. P. Harwood of this city was elected president and W. E. Doherty of Norfolk, secretary-treasurer.

GRANTED EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Springfield, Mass.—The E. S. Stacy Machine Company has accepted the eight-hour day. Wage rates have been readjusted that the present scale may be continued.

TO BUILD LABOR TEMPLE.

Richmond, Va.—Trades unionists report progress in their labor temple project. The charter for the labor temple corporation has been granted and considerable stock has been sold.

ORGANIZE CANDY WORKERS.

Boston, Mass.—The Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union is organizing candy workers who have failed to induce many of their employers to pay the minimum wage agreed to by the state commission.

GAINS IN ROCKFORD.

Rockford, Ill.—Stage employees and machine operators in this city have secured a reduction in working hours from nine to eight per day and a six-day week.

WHY ACCIDENTS HAPPEN.

Columbus, Ohio.—The state department of inspection of workshops, factories and public buildings reports that of 215 industrial accidents in six months of last year that were chargeable to belting and pulleys, in one out of every seven establishments the machinery was so poorly guarded that it was necessary to issue an order to provide guards.

Troy, N. Y.—Secretary Harry Morrison, of the Laundry Workers' International union reports that agreements calling for an eight-hour day have been signed in Anaconda and Deer Lodge, Montana, and a minimum wage of \$10 per week has been established in these cities.

The Trades Unionist

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John B. Colpoys - - - - - Editor
Wm. H. Anglin - - - - - Associate Editor

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EMBLEM - - - - - DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 15, 1915.

THE DREAM OF WEALTH.

You, each of you, have an opportunity before you, if you will but grasp it. That opportunity is to preach the doctrine of social righteousness—make the world a better place in which to live by abolishing unjust poverty-breeding laws.

We are all victims of a social system, the fundamental injustice of which we fail to see. So long as it is inevitable that some must be poor, so long is it inevitable that people will scramble for wealth, and that attainment will come before everything else. In that scramble all but a few must fail. Unjust economic conditions of the day leave no better defense against destitution than acquirement of great riches. We all strive too much for selfish material gain, at the expense of our less fortunate fellows.

HE PAID UP, THANK GOD!

One of our subscribers, who remembered something in these columns a year or so ago that did not parallel with his particular view came in, handed it to us and stopped the paper. Sorry he hadn't done it long before he did, he said; but, there's a reason: He was first a man, conscientious and sincere. If he had not been he would still allow us to send him the paper, and he would be putting in overtime on the street corner or in some more conspicuous place abusing its policies perhaps, and we would have never seen a cent for its subscription. This gentleman paid up, stopped it, like a man. Who's next!

A thing we've noticed is that the longer a man permits his subscription to run without making a payment on it, the harder he curses the policy of the paper. No, we won't mention names at this time, but—go slow!

THAT'S WHAT WE WOULD DO!

If this country ever became involved in war to such extent that conscription was necessary, organized labor throughout this broad land would demand with all its might the conscription of wealth or else show true patriotism in offering resistance to an impending measure.

It behooves a government to offer sufficient inducement to men to volunteer, or else have no right to compel them to fight. If the institutions, social and economic conditions of a country are not such as its workers would not care to fight for, then some move should be made to rehabilitate the government in the hearts of its inhabitants and not adopt a measure that would cause them to think still less of it.

Enforced military service is the cause of so many Europeans in our land to-day, following respective lines of industrial pursuit—none of whom are overly anxious to rally to the colors of their nation in the present world-wide conflict.

A great many of these men are numbered among our best citizenry, and as such we boast of a people that are more loyal to the standards of the United States if their loyalty to a trades union movement are to count for anything.

Therefore, it ill affords any one, the public press in particular, to accuse the organized worker of this country as putting a selfish gain above their patriotism when they ask for a proper division of the spoils obtained through long hours, excessive prices, and bonuses paid the manufacturing industries of this country in making munitions of war.

It is not fair, it is not honorable on the part of anyone to hold that the motive of the workers are altogether ulterior when all wealth are due to their efforts.

NO FACTORY INSPECTOR FOR GEORGIA.

There will be no adequate enforcement of the Georgia child labor law for at least another year. The Governor has just called the Legislature in extraordinary session, but there is no mention of the bill to provide a factory inspector among the six subjects for legislative action. At present the Commissioner of Commerce and Labor is charged with the enforcement of the child labor law, in addition to the "collection, collation and dissemination of information and statistics concerning the labor in its relation to capital; location, capacity and output of mills and factories; quantity of raw material used by them annually; location and horse-power of valuable water-powers," etc., for which work he is provided with two office assistants.

The bill providing for an assistant factory inspector to enforce the child labor law was favorably reported by both House and Senate committees at the last session, and the Governor was urged by the Department of Labor, the labor unions and other friends of child labor reform to include it in the program for the extraordinary session.

"This is one of the occasions when we realize more strongly than ever that a Federal child labor law is the most important goal in the campaign against child labor," said Dr. A. J. McKelway, the National Child Labor Committee's secretary for the Southern States, who has just returned from Atlanta. "For years we have fought to improve the child labor law in Georgia, and last year we did succeed in raising the age limit from 12 to 14, with the exemption for poverty raised from 10 to 12 years. But now the State refuses to provide for the enforcement of that mild law. If we had a Federal law we would not have to wait for the Georgia Legislature to take action. The law could be enforced by Federal inspectors.—Labor Leader.

JUST EVERY-DAY LIFE

By S. SUTTON.

I'd lose a friend did I credit this one—"Why don't you buy an auto?" "I can't afford it."

Joseph Gibson, mono operator, leaves Friday of this week for New York, there to take steamer for New Orleans, thence to the Pacific Coast and the exposition cities for a six weeks' sojourn.

Charlie Sugg is another of the messenger boys, mention of whom has been made in this column, able to turn down \$2,000 job. Mr. Sugg, while G. P. O. messenger, took courses in the Bliss Electrical and the International Correspondence Schools. He wired the new building for the electric lighting. For a brief period he was acting superintendent. When Captain Brian said he was one of the best superintendents the establishment ever had that was Sir Hupert speaking. Mr. Sugg has waved aside position after position. He is now engaged in figuring how many units of power to the ton are contained in certain grades of coal mined in the Alleghany Mountains. The Seaboard Air-Line Railroad Company attaches a value to this information—in fact, it is worth several thousand dollars annually to it or similar corporations—and they gladly pay handsomely therefor.

One authority states that no product was ever turned out of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing as "smooth" as one Benny Havens, a former G. P. O. messenger. His raiment and mannerisms were always in the superlative degree, and then plus. He landed some time since at the White House. He will be in evidence during the coming social season.

Sam De Nedry will deliver a lecture at Typographical Temple on the 21st instant, subject, "Rehabilitation." A lecturer is not bound by arbitrary rules to confine himself to the title, and Mr. De Nedry will, after a few paragraphs, it is predicted, break into a flood of entertaining reminiscence, calculated to interest his audience. Mr. De Nedry proposes to make a lecture tour of adjoining States.

Associates of Uriel Hayes states he attempted to climb a telegraph pole in his auto. The ascent was negotiated successfully, but Mr. Hayes has not returned to work since the event. Mr. Charles Purdy also had a bout with his make of auto, coming out second best, a wrenched arm being the result of the encounter.

Civil-service examination at Hopewell, Va.—"What occupation have you followed?" "Where would you like to have your remains sent in case of your death?"

On Sunday afternoon next five employees of the G. P. O. mono. section will apply for machinist membership in Columbia Typographical Union. These gentlemen have had varying experience for some years past as assistant machinists. They are Messrs. Edward H. Davis, Harry W. Burns, Frank Jost, Joseph J. Hartnett, and Patrick J. McCarthy.

Here is presented an opportunity to refute the statement that the Maryland bands never play other than one tune. So many bands were in the Holy Name parade from Baltimore on Sunday last that one must need look twice to see if they were playing ringers.

The funny man is again in action. Some one forwards the names of a number of G. P. O. workmen to the Koskott Company, New York, an institution sending out literature, without the label, claiming to cure the drink, tobacco and bald-head habit.

When you strike War of Devolution in your copy, don't get smart and change it. That goes.

JAMES KIRBY DEAD.

Mr. James Kirby, general president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, died in Indianapolis last Friday at 8.40 p. m.

Local No. 132, of Washington, D. C., has appointed E. B. Byrne and Gabriel Edmonston, first general president of the United Brotherhood, to attend the funeral which took place in Indianapolis Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Kirby was a man of rare ability and his association with the United Brotherhood brought him close to the industrial economic condition of a vast horde of loyal unionists who deplore his demise far beyond expression.

TO HOLD NEARING MEETING.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Central Labor Union has appointed a committee to arrange for a mass meeting on behalf of Prof. Nearing, who was dismissed last June by the University of Pennsylvania trustees. The committee intends to invite President Gompers and Frank P. Walsh, ex-chairman of the commission on industrial relations.

PASTIME PARAGRAPHS.

By CYCLE.

Thanksgiving is the next stop.

Mistakes in print are no respecters of persons.

Cupid has set the tongues of wise wags a-wagging.

Will someone kindly start a safe-and-sane Halloween movement?

The leaves that leafed in leafy spring are leaving leaf by leaf.

The city dads have decided to improve real rather than imaginary streets.

Things might move along at a faster rate if only the warring nations could get little Greece into it.

As a matter of courtesy, it might be well to allow the President to fix his own marriage date.

The politicians are about to open up a campaign of praise for the horny handed sons of toil.

And it came to pass in those days that the grocer could wait for his pay, for the automobile was of prime necessity.

No one need be surprised if Mr. Rockefeller, jr., should announce that his father was a charter member of the first organized labor union.

A careful perusal of the proceedings of the Los Angeles convention shows the same cleverness and accuracy of execution as those preceding.

In the spirit of peace and good will, the "mix up" between the blue and the gray, during encampment week, was quite different from that of fifty years ago.

The signs indicate an elephant's head with a bull moose tail, or vice versa, as a political emblem for 1916; and, mayhap, the tiger and the dove as a competitor.

Perhaps the next century will record the fact that women show the same dexterity in getting on and off street-cars as when rushing for the bargain-counter at a mark-down sale.

Those bandits who kidnapped a million or so from a train in West Virginia must have some knowledge of railroading, enough at least to know the difference between a long or short haul.

The northernmost contingent of Grand Army visitors brought to town considerable loose coin bearing the Canadian stamp, which Washingtonians would get rid of. Try the contribution-box.

CHANGES IN THE G. P. O.

Appointments.

Edward Garrett, temporary unskilled laborer.

Separations.

Willis W. Washington, skilled laborer.

Transfers, Etc.

James Finnigan, helper 35 cents per hour, stores division, to storekeeper, 40 cents per hour, stores division.

WILL OPERATORS' PLAN FAIL?

Denver, Colo.—Is the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company convinced that its plan to railroad striking miners to jail will fail?

Does the company hope to strengthen the Rockefeller "union" by abandoning its effort to prosecute members of the United Mine Workers' Union?

Hundreds of unionists in southern Colorado are now under indictment, awaiting trial on various charges. President Welborn is quoted in the press as declaring that his company "will welcome an amnesty" regarding these alleged offenses. Mr. Welborn and his associates, it is stated, have advised the state authorities that Colorado Fuel and Iron would not be adverse to the dismissal of all cases against former strikers, "except where evidence of guilt was exceptionally strong."

While unionists look upon this statement as significant they are determined to continue their fight until the last union miner is accorded justice. They are determined not to permit the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, or its representatives in high places, to decide what evidence is "especially strong." The workers declare they will shield no lawbreaker, but every man must be given a fair trial, instead of the kind accorded John R. Lawson.

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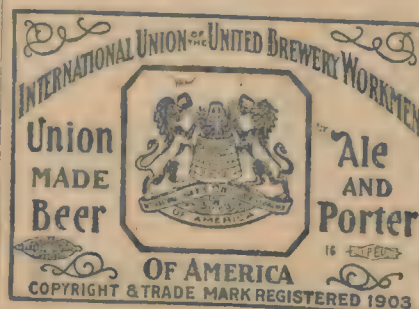
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7th & Q Sts. N. W.
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7th & H Street N. E.

1111 H Street N. E.
1632 N. Capitol Street
3418-20 Ga. Ave. N. W.
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4

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No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this Union Stamp. All shoes without the Union Stamp are always Non-Union. Do not accept any excuse for absence of the Union Stamp

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Aluminum utensils for cooking are recognized as superior to all others. They last indefinitely, are not made useless if food should burn in them. They require less time for cooking. A kitchen can be equipped completely from our large variety of the various utensils.

As an inducement to housekeepers to try these high-grade cooking utensils we offer a variety of pieces for

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Including cooking vessels with aluminum covers from 3 to 6 qt. capacity, and sets of 3 sizes of open saucepans of 2, 3, and 4 qt. capacity—for \$1.00 the set.

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BROCKWELL'S BITS

Regular monthly meeting of Columbia Union at the Temple 2.30 p. m. Sunday next.

Sam De Nedrey, former editor of this paper, will deliver a lecture at Typographical Temple on the evening of Thursday, October 21, the same being under the auspices of a local organization of Rechabites. Sam is an entertaining talker, and his temperance lecture ought to insure his hearers a pleasant evening. Go.

At Westminster, British Columbia, the Union printers have just concluded a contract with their employees which provide \$33 per week for morning newspaper work, \$30 for afternoon, \$27.50 for job offices—one of the highest scales in existence. It runs for three years. Hours are 7-12 on newspapers and 8 in job offices. The scale also provides for apprentices in this liberal manner: Ten dollars per week for the first six months of the third year, \$12.50 per week for the last six months of the same year, \$15 per week for the first six months of the fourth year, \$17.50 per week for the last six months of the fourth year, \$20 per week for the first six months of the fifth year, and \$22.50 per week for the last six months of their apprenticeship.

Says the Philadelphia Trades Union News: "The contract has been awarded to a Philadelphia firm for the printing of certain United States money-order blanks. The previous contract was held by a Baltimore firm that was unfair to organized labor. The Philadelphia firm conducts a union label shop, in which all the conditions as asked for by the local union are in force. The Allied Printing Trades Council regards it as a great victory to have this government work done under union conditions."

W. W. Maloney, of the proof force at the National Printery and a widely known member of Columbia Union, has a son—George A. Maloney—connected with the United States Agricultural Department who has made a wonderful record as a demonstrator of successful farming methods in Mobile County, Ala. He is known all through that section as "the miracle farmer." In appreciation of his usefulness to the community in which he labors, the Mobile Chamber of Commerce recently presented him with a fine automobile, and the same body, learning of his possible removal from that neighborhood, held a special meeting to urge his remaining, while the Mobile Item, the city's principal daily, had an editorial on the subject in which it paid the highest tribute to Mr. Maloney as a scientific farmer and as a man.

J. D. Ligon, one of the printers employed as copy editor in the Government Printing Office, has recently been delving among old documents in his possession, among them some of interest typographically, his first traveling card being in the assortment. This paper was issued to Dan by the officers of Richmond (Va.) Typographical Union on February 12, 1873, he having been initiated about that date. At that time W. T. Booth was president and W. E. Woody financial secretary of No. 90, while the "traveler" showed that W. A. Hutchinson was secretary and treasurer of our International. The semi-yearly circular issued by the Union at the beginning of February, 1898, showed membership of 112, and during the term 9 were initiated, 3 admitted by card, 4 withdrew by card, and 1 was expelled. Quite a number on the Richmond roster of that date afterward came to Washington, some of whom I recall being William F. Crump and R. W. Burgess, both of whom are now employed as proof readers in the Government Printing Office; as also the late Thomas T. Hurdle, who was for several years secretary of Columbia Typographical Union. The late Julian L. Wright, for years active in No. 101, also appears. The circular also tells of a strike on the Whig—or rather, a lock-out against the union men—and warning is given to sister unions and tourists that the town had more types than it could possibly employ.

Henry P. McCormack, a much-esteemed member of Columbia Union attached to the proof room chapel of the Printery, died at Georgetown University Hospital on Sunday, October 10, 1915, of cancer of the stomach. Mr. McCormack was born September 16, 1848, at Rochester, N. Y., and had long held membership in the International Typographical Union, first joining the organization at Austin, Tex., shortly after the concluding of his services as a soldier in the Union Army. He came to this city from Buffalo, N. Y., in 1894 or 1895, and had ever since been employed in the Government Printing Office, most of the time in the branches, particularly the War Branch Printing Office, on the closing of which he came to the main office. Mr. McCormack had no family, his wife and a grown-up son having died some years ago. Funeral

services were held at Saint Patrick's Church on Tuesday last, pall bearers being Messrs. William J. McEvoy, Joseph E. Sheehan, B. W. Butler, Thomas L. McEneaney, and John R. Morrison, members of No. 101, and Robert D. Barrett, an ex-president of the local Bookbinders' Union. Burial was at Mount Olivet.

THE MENACE OF RACE AND RELIGIOUS PREJUDICE.

The "Warheit," a New York Jewish Paper, Openly Supports the Most Dangerous Kind of a Movement to Disrupt the Workers in Men's Clothing Industry.

Since the inauguration and successful termination of the movement in New York City in 1912-1913, in behalf of the workers in the men's clothing industry by the United Garment Workers of America, from time to time evidence has been received by General Secretary Larger, in the shape of translations from prominent Jewish publications, that a strong effort was being made to disrupt the unions secured by that memorable struggle by injecting race and religious prejudice.

Many of these translations are now on file at the general office, which will prove conclusively to any fair-minded person that those who fomented the present secession movement used this despicable method to bring about disruption.

It remained, however, for the New York "Warheit," a Jewish daily paper, in its issue of September 3, to define the issue so clearly that no one could misunderstand the only justification (?) there is for the dismemberment of the United Garment Workers of America, the only organization which has ever materially benefited the workers in the men's clothing trade.

In a review of the accomplishments of Jewish labor unions during the Jewish year just closed, the "Warheit" said of the tailors:

"In the beginning of the past year a hundred thousand organized Jewish tailors took up an open fight against their false leaders—that is, the fight of the tailors against the United Garment Workers' Union.

"The leaders, most of them, Gentiles, did not want to give up their control over the Jewish workers and the Jewish workers have revolted against that.

"The revolution was consummated in Nashville, Tenn., at the convention of the Garmnt Workers, where the open break between the tailors and the leaders occurred, and a few months later the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union was organized in New York.

"During the year the fight still continued between the tailors and the leaders whom they threw out.

"The leaders stopped at nothing in order to regain their control over the hundreds of thousands of Jewish tailors, and continue to bleed them.

"The Jewish tailors have made a great fight. They accomplished their organization work successfully.

"They have gained the recognition and respect not only of the Jewish workers, but also of their bosses, and the bosses have recognized them and entered into agreements with them in the greatest clothing centers of the country—in New York, Chicago and Baltimore.

"In the tailoring centers, they are now preparing for a gigantic fight, and the New Year finds them on the threshold of a successful preparation for a great general strike.

"This vigorous activity of the Jewish tailors, who have freed themselves from the yoke of their Gentile guardians, has called forth the ire of the American Federation of Labor only because they dared to sympathize with the just cause of the Jewish tailors.

"The great fight is going on now and the next year will have to solve this most important problem."

The above would seem to need no comment other than to say that the constitution of the United Garment Workers of America provides that "THERE SHALL BE NO DISCRIMINATION AGAINST A FELLOW MEMBER ON ACCOUNT OF CREED COLOR OR NATIONALITY."

UNION LABELED CIGARETTES.

Mr. F. D. Ware, representing the F. D. Ware Tobacco Company of Lynchburg, Va., and well-known to a vast number of trades unionists as manufacturer of union labeled tobaccos, is again among us, this time introducing a union labeled cigarette.

This cigarette is packed ten in a box, made of the choicest tobacco, and while there is no inducement to the purchaser in the way of coupons, there is a strong plea made to one who appreciates a good smoke in getting ten cigarettes with the choicest tobacco therein, and one of the best cigarette smokes on the market.

These cigarettes are obtainable at Clarence Nohe's, corner fifth and G streets northwest, who is also an old standby of the boys who carry a card.

Demand the label—no matter what you desire to purchase, whether it's put by unionists or not. This creates a demand.

New Full Dress and Tuxedo Suits for Hire

WILNER'S

New Fall and Winter Suitings

The Latest Novelties
of the Season . . . \$18.50

EVERY UNION MAN OUGHT TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS OFFER

Not only do we save you \$10.00 on every suit you buy, but our workmanship has proven to stand up, to hold its shape, curl nor wrinkle until the garment will last, and we guarantee to last you fully three years.

We are the FIRST and ONLY Union Custom
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Order Your Suit From

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The Following Wholesale and Retail Business Firms and Professional Men Are
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<p>BANKS</p> <p>THE NATIONAL SAVINGS & TRUST COMPANY. Capital, \$1,000,000. Pays interest on deposits, rents safe deposit boxes, etc. 11th and H streets N. W.</p> <p>THE WASHINGTON TRUST COMPANY. Capital, \$1,000,000. Surplus, \$750,000. Interest paid on deposits. Acts as administrator, executor, trustee, etc. JOHN JOY EDSON, President.</p> <p>SECURITY SAVINGS AND COMMERCIAL BANK A Bank for the Working People. Three per cent on savings. One dollar opens an account. Ninth and H streets N. W.</p> <p>UNION SAVINGS BANK. Commercial Accounts. Three per cent interest on Savings Accounts. The Oldest Savings Bank in Washington.</p> <p>MICHAEL T. GREENE Liquors and Cigars. 639 D St. N. W.</p> <p>STONER'S BAR AND RESTAURANT The, G. Stoner. 206 Seventh St. S. W.</p> <p>O'KEEFE'S BUFFET P. J. O'Keefe, Prop. 111 Pa. Ave. N. W.</p> <p>DEATLEY'S BAR RESTAURANT J. H. Deatley, Prop. 1222 Pa. Ave. N. W.</p> <p>MCGINNIS'S BUFFET H. J. McGinnis, Prop. 1001 N. Y. Ave. N. W.</p> <p>GLAVIN'S BUFFET ED. J. GLAVIN 309 G Street Northwest</p> <p>OXFORD BUFFET J. F. SCHERINER 720 14th Street N. W.</p> <p>FRANK'S BUFFET Fourth and G Sts., N. W. Phone M. 5572</p> <p>DAVID WALSH'S BUFFET 407 10th Street N. W.</p> <p>E. E. FARLEY'S BUFFET 416 18th Street N. W.</p> <p>J. A. O'DONNELL'S BUFFET 383 Penn. Avenue S. E.</p> <p>HARRY'S BUFFET 681 Penn. Ave. S. E. Phone Lin. 1848</p> <p>M. H. RAFTERY'S BUFFET Phone Main 8748 1908 Penn. Ave. N. W.</p> <p>THEO. I. BEUCHERT'S BUFFET Phone Lin. 1476 623 Penn. Ave. S. E.</p> <p>MACHINIST G. W. FORSBERG, Formerly with Forsberg and Murray, Elevator Builders. Eighth and Water Streets S. W. Phone Main 751 and 747</p> <p>GROCEER & COFFEE ROASTER R. WATERS, 1342 Street N. W.</p>	<p>ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW</p> <p>RAILTON AND RICHARDSON, Bond Building, Fourteenth Street and New York Avenue.</p> <p>FULLER 421, Murray Building, Phone Main 1826.</p> <p>SOFT DRINKS, ETC.</p> <p>THE SAMUEL C. PALMER CO. (INC.) SODA WATER, SYRUPS, Etc., 1066 Wisconsin Avenue Northwest.</p> <p>PHOTO SUPPLIES</p> <p>E. J. PULLMAN, Developing and Finishing for Amateurs. Specialty 420 Ninth Street N. W.</p> <p>LUNCH ROOMS</p> <p>MOSSBURG'S RESTAURANT, 1404 Pa. Avenue Northwest. Our Specialty Luncheon Day Orders.</p> <p>FIRE INSURANCE</p> <p>FIREMAN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, Seventh Street and Louisiana Avenue.</p> <p>DRY GOODS</p> <p>WM. H. BURCH, Dry Goods, Notions, Ladies and Men's Furnishings. Hosiery, a specialty. 806-808 H Street N. E. Phone Lincoln 946.</p> <p>UNDERTAKERS</p> <p>J. WILLIAM LEE UNDERTAKER AND LIVERY 332 Penna. Avenue N. W.</p> <p>PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, ETC.</p> <p>THE W. H. BUTLER COMPANY, 607 and 609 C Street N. W.</p> <p>LIME, SAND, GRAVEL, CEMENT</p> <p>NATIONAL MORTAR COMPANY, First and H Street, Northwest</p> <p>COLUMBIA GRANITE & DREDGING COMPANY, 3036 K Street.</p> <p>DRUGGISTS</p> <p>CHARLES HAWKINS, Prescription Druggist, Corner Ninth and Virginia Avenue S. E.</p> <p>DAY & CO.</p> <p>5th and G Sts. N. W. 14th and P Sts. N. W.</p> <p>20th St. and Rhode Island Ave. N. E.</p> <p>QUINLEY, Druggist, Twenty-first and G Streets N. W.</p> <p>A. T. BRONAUER, Pharmacist, Southeast Corner Seventh and P Streets N. W.</p>
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LOAN OFFICE.

HUNKS OF DOUGH

Well, we met again the other Saturday after two weeks of hard work in the bakeshop and when we parted we had increased our membership by two, namely, Mr. John Levendusky and Mr. Ph. Pittel.

But we had to register a decrease as our old friend and sergeant-at-arms of Bakers Union, Mr. Ernest Franke, started to work for himself, and also the former secretary, Mr. John Weber, who received a small token in recognition of his activity in behalf of the Washington bakers in the shape of a solid gold ring engraved with the union bread label.

Both of these former officers of Bakers Union 118 carry with them the gratitude of the Union and the good wishes to success in their new role as employer.

Bro. W. F. Vogler, another one of our old members has started a business of his own and is doing well. Good luck to Brother Vogler.

Machinery has again done its work among our members. Bro. M. Grossfeld is in the hospital with his right hand badly mashed and the left forearm taken off. We notice that this brother has a red membership book issued in 1913, when he worked in New York, and he receives at least the \$7 per week from our International union.

By the way have you got the red book or still the old black one. Think this question over before you lay aside the Trades Unionist of this week!

Consult your wife, your mother, your sweetheart or your best girl, if you please, and they will tell you that for 50 cents per month with seven dollars per week, if sick, and a possible \$375 in the hands of your family should you be called to the better hereafter, that this is too good—something you can't afford to miss.

Bro. Karl Heinzen, jr., had a narrow escape the other day. He submitted to have his fingers clipped (by the hopper, we understand). Let's hope he stays so lucky until the end of his career as a baker. Bro. Heinzen joined the S. and D. Fund about three months ago.

We were glad to shake hands again with Bro. Ferd. Preissner, who dropped in on the book examination committee the other Saturday. He has charge since he severed his connection with the Corby Co. shops of a large shop in Richmond, Va., and is doing well, and it is only his credit if he calls on 118 for men, which he does.

C. P. REICHEL.

UNIONISM THE KEY.

Denver, Colo.—"Unionism, living up to its ideal, is the key to the so-called labor question, and, therefore, constantly increasing organization should be the aim of union men," declared James M. Brewster in an address before the state federation of labor convention. The speaker was recently dismissed from the law faculty of the Colorado State University because of his avowed sympathy for the striking coal miners.

CHRISTIAN XANDER

Washington, D. C.,
October 4, 1915.
The Trades Unionist,
No. 604 Fifth Street Northwest,
City.

Dear Sir:
I wish to extend to you my sincere thanks for the complimentary "Write Up," printed in the edition of your paper of this week. I consider your paper one of the best advertising mediums. Yours, etc.,
CHRISTIAN XANDER.
Per H. X.

UNIONISTS TO HAVE A DAILY.

Wheeling, W. Va.—Publishers of the Wheeling Majority, trade union paper of this city, contemplate issuing a daily in the near future.

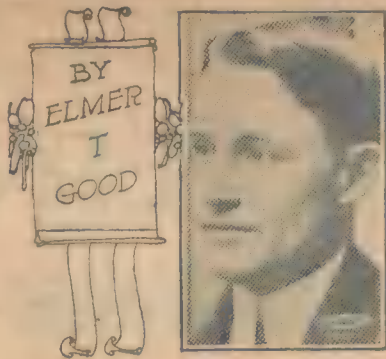
Editor Hilton states: "It will be nonpartisan and nonsectarian, but it will be trades union all the way. We are going to make a complete newspaper of it and cover the whole field of general news. We have not definitely set the date as yet, but it will be launched some time this fall."

STRIKE DEPUTIES WANT PAY.

Des Moines, Iowa.—The state supreme court is called upon to decide whether Muscatine shall pay \$6,000 for the services of the numerous Chicago deputies imported into that city during the strike of button workers several years ago. The Muscatine board of supervisors was enjoined from paying the bill and the decision is appealed to the supreme court. Opponents of the bill declare that because the strike deputies were not residents of the state that they could not act as officers and that their bill, therefore, is illegal.

ORGANIZING BARBERS.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Organizer Feider of the Journeymen Barbers' International union is assisting local unionists of this craft to more thoroughly organize their calling.



"LIFE'S SUNNY SIDE."

Come over on life's sunny side
And get a golden smile.
Forget your former, doleful past
And play a part worth while.
Any set of folks you meet
Can read you like a book;
If you're not the man for sunny side
With the happy cheery look,
Smile before it is too late—
Not half the frowning mass
Can tell you what the reason is—
Their look is downward cast.
So what's the use of plooding home
To meet the ones who wait
With ruffled brow and saddened heart,
And words of heavy weight.
Try a dose of our sunshine,
A smile and song and a laugh.
Put all your sorrow to fleecing,
The wind will take care of the chaff.
You're growing younger already,
We see the change in your brow;
If you haven't been smiling a minute
You look better to us anyhow.

October 9, 1915.

THE BITTER AND THE SWEET.

I've moved about on Mother Earth
And changing sights and scenes,
Among the rich retired class
Short moments have I been.
I've tasted both the winner's end
And the end we never choose.
The end that sometimes comes to us
In moments when we lose.
Shining all the while life's scenes,
Carrying us here and there
Upon the heights of mountain peak
Before the sunny glare,
And o'er the ocean's blue deep,
In a vessel rocked as a toy,
And it seems the more I move about
The greater has been my joy.
I've met both brave and gallant men,
Men of self stern will,
And the fellow who's sluggish and careless and hard
For bounty enough he would kill.
So I've stood at the cross-roads of fortune
Bewildered and grieved and yet glad;
Twice have I stood at the cross-roads—
Two kinds of fortune I've had.
You, too, have stood at the turning
And shared both bitter and sweet,
The path that seemed onward and upward,
Perhaps for a time brought defeat.
Yet we forced ourselves on in the struggle,
Our friends and our foes did the same;
And Mother Earth owes us but little,
Should we win or lose we're to blame.

October 9, 1915.

CANADIAN UNIONISTS WATCHING LABOR LAW.

Toronto, Ontario.—Canadian trade unionists are showing no inclination to accept certain amendments to the industrial disputes act, which was intended to further conciliation and arbitration between employer and employee. The act now applies to public utilities and mining and also where both sides accept its provisions.

Under the act the government, together with employer and employee, appoint representatives on a board that investigates disputes and it is unlawful to enforce a strike or lock-out pending this investigation.

The government now proposes to extend the act to include other industries and the plan is opposed as follows by the Industrial Banner of this city:

"The feeling is generally prevalent among the workers in callings outside of public utility enterprises that they have no desire or inclination to be covered by the industrial disputes act, and many of them believe it would be to their decided disadvantage.

Several big organizations have a system of settling their disputes by a system of impartial arbitration, as, for instance, the boot and shoe workers and the Typographical Union. To bring such organizations under the act would be neither necessary or advantageous, and would undoubtedly be warmly resented upon their part.

"Under these circumstances organized labor must be ready to assume a watchful attitude, determined to scrutinize and weigh every change that it is proposed to make in the present law, for there are so many bad clauses in it that the minister of labor has apparently no intention of improving, that the workers have a perfect right to be somewhat doubtful of any proposed tinkering with it.

"It is worthy of note that up to the present time no employer has ever been called upon to suffer for any act committed upon his part, either for wantonly aggressive acts or the violation of any contract with employees, but in many cases the law has been invoked, unjustly, we believe, to penalize the workers, fully bearing out the predictions that were made by the Industrial Banner when the measure first became law.

"Honestly speaking, dissatisfaction with the present industrial disputes act has been steadily growing upon the part of trades unionists, who have had to suffer because of its many defects, it apparently being a net that is so elastic that it allows the employer who really does offend to escape while it enmeshes the luckless work—whom it holds secure."

ROSTER OF CENTRAL LABOR UNION

[When not otherwise specified, meetings are held on night.]

Central Labor Union: Meets every Monday night at Typographical Temple.

Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month, first Saturday at 7:30; third at 1 p. m., Building Trades Hall, Secretary, C. P. Reichel, 24 Myrtle St. N. E.

Bakers' Salesmen Union, No. 33: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. L. Considine, 907 First St. N. W.

Barbers' Union, No. 239: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Hammel's Hall, No. 111 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, Joseph Handlos, 655 Pennsylvania Ave. N. E.

Barbers Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Thursday of each month, Cadet Armory, 706 O St. N. W. Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman; Financial Secretary, Chas. Walker, 624 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.

Bartenders, No. 428: Meets second and fourth Sunday in each month, Painter's Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Francis J. O'Donnell, 1342 N. G. Ave. N. E.

Beer Drivers, No. 234, and Stabblers: Meets on the first Sunday of each month at 10:00 a. m., in Constance Hall, Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E St. S. E.

Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at New Masonic Temple, Eighth and F Sts. N. E. Secretary, Wm. P. Kilroy, 817 North Capitol St.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Edward Fuhrman, 24 Quincy Place, N. W.

Bottlers Union, No. 251: Meets second Sunday of each month, Building Trades Hall, at 10:30 a. m. Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E St. S. E.

Brewery Workers, No. 118: Meets on the last Sunday in each month, at 10:00 a. m., in Costello's Hall, Secretary, Wm. H. Schaefer, Frank Rom, 2122 L St. N. W.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5: Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, C. W. Scherier, 48 Seaton Place N. E.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132: Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple, Secretary, E. E. Byrne, 425 G Street N. W.

Carpet Mechanics, Local 85: Meets third Friday of each month, Sixth and E Sts. N. W., Eagles Hall, Secretary, Chas. T. Krause, 1424 W St. N. W., Apt. 22.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets first Thursday in each month, Costello's Hall, 624 and 6 Sts. N. W. Secretary, Wm. H. Umhan, 137 1/2 St. S. E.

Cigar makers Union, No. 110: Meets every Saturday, 705 Seventh St. N. W. (Wasserman's), Secretary, Edwin Tilton, 242 8th St. N. E.

Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of, Secretary, Edw. Northrup, 110 E St. N. E.

Electrotype Molders and Finishers, No. 17: Meets first Thursday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. T. Noonan, 188 R. I. Ave. N. W.

Elevator Conductors Protective Union, No. 1458: Meets every Tuesday night, at 8:15, 1110 Sixth St. N. W. Secretary, E. E. Nicholson, 3800 G Ave. N. W.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10: Meets 419 Tenth St. N. W. Secretary, J. F. Herrierty, Box 62, Arlington, Va.

Engineers, Holston No. 77: Meets every Friday, at 8:00 p. m., Hall S. E. Cor. Tenth and Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, F. J. Nichols, 616 Fourth street northeast.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 99: Meets Typographical Temple every Friday night, Secretary, A. W. Leick, Twelfth and B Sts. N. W.

Engraved Steel and Plate Finishers, No. 846: Secretary, C. W. Hiale, 1018 Eleventh St. N. E.

Federal Labor Union, No. 1464: Meets Second and Fourth Friday, at Typographical Temple, Secretary, C. K. Paxton, Station K, Langdon, D. C.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12776, Plate Press Feeders: Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Gertrude M. Kelly, 176 Jackson St. N. E.

Firmen, Stationary, No. 63: Meets every Wednesday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, N. James, Hyattsville, Md.

Garment Workers Union, No. 11: Meets first and third Tuesdays, 811 E St. N. W. Albert Kason, president; Secretary, Max Kamber, 609 Seventh St. N. W.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Thursday of each month, Building Trades Hall, Sixth and H Sts. N. W. Secretary, Albert Beer, 126 Todd Place N. E.

Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, No. 21: Meets first and third Mondays, Cadet Armory, 706 O St. N. W. Secretary, Albert Beer, 126 Todd Place N. E.

International Molders Union: Meets every second and fourth Friday, Douglas Hall, 814 Pennsylvania Ave. N. E. Secretary, G. W. McCaffery, 403 Twelfth St. N. E.

Laborers, Stone and Building, No. 46: Meets first and third Fridays of each month, Eleventh and Q Sts. N. W. Secretary, Jas. Connors, 1632 Fourth St. N. W.

Lithographers Union, No. 12: Samuel E. Long, Secretary, 613 Florida Ave. N. W.

Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets every Wednesday at Navy Lodge Hall, Fourth St. and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, Wm. W. Keeler, 148 Eleventh St. S. E.

Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193: Meets every Thursday at 1204 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, L. W. Bauer, 722 K St. N. E.

Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 5: Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Edward Hauwer, 1729 First St. N. W.

Moving Picture Machine Operators Protective Union, Local 224: Meets first and third Mondays each month, Gayety Theater, third 2665. Secretary, A. E. Meiseneger, or B. A. Scollings, Bus. Agt.

Musicians, No. 161: Headquarters, Kenosia Building, Eleventh and G Sts. N. W., Room 411. Meets first Sunday in each month, 922 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Phone Main 2665. Secretary, John E. Birdsall, Kenosia Building.

Painters, No. 358: Meets every Friday, North-west Corner Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Chas. W. Gaines, 1923 E St. N. E.

Paperhangers Local, No. 429: Meets every Friday, 480 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. A. Naudens, Paperhangers' Hall, 480 Ninth St. N. W.

Pattern Makers Association: Meets first Friday of each month, Third and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, John H. Brown, 911 K St. S. E.

Photo-Engravers Union, No. 17: Meets first Monday in every month, Typographical Temple, 1 p. m. Secretary, E. J. Stuls, The Temple, Alexandria, Va.

Plate Printers, No. 2: Meets fourth Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Chas. B. Cameron, Bethesda, Md.

Plumbers, No. 5: Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall, 480 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, J. S. O'Hagan, 124 Florida Ave. N. W.

Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 42: Meets Wednesday of each month, Secretary, Harry Cuppett, 820 Sixth St. S. W.

Printing Pressmen, No. 1: Meets fourth Saturday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Thos. E. Blacky, 3527 O St. N. W.

Retail Clerks, No. 262: Meets first and third Monday of each month at Typographical Temple, 423-425 G St. N. W. Secretary, J. A. Geier, 619 F St. N. E.

School Custodian and Janitor, 14596: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, W. P. Cannon, 408 Twelfth St. S. E.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 102: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Charles T. Thorpe, 326 Ninth St. S. E.

Slate and Tile Roofers, Local No. 12: Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Costello's, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, J. H. Huddleston, 2415 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.

Steam Fitters and Helpers, No. 602: Meets first and third Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall, 480 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. F. Hickman, 618 Sixth St. N. W.

Stone Masons, No. 2: Meets Building Trades Hall on first and third Monday, Secretary, A. W. Farouq, 609 E St. N. W.

Stonemasons and Marble Cutters: Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at Jonadab Hall.

Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants Association, No. 1174: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Pythian Temple, 1008 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Miss Jane J. Pidgeon, 831 Woodward Bldg.

Teamsters Union, No. 188: Meets first and third Monday of each month at 811 E St. N. W. Secretary, I. Geraci, 1451 N St. N. W.

Theatrical Stage Employees International Alliance, Local 22: Meets third Sunday of each month, at the Eagle Club House, Secretary, T. I. Trundie, 1062 Jefferson St. N. W.

Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 101: Meets on the third Sunday of each month, 2:30 p. m., Typographical Temple, Secretary, Geo. G. Seibold, Typographical Temple.

Upholsterers Union, No. 58: Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month, Moose Hall, Seventh and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, E. P. Richardson, 760 Gresham Place N. W.

Washington Building Trades Council: Meets every Tuesday night, 480 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Slover D. Zen.

Yeast Workers' Union, No. 1469: Meets first and third Friday, Typographical Temple.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.
Presbyterian Ministerial Association.
Church of Christ Ministerial Association.
M. E. Church Ministerial Association.
Young Men's Christian Association.

INTERNATIONALS.
International Association of Machinists: Headquarters, Rooms 402-407 McGill Building, 908-914 G St. N. W. Wm. H. Johnston, International President; George Preston, Secretary-Treasurer.

Plate Printers of North America (International Steel and Copper): Headquarters: International Secretary-Treasurer, Chas. T. Smith, Room 414 Washington Loan and Trust Building.

LOCAL AUXILIARIES.
Bakers Union, No. 118: Meets second and fourth Saturdays, at 7:30 p. m., in Costello's Hall, 624 G St. N. W. Secretary, John G. Schmidt, 624 Sixth St. N. W.

Ladies' Auxiliary, Carpenters: Meets Tuesday nights, Hutchins Buildings, Tenth and D Sts. N. W.

Woman's Auxiliary, No. 13, of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101: Meets at Typographical Temple, fourth Monday in each month.

Allied Printing Trades Council: Meets third Thursday in the month at Typographical Temple, Secretary, C. H. Evans, 320 Fourth St. N. E.

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The Trades Unionist

MERIDEN WORKERS STRIKE.

Meriden, Conn.—Three thousand men and women employed by the International Silver Company are on strike to enforce a demand for a forty-eight hour work week and an advance in wages sufficient to meet the reduced hours. A. F. of L. organizers are assisting the strikers.

LOWELL STRIKE ENDS.

Lowell, Mass.—The strike at the United States Cartridge Company, which began September 10, was ended by a vote of the interest workers. Under the agreement all questions of wages and overtime will be referred to the state board of arbitration. Changes in pay resulting from the board's recommendation will be effective from September 28.

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The Trades Unionist

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

READ OUR ADVERTISEMENTS, PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS.

Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any man who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause.—President Gompers.

WITH A MISSION, WITHOUT A MUZZLE.

VOLUME XX. NO. 17

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1915.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

PRESIDENT KIRBY OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS BURIED

Samuel Gompers, President A. F. of L. Delivers Funeral Oration at Grave

The funeral of James Kirby, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters of America, which was held in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., on Wednesday afternoon last, at 2 o'clock, was one of the largest attended funerals that was ever held in that city. Representatives of organized labor, generally, and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, in particular, attended from all over the country and the floral tributes made a display equal to that of the late President McKinley and would have filled a railroad car. It required one hundred and forty automobiles to transport the mourners from the residence to the cemetery. President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, delivered the funeral oration at the grave. Being an intimate friend of President Kirby it was a difficult task indeed for President Gompers to repress his feelings sufficient to fulfill the mission.

President Gompers remarks follow: "Mrs. Kirby, both of the young sons and children of our departed friend, and friends:

"I find it truly difficult to fulfill the mission which has just been given me, to express my feelings and to express the feelings of the men and women here assembled on account of the passing of this great man, for, indeed, I cannot express my feelings adequately. I cannot express that which is in the hearts of those here assembled, and less than all can I express the feelings of the countless thousands of men and women of toil throughout the continent of America who are not here and whose silent voices must remain unexpressed in words.

"None knew our departed friend but who loved him. He was a man of remarkable parts, a strong man, and the strong characteristics of his whole make-up were plainness of conduct, a truth of procedure, a firm determination to do the right, and with all a kindness of spirit and heart mingled with his every day's work.

"I knew Jim Kirby and knew him well. In the local labor movement of Chicago he soon made his mark, for he made his impression. He was a natural born leader of men. No men ever came in contact with him but who were impressed with the rightness of his judgment, the singleness of his purpose, the nobleness of his spirit and the kindness of his heart. I knew him fairly well in his domestic life, but he carried the spirit of his life into his home. His wife and his children, and his grandchild, and when I speak of his children I mean not only his natural, legitimate children, but also of those who became acquired to his family by marriage ties. It was one embodiment of love and affection and devotion. His wife, whom he always so graciously and lovingly called and referred to as 'Mother,' his children and his grandchild. It is only a few weeks ago when he came to Washington in connection with important work of the Brotherhood, and meeting there recounted incidents of recent occurrence of his home, of his visit to his son and daughter-in-law and his grandchild, a little tot a little more than four years old. And the gleam, and the happiness, and the satisfaction and the idealism of his conduct and his expression was indeed infectious, and no one heard him but felt deep down in their hearts that Jim Kirby—Jim, whom we always called with that familiarity and affection, and whom no one dared call by any other name who counted him friend—Jim Kirby lived the right life. He was not given to oratory, he was not given to many words when few would suffice, but he never said 'Yes,' but

what he carried out in affirmative of his expression; he never said 'No,' but it was said with the emphasis and character of his whole life. But he weighed his words and he took time for his judgment. Quick of action and thought in reaching a conclusion, it was always an effort to reach the best result in the least possible offensive way and loss of time.

"What can we say? In the past he is no more; we have seen his remains lowered in this casket, and all that remains physically of Jim Kirby is gone. But is he really dead to us? Is there no think living from which we can gather hope and inspiration? Alas! his good wife and his family—to them his going is an irreparable loss. The husband lives no more, the father, the grandfather exists no more. Their loss is irreparable. The loss to our movement, the loss to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is well-nigh irreparable. It is exceedingly difficult for the Brotherhood to fully supplant Jim Kirby, with all the attributes of his masterful character.

"But the movement of labor is the irresistible movement for justice and humanity, for freedom and righteousness the world over. And as time goes, men must take his place, this place made conspicuously by his going. The movement and the spirit must go on. It is everlasting, it is eternal, and all that we can say is that the membership of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, wherever they may be located, owe a debt of gratitude and an obligation to the work and the memory of Jim Kirby, and to the members of his family whom he leaves behind. And the tears and the hopes of the toilers of America, the assuage and the consolation and the sympathy that well out of the heart and the conscience of the members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America must circle around the family of the great departed.

"No one can take his place to you, my dear, good woman, in your bereavement. But if there be any hope and comfort and consolation in the good will and hope of these men who are true in their following of this great man who called you wife and mother, accept it—accept it from the innermost recesses of our hearts and souls. It is yours, not for the asking, it is yours by right, as well as out of our desire to pay tribute to his great life and to your great love and devotion.

"And to you, men and friends in the cause of labor, in the struggles for freedom, justice and humanity, let his life's work be a lesson. Let us all, in our own way, big or little, large or small, as the opportunities may come, do our share in this great life's work, this struggle of the human family for brotherhood. If we but do our share we shall pay the greatest tribute to what Jim Kirby would have us do. We want to live the life that he lived and to which he aspired, and we may be all beneficial to the men and women of our time and the children of today, the manhood and the womanhood of the future, upon which the hope and the struggles, the success for achievement will be accomplished. And now to this sad hour and sad event, overwhelming as it is, yet it brings comfort to us in this way: the life that he led is an inspiration and must prove an inspiration to us all.

"As we depart, don't let this be the last thought of our obligation, that we owe something to the woman who given her life to this magnificent character, that we owe it to ourselves and to each other, and to

the great cause in which we are enlisted, the great cause we represent, the great cause for which we hope and believe that the time will come when a brighter day shall dawn upon the world, and the children of men shall come into the full noonday of—and the brotherhood of man be an accomplished fact, and the rule of unity, and justice and right shall be the prevailing practices of our every-day life.

"And to you, Jim—you're gone. It was a handshake so hearty that we had only a few short hours ago. You're gone, and you've left a very big void in my heart. You were a man with all that that implies—a real man, a genuine man, a red-blooded man, a friend.

"Peace be with you!" At the conclusion of President Gompers' remarks the body having been placed in an enameled vault and hermetically sealed, the funeral ceremony of the United Brotherhood was used in committing the body to the earth, being conducted by Wm. L. Sutcheson, the general first vice president of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., and James Cosgrove, second general vice president of the U. B. of C. and J. of A.

MEDICS STAND BY WAGE SCALE.

Kokomo, Ind.—The "union" of doctors in this city, known as the Kokomo Medical Association, protests against a lowering of wages by compensation insurance companies. The doctors insist on the right to set their own wage and have passed the following resolution:

"We will not sign nor subscribe to any schedule of fees of any kind or nature whatsoever as has been or may hereafter be prepared by said liability insurance companies."

The doctors further declare: "Such interferences by the said insurance companies would be unbecoming and detrimental to the medical profession and grossly unjust to the public at large to whom the said insurance companies owe no liability."

TONS OF RAILS ORDERED.

Baltimore.—Contracts have been let by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad for 62,500 tons of rails for immediate delivery. Practically all of the rails will be used for replacement in the main lines.

WHAT ELSE COULD THEY DO?

Denver.—Officials of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company announce that their employees have adopted the Rockefeller "union" scheme. The vote was 2,258 for and 483 against.

METAL WORKERS CONFER.

Springfield, Ohio.—The Ohio State Metal Trades' Association held a successful convention in this city last week. The eight-hour day was the principal question discussed.

WANT EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Rochester, N. Y.—Machinists employed at the Davis machine plant are on strike for an eight-hour day and a minimum wage rate of 40 cents an hour.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DENIES.

Officers of the Associated Press in this city have written a letter to A. F. of L. officials against the inference that the Associated Press is a party to an alleged plan intended to weaken work being done by the Federal Department of Labor, and also the statement that the railroad brotherhoods accept that portion of the Commons' report to the commission on industrial relations which favors a commission to enforce labor laws.

Associated Press officials say they did not send out this story, which was printed in the A. F. of L. Weekly News letter, issue of September 25, but that it was published by newspapers that had received this information in the form of a circular, issued by an information bureau in this city.

FAR WESTERN UNIONISTS MEET.

Santa Rosa, Cal.—Organized labor is in favor of the vocational school, but such schools must not be used by industry for exploitation purposes, declared President Haggerty in his report to the State Federation of Labor convention.

Referring to the commission on industrial relations, Secretary Scharrenberg said:

"If trade unionism needed vindication it was secured in full and plenty in the reports issued by the commission. And if some of us are inclined to become complacent the big outstanding facts about industrial conditions in our country ought to furnish a rude awakening. It is the first time that an official report has been made to the United States government on the labor question which does not hesitate to present the real remedy for economic evils."

FAVORS SEAMEN'S LAW.

Santa Rosa, Cal.—In a speech before the California State Federation of Labor convention Congressman Kent made this declaration:

"I will never stand for the repeal of the seamen's act. It may be necessary for us to have a merchant marine, but I would rather see the American flag floating over a raft out in the ocean than to have a merchant marine of great magnitude where the men were employed are treated like slaves."

"The seamen's act protects sailors against peonage, slavery and abuse and affords greater safety for those who travel the seas."

DEFENDS TAX ON RICH

The government has filed a brief with the United States Supreme Court in which the income tax is defended. The government says that "Congress has, in its discretion, determined that the heavier burden can be carried more easily by the larger income and it is not for the courts to say that such classification is outrageous."

"The ordinary system of indirect taxation upon consumption places upon the poor person a disproportionate share of the burden of government support," says the brief.

MORE CHILDREN IN SCHOOLS.

Philadelphia.—The board of education is preparing to enforce the new child labor law which takes effect the first of the year and which provides that employed children between the ages of 14 and 16 years must attend continuation school classes eight hours every week. A survey shows there are 18,722 children of this class in Philadelphia, and 130 additional teachers will be required to carry out the purposes of the law.

STATE BUTCHERS MEET.

Oakland, Cal.—The fourth annual convention of the California State Federation of Butcher Workmen proved a successful gathering. A more thorough organization of this calling was discussed, as was the proposed butchers' home and a strict enforcement of Sunday and holiday closing.

EIGHT HOURS FOR GUARDS.

Galveston.—Prisoners can be guarded better on the eight-hour system than when keepers are forced to work a twelve-hour day. Sheriff Thomas told the county commissioners. The latter agreed that twelve hours is long and ordered that the shorter workday be adopted.

TEAMSTERS ARE UNITING.

Philadelphia.—Organized teamsters in this city are arranging to conduct a series of open air meetings in the interest of trade unionism. These workers reports continued gains.

UPHOLSTERERS ARE ACTIVE.

Philadelphia.—Upholsterers in this city are conducting a vigorous organizing campaign preparatory to presenting a new wage contract to employers.

RESIST FREE SPEECH GAG.

Worcester, Mass.—Trade unionists and sympathizers are resisting the proposed city ordinance which is intended to "regulate" public speaking, but which, in fact, gives the chief of police complete authority over all public speaking.

The objectionable section in the ordinance provides that:

"The chief of police shall issue written permits authorizing any person or persons to hold a public meeting for such purposes, at such times and in such places in or near any street as he considers reasonable and proper; and such meetings, when conducted in an orderly manner, shall not be deemed in violation of the foregoing section."

NEARING CAUSED DISCUSSION.

Philadelphia.—The University of Pennsylvania trustees have made public their reasons for dismissing Prof. Nearing.

The trustees are in favor of free speech, and spread this fact on the university's records—but, Prof. Nearing's views were misunderstood "by the public and by the parents of many students."

So the trustees announce that their action permits Prof. Nearing "to employ his talents in fields not circumscribed by other requests or promises to avoid strife or turmoil."

SUSPEND SHIP INSPECTORS.

Ico, Uhler, supervising inspector general of the United States steamboat inspection service, announces that Robert Reid and Charles S. Eckliffe, the two inspectors who gave the Eastland, Chicago excursion steamboat, her last license, have been suspended pending the outcome of indictments returned against them.

TO VOTE ON COMPENSATION.

Philadelphia.—The voters of this state will vote on a constitutional amendment at the coming election which provides for compulsory compensation. The present law, effective January 1, is the optional and may be rejected at will by employers if they prefer a lawsuit to paying injured workers.

POLISHERS LOCKED OUT.

Kokomo, Ind.—Metal polishers employed by the Rockford Bit Company have been locked out. In a statement, the polishers say some of them have been employed by this company for twenty-five years. They made no demands, and were discharged "solely because they had become members of an organization."

IF YOU MOVE YOU CAN'T VOTE.

Sacramento, Cal.—The state supreme court has ruled that a voter in this state who moves from one precinct into another within thirty days before an election loses his residence and does not gain a new one, thereby losing his vote at that election.

CONCILIATION ENDS DISPUTE.

New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.—The Dominion industrial disputes act was successful in the disputes between the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal company and the Eastern Car company and their employees. Under the law, both sides to the disputes appointed a representative, as did the government. Public hearings resulted in a settlement of the questions involved, which consisted of wage demands.

UNIONISTS ASK AID.

Chicago.—Members of the Chicago Allied Printing Trades Council are asking that unionists write to the publishing firm of R. R. Donnelly & Co., this city, requesting this concern to publish its Encyclopedia Britannica under union conditions. The company is now publishing a new edition of this encyclopedia, in a reduced size, and the plant is working under strictly non-union conditions.

SOME BANKS ARE USURIOUS.

Frankfort, Ky.—National banks have charged interest which amounted in some instances, to 2,400 per cent. declared Comptroller of the Currency Williams in an address before the annual convention of the Kentucky Bankers' Association.

The federal official answered an attack against him by a United States Senator, who declared that bankers should be allowed to determine the rate of interest to be charged.

"We read much of the infernos of the slums of the great cities, of degradation and misery and squalor, of the grinding callousness of tenement landlords and sweat-shop operators," said Mr. Williams. "Here in the country we find bankers, men in business that should be the most respectable, as it is the most responsible, of all secular vocations, literally crushing the faces of their neighbors, deliberately fastening their fangs in the very heart of poverty. Yet we are told by a United States Senator that 'the banker'—the 1,000 per cent banker lending to a straitened and sorely pressed farmer—is 'the man to determine that'—the rate of interest. We are told that when the government tries to use its power to prevent these thefts and rapes on the prosperity of communities it is guilty of impertinent intrusion and unwise interference with business and private judgment.

"I have in my hand, not to be shown, but I have it here for reference, the report of a national bank in a certain state, from which I will give you some instances. Oere is a loan of \$109 to a woman for 30 days, charges for interest, \$10—120 per cent. Others are: \$380 for 90 days, interest \$30, or 34 per cent; \$133 for 40 days, interest charged \$10, or 75 per cent; \$145 for 80 days, interest \$20, or 70 per cent; \$30 for one month, interest charges, 360 per cent."

The speaker declared that "interest rates which mean failure and the steady absorption of the results of sweat and labor foment revolution faster than all the demagogues and reckless ranters who may go howling about the land."

WORKERS TO ARBITRATE.

St. Louis, Mo.—The various unions employed on the free bridge have agreed with city officials to arbitrate differences. The workers are demanding the removal of the assistant superintendent who, it is charged, discriminates against organized workers and who boasts of his association with strikebreakers.

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

For the three months ending with June 30, 2,056 persons were killed and 30,336 injured on railroads in this country, according to a statement issued by the interstate commerce commission. As compared with the corresponding quarter of 1914, these figures show a decrease of 166 in the number killed and 4,392 injured.

OPPOSE AGE LIMIT.

Seattle, Wash.—The Central Labor Council is opposing an effort of a majority of the civil service commission to establish a 40-year age limit for city laborers. Civil Service Commissioner George P. Listman, a trade unionist, states that if the "efficiency expert" on the commission had his way the limit would be 85 years.

UNIONIZE ST. LOUIS THEATER.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Grand Duchess theater management has ended the two months' strike at that place by agreeing to employ members of the Picture Machine Operators' and the Stage Employees' unions.

BRICK YARD DRIVERS GAIN.

Newark, N. J.—Brick yard drivers have increased wages \$7.50 a week. An additional \$1.50 will be paid next April. The union is recognized and no work on Sundays or holidays will be required.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys - - - - - Editor
Wm. H. Anglin - - - - - Associate Editor

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ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE - - - - - ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 22, 1915.

FIRST BY LABOR.

The renewal of diplomatic relations between Mexico and the United States, together with other countries representing the pan-American conference on Mexican affairs, comes at a time closely following recognition given the de facto government of Mexico, of which General Carranza is the chief executive, by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

President Gompers only a couple of weeks ago sent to President Wilson a letter, setting forth some of the causes why General Carranza should be recognized from an industrial viewpoint, and that document, which could be handed to posterity as a classic, emanating as it does from the ranks of labor, shows conclusively that the grand old man has not only the interest of the toilers at heart here but elsewhere, and that his information upon economic conditions at home as well as abroad, as usual, are well high correct.

The reward of labor's stand is recognition, and all fair-thinking people join hands with labor in hoping that the workers of Mexico will soon be permitted to lay down their arms and enter into the pursuit of happiness unmolested.

In his letter to the President, Mr. Gompers made the following strong point:

"General Carranza is recognized as the friend of the working people and the real leader of the people generally in Mexico. He has granted to the wage earners the right of organization and has secured them opportunities for carrying out the legitimate purposes of organization. He has been thoroughly in sympathy with the ideals of greater opportunity and freedom of the masses of the people. The working people have been supporting him. They have adjourned as lodges and trade unionists to enlist in the Carranza army with their union officials serving as the officers of their regiments.

"The workers of Mexico have tried as best they could with the resources available to present their request and their right to be allowed to work out their own problems. They asked you and our government for a little more patience and a little more time to prove that the Carranza government really represented the people of Mexico. You granted that request and time has proved that General Carranza is really the representative of Mexican democracy—that he represents their efforts to establish a government of the people and for the people. General Carranza has demonstrated his sympathy with the ideals for which Madero gave his life, and has refused to compromise these ideals with Mexican revolutionists who were seeking their own personal interests. He has endeavored to secure for the Mexican republic the dignity and respect that ought to be accorded to any sovereign government."

When you hear a man defame unionism, look for the scar.

The greatest enemy of organized labor is the man on the inside who, for selfish purposes, brings discord into the unions.

If organized labor was not fundamentally right, it would have failed decades ago on account of some of the foolish acts of its members.

Assist the Bakers and Bakery Salesmen in ridding the town of Drake Bros. unfair cake. Not only Drake's but all cake that is made under unfair conditions.

The most ardent supporters of Washington industries and patronizing home laboring men, and union men, should be the merchants of all kinds, wholesale as well as retail.

It behooves all men of labor when making purchases to ask for the label, thereby creating a demand for union-labeled products which the merchant will surely supply if the demand is made.

Think of the wage earners who have no voice whatever in the settlement of the wages and working conditions, and who are continually confronted with lower earnings and poorer working conditions in the face of advancing costs of living, when you are told that voluntary arbitration is a form of slavery.

conomic liberty for the race. Promises of harps and crowns in the "kingdom come" have failed to subdue the brute in man, but the work of the labor movement, is slowly but surely removing the conditions which make brutes of men, will usher in the time when civilization will hail the dawn of that glad morning when the brotherhood of man and the sisterhood of woman becomes a living reality.—Oklahoma Labor Unit.

If through any power it was possible to annihilate the labor movement and sweep it out of existence, it would not be possible for the most comprehensive intellect to have a conception of the awful situation that would confront humanity. The labor movement has calmed the temper of men and taught the working class that no real, permanent amelioration of unjust conditions can come save through a united economic and political power, guided by intelligence. Christian pulpits have been filled for centuries with the representatives of Christ preaching the doctrines mentioned by the Prince of Peace, and yet, the church, with all its potent influence, has been accomplished today by the determined men and women of a movement whose vision is focused on eco-

JUST EVERY-DAY LIFE

H. S. SUTTON.

If you want to know where printers spend their evening, drop into the several bowling alleys.

Frank Buckland, on his return from the Pacific coast, visited his old home in Indiana, giving three illustrated lectures on the Holy Land at Waterloo, that State. Mr. Buckland presents in film the same stories of his travels in the Far East he gave the Trades Unionist.

How much better to tell of the Men Who Come Back than chronicle those confined to their homes or hospitals. Returning to their respective duties after serious illness are Edward F. Henry, Harvey J. Southwick, C. A. Edelin, James Broadnax, Walter Morgan, and Levi Patterson.

Members of the Mono. chapel other than myself lay awake at night devising schemes to clip the seconds. As witness, a one-flange, home-made, individual spool makes its appearance. "Didn't make enough to go 'round; others will be ordered." By their use, many steps are saved; paper trouble is minimized. Each operator has a new chair, provided he turned in his choice to the chairman. Following the advent of the pencils, Chief Heritage introduces a pencil sharpener, "Made in Germany, U. S. P." Opine "U. S. P." stands for United States patents. Along comes a new work slip. A dozen or more entries, covering kind of type, change of measure, number of parts, and various instructions are printed, and the deskman checks off those required for the work in hand. First Chief Ridings and Expert Halpenny are in conference more or less of late. This means a revised edition of the Monotype Manual is in process of construction. On completion, a number of the important changes therein will appear in this column.

In these later days honor no longer waits until the recipient is called home. For half a century, New Orleans, teeming, like all ports, with a hot-blood alien population, has been ruled by a woman. The roustabout hides his knife, doffs his cap, and calls her "Mother" on her approach. The business man addresses her as "First Citizen," reaches for his checkbook, and asks "How much?" Steel and cement, homes and hospitals, climbing skyward, blazon her name to generations that follow.

In Louisville, a short time since, there were parades, speechmaking, and the unveiling of a statue to perpetuate the memory of Gen. John B. Castleman. Another First Citizen, the gifted Henry Watterson, contributed pen and voice. General Castleman, well and hearty, with many more years to devote to the common weal, was in the audience.

A few weeks ago, in every school-house dotting peak and plain, tots and grownups recited verses written by James Whitcomb Riley. "That evening," in the old Indiana home, Mr. Riley grasped by the hand many leading lights in literature, who journeyed far that they might pay their respects in person on a memorable occasion, set aside by Governor Ralston as "Riley Day."

October 21 was Edison Day at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. On this date, 36 years ago, Thomas A. Edison, in his lonely laboratory, saw the faint yellow glow of the world's first practical incandescent light. To-day the slums are as safe as the busy mart. From isolated lighthouse the far-reaching beam welcomes the traveler home. Depths of sea are no longer labeled "no thoroughfare." Earth's caverns give up their treasure; miner's drill is never still. The night worker has as good eyesight as his brother employed while the sun shines. The 24-hour period is divided into three shifts. All thanks to Edison. The New York World published 25 reasons why a man's usefulness did not end at 70. Mr. Edison's picture was among them; average age of the group, 74. By unanimous consent he becomes chairman of a scientific advisory board to the Government. Through Mr. Edison's overworked volume of gray matter percolates numerous bits of philosophy. Credited to him by Harry Furniss are the aphorisms: Medals—"I have a couple of quarts more up at the house." Genius—"One per cent inspiration; 99 per cent perspiration." Woman—"The masons of humanity; the finest animals the world has produced; but with such complicated cross fibers it takes one hundred thousand years for them to develop."

IN NEW YORK.

Mr. L. A. Sterne, of the A. F. of L.'s efficient corps of workers, is spending a few days in New York. We are led to infer from his postal that he is there merely on a round of pleasure, and doing nothing more than taking in the sights; but we'll bet the whole of a doughnut that he is taking in other things as well.

CHANGES IN THE G. P. O.

Appointments.

James B. Huss, compositor, reinstated.

Bartley J. Niland, temporary bricklayer.

Miss Maude H. Bundy, skilled laborer (female).

Separations.

Isaac C. Haas, compositor, resigned.

Ralph R. Rich, clerk, resigned.

George B. Tallman, compositor, resigned.

William W. Washington, skilled laborer, resigned.

Joseph U. Jackson, proof reader, resigned.

Transfers, Etc.

Henry C. McLean, assistant foreman, 80 cents per hour, linotype section, to acting foreman \$2,250 per annum, linotype section.

Horace V. Bisbee, linotype operator, 60 cents per hour, Library of Congress Branch Printing Section to compositor, 50 cents per hour, hand section.

Mrs. Fannie D. Carter, Miss Mary E. Huthings, Mrs. Helen C. Weaver, skilled laborer (female) 25 cents per hour, ruling and sewing section, to machine operator (female) 27 1-2 cents per hour, ruling and sewing section.

William F. Clarkson, bookbinder, and Joseph L. O'Connor, skilled laborer, forwarding and finishing section, to office of the foreman of binding.

James G. Roberts, maker-up, hand section to office of the foreman of printing.

James A. Rutherford, bookbinder, pamphlet binding section, to ruling and sewing section.

Clifford J. Taylor, skilled laborer, office of the foreman of binding, to pamphlet binding section.

William I. Reed, Arthur J. Symonds, Claude A. Pate, Albert J. McCurdy, Harry E. Giles, Hugh Everett, proof readers, 60 cents per hour, proof section, to linotype operators, 60 cents per hour, linotype section (night).

Victory N. Heron, Charles M. Evans, James S. Perkins, John W. Mee, John E. Connery, Todd C. Sharp, John C. O'Neal, Samuel W. Morgan, Alexander C. Gibbs, Robert E. Daly, Benjamin F. Bodine, Victor L. Whitford, William C. F. Waller, William D. Skeen, Marvin J. Nevius, compositors, 50 cents per hour, linotype section (day) to linotype operators 60 cents per hour, linotype section (day).

FIND WAGES ARE TOO SMALL.

Officers of the Associated Charities report that many of the demands made upon them are not by the so-called "down and outs," or even by the unemployed, but by families that need some assistance to supplement incomes too small for self-support. One official said: "One of the greatest problems is with those families that, through no fault of their own, cannot make both ends meet. This is because the wages paid for certain labor is too small. The daily wage earner, the street sweeper, for example, finds \$1.50 too small to maintain a family to begin with, and then there are frequent layoffs because of the weather. The result of this condition is that children in those families are either sent out to work, and fail to get an education by which they could improve their condition, or they are kept at home and are poorly fed and suffer physical consequences."

It was stated that one family, consisting of a man and wife and four children under 16, is "entirely self-supporting" on a weekly wage of \$15, divided as follows: Food, \$7.50; rent, \$2.75; clothing, \$2; fuel and light, 50 cents; insurance, 25 cents, and incidentals, \$2.

It was not stated what these miniature Wall street financiers will do when sickness or unemployment overtakes them.

AGAINST PRIVATE POLICE.

Tucson, Ariz.—Discussing the evils of private armies, maintained by corporations, President Warren made this report to the State Federation of Labor convention: "We must insist upon the enactment of a law which will prevent a private corporation from constituting itself an independent police power. As the law now stands, a private corporation can employ and arm as many men as will agree to bear arms for them, and wherever this is attempted a condition obtains wherein otherwise peaceful communities are resolved into armed resistance against such attempts to overawe and intimidate them. The irresponsible and privately owned and privately armed gunman is the proximate cause of such industrial disturbance now so widely prevalent throughout the country."

TORONTO WAITERS STRIKE.

Toronto, Ontario.—Waiters employed at the Cafe Royal struck against a wage reduction of 33 1-3 per cent. These workers accepted a \$5 a month cut recently, because of the proprietor's "hard times" plea. The second cut resulted in a general walk out.

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BROCKWELL'S BITS

Robert E. King, of the Printery Proof Room, who has a remarkable penchant for capturing literary curios, showed me a most interesting publication recently. It was The Swamp Angel (Volume 1, Number 2), dated Morris Island, S. C., May 26, 1864, published by printer soldiers attached to General Gilmore's command, then besieging Morris Island, and was, according to its editorial statement, "printed semi-occasionally or as often as opportunity presents itself," the material having been secured through the capture of an enemy printshop. The sheet took its name from that bestowed on an enormous gun used by the Union forces in their siege operations, and a cut of the death dealer, labeled "Our peace maker," appears at the head of the editorial column. Though its publishers were soldiers the printer instinct was right there, as this item will show:

"The printers of Atlanta, Ga., having struck for \$1.87 per 1,000 ems, the four journals published at that place have been compelled to temporarily suspend the publication of their papers. As soon as the printers quitted work, the conscript officers seized and marched them off to camp, the types thus getting 'from the frying pan into the fire.'"

The Washington Union Printers Athletic Association will meet at Typographical Temple on Sunday, October 24, 1915. This is the fourth quarterly or annual meeting, when officers for the ensuing year will be elected and other important business considered. All members are urged to be present, and the many new ones who were taken in shortly before the baseball club's trip to the Philadelphia tournament are especially invited to attend. The meeting of the Association takes place at 3.30 p. m., and the board of directors will assemble at 2 p. m. the same day.

When, recently, the city of Milwaukee was preparing to bring suit against the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., the city attorney, Max Schoetz, wrote Samuel H. Bell, of this city, chairman of the I. T. U. Committee on Postal Telegraph and Telephone Service, for information, saying that Congressman Stafford had advised him so to do, as he regarded Mr. Bell as an expert on the subject of rates and other matters pertaining to these great utilities. I recall that the Congressman was an interested listener to Mr. Bell's argument last winter before the Congressional committee considering Congressman Lewis's bill for the nationalization of the telephones and telegraphs—an array of vital facts in the matter which made a great and favorable impression on all who heard it. Sam Bell and Congressman Lewis, I believe, know more about this matter than any other two men in the nation.

The October meeting of Columbia Union was well attended and much important business was transacted, among this being that the union declined to affiliate with the Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor, the discussion of the subject taking a rather wide range; adopted an important decision of the business committee postponed from last meeting; constituted its president, vice-president, and secretary a committee to push legislation of vital interest to the craft before the coming session of Congress; and admitted a number of new members.

Down in North Carolina, reports a paper of that State, one man killed another about a piece of cheese, while a second one was killed in a row over a dog. Pistol "toting" and moonshine whisky are pronounced deterrents of longevity.

After all, the way is not pleasant for every plutocrat.
"Before we got our automobile," said the prosperous Perry Grimes, who manipulates a mono for Uncle Sam, "my wife walked to the store and bought honey for 15 cents a pound; now, when she rolls up in her Ford and gets it the man charges 30 cents per."

Kind Heaven, pity the miserable rich!
Writing to "Billy" Anglin under date of October 11, 1915, Mr. F. C. Roberts says:
"Arrived safe. Sick two days. Am well pleased with my new job—treated like a prince by all. Porto Rico is truly the 'Riviera of the West.' As my duties call me here and there, I am much on the go. Having an auto, I travel mostly in it.
"Your remarks made at the Washington banquet in my honor were printed in a Spanish paper and read at a meeting of union men. Sounded great."
This interesting clipping from the Ponce (P. R.) Eagle, of October 6, accompanies the communication:
"The new Chief of the Bureau of Labor paid a visit to Ponce yesterday, and in an interview with the representative of the Eagle said:
"My visit to your city is merely to

get acquainted with the workmen with a view of learning just what the conditions are as to employing, etc."
"Mr. Roberts took a drive around the city in order to see the housing conditions of the mechanics and laborers.

"In discussing the labor conditions with the representatives of the workers in Ponce the new chief assured them that the Bureau of Labor would do all in its power to strive to better the conditions of all the workers of the island, and asked that the workmen co-operate with the Bureau of Labor in order that the Bureau may become more efficient in doing the things for which the Bureau was created.

"Mr. Roberts leaves to-day for San Juan via Guayama, passing through the various towns of the eastern coast."

W. N. BROCKWELL.

UNIONISTS ARE NOT GUILTY.

New York.—After a trial that lasted two weeks, five officers and members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union were declared not guilty of murder. Secretary-Treasurer Morris Sigman was one of the defendants. The case of two other members did not go to the jury, the prosecution asked that these workers be dismissed. The jury's verdict marks the complete collapse of an attack against the garment workers' union.

Last spring the employers abrogated an agreement with this union and announced that no more contracts would be signed by them. This was followed by the arrest of seven active workers on the charge of murder.

The union replied to these assaults in a vigorous manner. At one of the largest protest meetings held in this city President Gompers gave this answer to the employers' policy:

"You can't destroy unions by breaking agreements. We favor contracts, but we do not depend upon them to live. In the fight for freedom we are going to stand shoulder to shoulder, not for war, but for peace. Any assault on our ranks or on the meanness among us, will find us ready to fight to maintain the lives of the toilers of our country."

While preparing to defend their fellow workers, the unionists strengthened their lines to meet the employers' repudiation of a contract. This activity resulted in the employers agreeing to arbitrate the question, which resulted in wage increases and a declaration by the arbiters that some system must be devised whereby claims of workers that they are unjustly discharged may be considered.

The board expressed the following views on the employers' theory that "every man has the right to run his own business."

"No human being is wise enough to be able to trust his sole judgment in decisions that affect the welfare of others; he needs to be protected, and, if he is truly wise, will welcome protection against the errors to which he is liable in common with his kind, as well as against the inspirations of passions and selfishness. For this reason a tribunal of some kind is necessary, in case either of the parties to this covenant believes itself to be unjustly aggrieved."

JOHN D. QUESTIONED.

New York.—The New York World asks John D. Rockefeller why he did not include the Rockefeller railroads when he stated last year that "we propose to support the officers (of Colorado Fuel and Iron) in their course, which is in support of the workmen themselves and their right to work for whom they please and how they please?"

"Mr. Rockefeller did not talk about spending his father's 'last cent' to uphold on railroads the 'great principle' that men should 'work for whom they please and how they please.'"

"Conceding at last that in a region where men were being murdered and women smothered in tent cities the industry might need the owner's eye. Mr. Rockefeller went to Colorado. He met leading miners, men much like himself, and talked things over. He saw a light. He now has a plan to propose, a 'republic of labor' which involves the very method of collective bargaining which months ago a great principle bade him oppose. If the miners like, as well as their delegates seem to do the suggestion of a private labor union confined to the employees of one company, that is their affair.

"Only—in any case—it would have been better for his own record and for the honor of Colorado if Mr. Rockefeller had gone on his job two years ago."

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HUNKS OF DOUGH

Your explanation is altogether satisfactory and we can state that we often wish more locals would have a Financial Secretary so careful and prompt as Local 118. In your contention regard paying of dues you are correct. Members must bring their Due book when paying dues as the stamp is the only receipt which, if not pasted in the book holds the member liable to pay again for it.

The above is taken from a letter received by Bro E. Schanz from the International Financial Secretary, Hy. Koch, and speaks for itself. Therefore don't think Schanz made a mistake when you get a notice.

I don't care what you say I better stay away from meetings; every time I attend I get so angry that I can hardly hold myself from jumping up and telling that fellow just what I think about him, said a member the other day to the writer. The answer he received in the nature of advice was this: Let us go again to the next meeting and show a normal mind by investigating before we condemn too strenuously. Let us respond to the argument of an honest opponent in candor; everyone can learn something from his fellows. The man who knew it all never lived, never will.

Our last meeting again was full of faults and indeed with some of them we done away, we mended, changed and improved, and that's what we come to the meeting for; not to fear the scrutiny of our acts and should they not be pleasing to everyone of us to receive the jibes of an unwilling comrade. We have reason to be on duty so that all of us may be able to make a reasonable decent living and to make it under such conditions which are not below the standard of an American workman. There must be a job for everybody and a wage for everybody so long as we decorate our walls with the noble and true sentence contained in the courageous declaration of independence where it says: All men are created equal.

We were glad at the conclusion of our last meeting to get the card from Brother J. Weisgerber, which was evidence that he had fully recuperated from his serious sickness.

At the end of the meeting we were confronted with the unpleasant news that Bro. George Jaeger is compelled to undergo another serious operation in Georgetown University hospital. Should we ever be called upon to say who's who among the bakers we would feel to place George Jaeger well on top of the list, because he has a one hundred per cent attendance card and his advice at the meeting is almost invaluable. When everybody seems to be up in the air, Brother Jaeger retains his quiet cool disposition which clings to a deliberate and deep thinker. His counsel has at all times been welcome to all members and received more than average consideration. He has represented Bakers Union at the New York convention in 1905 and other honors have been his, among them he has been one of our best presidents for several terms. The Bakers of Washington hope his stay at the hospital may be short indeed.

We were agreeably surprised this morning to learn that Bro. Charles Fische, who is with Holmes & Sons Bakery for several years has ambition to become master baker. This ambition seems to be somewhat contagious among our members during the recent months and there is no reason why Charlie should not make out alright.

C. P. REICHEL.

RAILROADERS ACT TOGETHER.

St. Louis, Mo.—Included in a circular issued by President Perham of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers is a record of recent co-operative agreements between several railroads and the brotherhoods of engineers, men, conductors, trainmen and telegraphers.

President Perham says: "Similar agreements are being arranged on many other railroads. Unwritten co-operative agreements have been entered into upon still other railroad systems, all of which shows an increased spirit of fraternalism and an inclination towards mutual helpfulness that is extremely gratifying. It is by such means that we expect to arrive at a better understanding with the train and engine men about handling train orders by telephone, also head off various employers who are trying to institute a plan of annual physical examinations, which may have disastrous results in weeding out representative employees."

SECURE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Springfield, Ohio.—The Springfield Machine Tool Company has conceded the eight-hour day after a conference with representatives of its employees. There will be no wage reduction and overtime will be paid for at the rate of time and one-half. The contract will run for one year.

Unionists are conducting an eight-hour and organizing campaign in this city and this company's changed attitude indicates that organized labor is on the right track in its effort to better conditions.

UNION POLICIES CONTRASTED.

Indianapolis.—Writing in the official journal of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, Secretary Solem, of Minneapolis Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, contrasts the policy of that organization and a former local in the same calling at St. Paul. Both unions were organized about three years ago. After six months St. Paul demanded wage increases that averaged \$1 a day per member and refused to compromise. In another six months the union disappeared and since then these drivers have suffered a \$5 per month reduction and are now working for \$50 and \$55 per month with no vacation. The Minneapolis drivers adopted a more cautious plan. By thorough organization they put all employers on the same competitive basis and then began improving working conditions and raising wages. Their present rates are \$75 a month with two weeks' vacation.

STEEL PRICES GOING UP.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Writing in the Pittsburg Dispatch on the remarkable upward trend of the steel industry, B. E. V. Luty says:

"Conditions in the steel market have now reached such a stage that the majority of observers expect an actual runaway market in the near future, demand has vastly more chance to increase than to decrease and the production cannot be increased materially.

"The pressure for steel is increasing daily. All the steel mills are striving for maximum outputs, but there is little increase, as substantially all the steel making capacity has been in operation for more than two months, and as the weather in August was exceptionally favorable it is difficult to improve upon the records then made."

SAVING LIFE GOOD BUSINESS.

Philadelphia.—"To improve the condition of workers is not philanthropy, it is a matter of good business," said Dr. Roger M. Griswold in an address in this city.

"The time is past when the cheapest thing in the world is human life, as the old saying went," he stated. "Yet few of us realize the enormous losses caused every year by ill health in workers and by accidents."

"If the time lost on account of preventable sickness and accidents would be converted into money and applied to the payment of the expenses of the United States government, we could do away with all forms of taxation excepting those upon imports."

WOULD REVISE "PEN" METHODS

Little Rock, Ark.—A special committee appointed by Governor Hays to investigate the Arkansas penal system has made a report in which is included several important recommendations. It is urged that a reasonable amount of stationery and postage be furnished each prisoner; that bedding be more closely looked after; that more soap and towels be supplied; that bake ovens be built at each convict camp; that the cooking and serving of food be carefully watched; that the supply of home-grown food stuffs be increased and that prisoners be worked no longer than ten hours a day. It was found that but one physician looks after 1,300 men and women at seven camps, and the committee recommends that a complete hospital be maintained at administration headquarters with emergency hospitals at each camp. Bath houses in each camp of 200 prisoners is favored, and it is urged that stockades or bunk houses erected in the future should be of masonry high enough for three stories of bunks, which should be made of steel pipe, and all structural parts of stockades should be fire proof and vermin proof.

EXPLAINS COMPENSATION LAW.

Philadelphia.—In an address on the new state compensation law Prof. Bohlen, of the University of Pennsylvania law school, said predictions regarding the large number of law suits that would result were greatly overestimated. In explaining the law, he said there were three forms of insurance: The state fund, mutual associations and stock companies. The speaker insisted that the state fund will give sufficient protection.

MINERS DEMAND PROBE.

Hazleton, Pa.—Officials of the United Mine Workers' Union take issue with Chief Roderick, of the State Mine Department, who has exonerated the mine company for the recent disaster at Coaldale. The unionists charge neglect and declare the state officials should have made a thorough investigation before rendering his verdict.

ICE WAGON DRIVERS WIN.

St. Paul, Minn.—The Ice Wagon Drivers' Union has won its dispute with the Citizens' Ice and Fuel Company. Hereafter these workers will be paid the union scale when they deliver coal for the company.

Call for the label when making purchases.

ROSTER OF CENTRAL LABOR UNION

[Where not otherwise specified, meetings are held at night.]
Central Labor Union: Meets every Monday night at Typographical Temple.
Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month, first Sunday at 7:30 p. m., in Building Trades Hall, Secretary, C. P. Reichel, 24 Myrtle St. N. E.
Bakery Salesmen's Union, No. 33: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. L. Considine, 907 First St. N. W.
Barbers Union, No. 238: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. L. Considine, 907 First St. N. W.
Barbers Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Thursdays of each month, Cadet Armory, 706 O St. N. W. Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman; Financial Secretary, Chas. Walker, 624 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.
Bartenders, No. 423: Meets second and fourth Sundays of each month, Painter's Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Francis J. O'Donnell, 1242 N. St. N. E.
Beer Drivers, No. 234 and Stables: Meets on the first Sunday of each month at 10:00 a. m., in Costello's Hall, Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 140 E St. N. W.
Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at New Masonic Temple, Eighth and G Sts. N. E. Secretary, Wm. E. Kilgus, 317 North Capitol St.
Bookbinders Union, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Edward Fuhman, 24 Quincy Place, N. W.
Bottlers Union, No. 251: Meets second Sunday of each month, Building Trades Hall, at 10:00 a. m. Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E St. N. W.
Brewery Workers, No. 118: Meets on the last Sunday of each month, at 10:00 a. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G St. N. W. Secretary, J. O'Donnell, 1242 N. St. N. E.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5: Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, C. W. Scherier, 48 Seaton Place N. W.
Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132: Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple, Secretary, E. B. Byrne, 426 G Street N. W.
Carpet Mechanics, Local 55: Meets third Friday of each month, Sixth and E Sts. N. W., Eagles Hall, Secretary, Chas. T. Krause, 1424 W St. N. W., Apt. 22.
Card and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets First Thursday of each month, Costello's Hall, 6th and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Wm. H. Umhan, 737 10th St. S. E.
Cigar Makers Union, No. 110: Meets every Saturday, 705 Seventh St. N. W. (Wasserman's), Secretary, Edwin Tillou, 242 8th St. N. E.
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of, Secretary, Edw. Northrup, 110 N St. N. E.
Electrotypers and Finishers, No. 17: Meets first Thursday in the month, at Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. T. Noonan, 138 R. I. Ave. N. W.
Elevator Conductors Protective Union, No. 1455: Meets every Tuesday night, at 8:15, 1119 Sixth St. N. W. Secretary, E. E. Nicholson, 3300 Ga. Ave. N. W.
Elevator Constructors, No. 10: Meets 419 Tenth St. N. W. first and third Fridays. Secretary, J. F. Hervey, Box 62, Arlington, Va.
Engineers, Holding No. 77: Meets every Friday, at 8:00 p. m. Hall, S. E. Cox Tenth and Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, F. J. Nichols, 616 Fourth street northeast.
Engineers, Stationary, No. 99: Meets Typographical Temple every Friday night. Secretary, A. W. Leake, Twelfth and B Sts. N. W.
Engraved Steel and Plate Finishers, No. 846: Secretary, C. W. Hsie, 1016 Eleventh St. N. E.
Federal Labor Union, No. 14644: Meets second and fourth Friday, at Typographical Temple, Secretary, C. R. Paxton, Station K, Langdon, D. C.
Federal Labor Union, No. 12776: Plate Press Feeders: Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Gertrude M. McNally, 1715 Jackson St. N. E.
Firemen, Station and Engine, No. 21: Meets first and third Mondays, Cadet Armory, 706 O St. N. W. Secretary, Albert Beer, 126 Todd Place N. E.
International Molders Union: Meets every second and fourth Friday, Donohue Hall, 814 Pennsylvania Ave. N. E. Secretary, C. W. McCaffery, 408 Twelfth St. N. E.
Laborers, Stone and Building, No. 46: Meets first and third Fridays of each month, Eleventh and Q Sts. N. W. Secretary, Jas. Connors, 1632 Fourth St. N. W.
Lithographers Union, No. 13: Samuel E. Long, Secretary, 408 Twelfth St. N. E.
Mechanics, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth St. and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, Wm. W. Keeler, 143 Eleventh St. S. E.
Mechanics, Washington Lodge, No. 193: Meets every Tuesday, 1204 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, L. W. Bauer, 722 K St. N. E.

Marble Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 5: Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Edward Hauser, 1729 First St. N. W.
Moving Picture Machine Operators Protective Union, Local 224: Meets first and third Mondays each month, Gayety Theater, third 2606. Secretary, A. E. Meininger, or E. A. Spelling, Bus Art.
Musicians, No. 161: Headquarters, Kenos Building, Eleventh and G St. N. W., Room 411. Meets first Sunday in each month, 922 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Phone Main 2655. Secretary, John E. Birdsell, Kenos Building.
Painters, No. 368: Meets every Friday, Northwest Corner Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Chas. W. Gaines, 1223 E St. N. E.
Paperhangers Local, No. 420: Meets every Friday, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. A. Madsen, Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W.
Pattern Makers Association: Meets first Friday of each month, Third and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, John H. Brown, 911 K St. S. E.
Photo-Engravers Union, No. 17: Meets first Monday in every month, Typographical Temple, 8 p. m. Secretary, E. T. Stulz, The Washington, Alexandria, Va.
Plate Printers, No. 2: Meets fourth Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Chas. B. Cameron, Bethesda, Md.
Plumbers, No. 5: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, J. S. O'Hagan, 124 Florida Ave. N. W.
Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 42: Meets Typographical Temple on the Fourth Wednesday of each month. Secretary, Harry Cuppett, 820 Sixth St. S. W.
Printing Pressman, No. 1: Meets fourth Saturday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Thos. E. Haskely, 5257 O St. N. W.
Retail Clerks, No. 262: Meets first and third Mondays of each month, at Typographical Temple, 623-25 G St. N. W. Secretary, J. A. Geier, 619 P St. N. E.
School Custodian and Janitor, 14596: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, W. F. Cannon, 408 Twelfth St. S. E.
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 102: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Charles T. Thorpe, 326 Ninth St. S. E.
Slate and Tile Roofers, Local No. 12: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Costello's, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, J. D. Huddleston, 2415 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.
Steam Fitters and Helpers, No. 602: Meets first and third Wednesdays at Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. F. Hickman, 618 Sixth St. N. W.
Stone Masons, No. 2: Meets Building Trades Hall on first and third Monday. Secretary, A. W. Furlong, 608 P St. N. W.
Stone and Marble Cutters: Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at Jonadab Hall.
Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants Association, No. 11773: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Pythian Temple, 1008 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Miss Jane J. Pidgeon, 831 Woodward Bldg.
Journeyman Tailors, No. 183: Meets first and third Monday of each month, at 31 E St. N. W. Secretary, I. Gerni, 1451 N St. N. W.
Theatrical Stage Employees International Alliance, Local 22: Meets third Sunday of each month, at the Eagle Club House. Secretary, T. I. Trundie, 1062 Jefferson St. N. W.
Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 101: Meets on the third Sunday of each month, at 21 E St. N. W. Secretary, J. O'Donnell, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Geo. G. Seibold, Typographical Temple.
Upholsters Union, No. 58: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, Moore Hall, Seventh and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, E. E. Richardson, 760 Gresham Place N. W.
Washington Building Trades Council: Meets every Tuesday night, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Stover D. Zee.
Yeast Workers' Union, No. 14693: Meets first and third Friday, Typographical Temple.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Presbyterian Ministerial Association.
Christian Church Ministerial Association.
M. E. Church Ministerial Association.
Young Men's Christian Association.
INTERNATIONALS.
International Association of Machinists: Headquarters, Rooms 402-407 McGill Building, 908-914 G St. N. W. Wm. H. Johnston, International President; George Preston, Secretary-Treasurer.
Plate Printers of North America (International Steel and Copper): Headquarters: International Secretary-Treasurer, Chas. T. Smith, Room 414 Washington Loan and Trust Building.

LOCAL AUXILIARIES.

Bakers Union, No. 118: Meets second and fourth Saturdays, at 7:30 p. m., in Costello's Hall, 6th and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, John G. Schmidt, 624 Sixth St. N. W.
Ladies' Auxiliary, Carpenters: Meets Tuesday nights, Hutchins Building, Tenth and D Sts. N. W.
Woman's Auxiliary, No. 13, of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101: Meets at Typographical Temple, fourth Monday in each month.
Allied Printing Trades Council: Meets third Thursday in the month at Typographical Temple, Secretary, C. H. Evans, 320 Fourth St. N. E.

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Chicago, Ill.—"The manufacture of brooms at the Joliet state penitentiary will be discontinued just as soon as the present supply of material on hand is exhausted," is the word sent to Secretary-Treasurer Boyer, of the International Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, from the office of Gov. Dunne. Secretary Boyer, together with officers of the State Federation of Labor, took the matter up with Warden Zimmer, of the Joliet institution, recently, and that official recommended to the governor that the shop be closed.

A few months ago the unionists induced the management of the Chicago house of correction to abandon the manufacture of convict brooms, and the broom makers' union will now attempt to secure like results in Iowa.

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The Trades Unionist

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

READ OUR ADVERTISEMENTS, PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS.

Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any man who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause.—President Gompers.

WITH A MISSION, WITHOUT A MUZZLE.

VOLUME XX. NO. 18

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1915.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

"WHITE PLAGUE" KILLS MEN IN THE PRIME OF LIFE

Columbus, Ohio.—Tuberculosis in Ohio strikes men in the prime of life and an analysis of deaths from this dreaded disease disproves the popular theory that farmers and open-air workers are exempt from the scourge. These sinister characteristics of the white plague are shown by Dr. W. W. Bland, state register of vital statistics, in tables analyzing the number of deaths from tuberculosis in 1914, printed in the October number of the journal of the Ohio State Medical Association.

The figures show that the larger number of males die from tuberculosis between the ages of 20 and 35, while the mortality rate is higher among females between the ages of 20 and 30. Comparatively few die from this disease before the age of 15 or after the age of 50.

In 1914, 397 males and 340 females died of tuberculosis between the ages of 25 and 29, while 352 males and 367

females died between the ages of 20 and 25.

During 1914, a total of 814 laborers and 396 farmers were included in the victims. The disease claimed 107 victims among clerks and stenographers and a like number among painters and paperhangers. The machine trades contributed 101 victims. A total of 41 teachers and professors succumbed to the disease, while it was the cause of death of 13 clergymen.

"The statistics present another reason why a permanent campaign should be carried on against tuberculosis," declared Dr. R. G. Paterson, director of the division of tuberculosis of the state board of health, in commenting on Dr. Bland's report. "Tuberculosis claims its victims at the time in their lives when they should be most useful to themselves, to their families and to the community. It strikes them down in their productive years and is therefore the most serious economic menace of all diseases."

OPPOSE SO-CALLED "M. O."

Detroit, Mich.—The Detroit federation of labor has announced its opposition to the proposed municipal ownership plan that will be voted on next month, and has appointed a committee to make this protest effective.

Among the more prominent objections is the denial of the people's representatives to pass upon the work of the commission that will manage the property and a failure to provide for arbitration in disputes with employees, thereby making the commission dictators in the matter of wages and working conditions.

Detroit unionists insist that they favor municipal ownership of street cars, but not the kind they are now called upon to accept.

WOULD CURB EXAMINATIONS.

Mansfield, Ohio.—The state federation of labor convention, in session here last week, called the attention of the state industrial commission to the practice of employers relative to physical examinations. The unionists declared that these examinations should be curbed as they throw out of employment many who are fitted for certain classes of work.

President Voll and Secretary-Treasurer Donnelly were re-elected. Toledo was selected as the next convention city.

MINIMUM WAGE INVESTIGATION.

Olympia, Wash.—State Labor Commissioner Olson is conducting a minimum wage investigation to determine the effect, in as many individual cases as possible, of the minimum wage rulings effecting saleswomen, office workers, telephone operators, chambermaids and laundry and factory workers. Investigators will inquire into changes in wage rates, hours of work and whether any employees have lost their positions because of the minimum wage.

WILL PROBE UNEMPLOYMENT.

Springfield, Ill.—Gov. Dunn has appointed President Walker, of the state federation of labor; President Fitzpatrick, of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and Mrs. Raymond Robins members of a commission of nine to investigate unemployment in this state. The commission is to report to the governor and the general assembly, submitting a bill or bills, designed to correct unemployment evils in Illinois.

MEAT CUTTERS ORGANIZE.

Springfield, Mass.—Meat cutters are perfecting their organization preparatory to presenting demands for a reduction of working hours.

QUESTION CANDIDATES

Nashville, Tenn.—The Trades and Labor Council has prepared the following questions to be submitted to candidates for the United States Senate:

Will you urge and support by your voice and vote the passage of an immigration law containing the "literacy test," even to the extent of voting for it over the veto of the President of the United States?

Will you favor a domestic convict labor bill which will enable the several states to regulate convict labor, including the admission of convict-made goods from other states?

Will you favor abolishing the importation of goods made in whole or in part by convict labor?

Will you favor a law prohibiting the interstate transportation of goods made by child labor?

Will you favor a liberal compensation law for federal employees, for working people employed in the District of Columbia and for railroad employees in interstate commerce?

Will you favor labor safety laws, to be administered by the United States department of labor?

Will you favor amending the hours of service (railroad men's 16-hour) law, with a minimum penalty provision incorporated?

Will you favor an eight-hour law for railroad telegraphers employed in interstate commerce?

Will you favor a liberal and comprehensive industrial education of vocational and trade-training bill?

Will you oppose any amendments to the present seamen's law which will endanger public safety or interfere with the liberty and fair working conditions of seamen?

ROCKEFELLER IN WYOMING.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—The Wyoming Labor Journal makes this comment on the visit of John D. Rockefeller, jr., to his properties at Sunrise, this state:

"Mr. Rockefeller failed to make the favorable impression among the workers at Sunrise that was anticipated. In an address to the workers he advised them to steer clear of agitators and not make any demands for a raise in wages, assuring them that the company, when it thought a raise was justified, would grant the same 'voluntarily.'"

"An effort to interest Mr. Rockefeller in a high school for the camp proved futile but later efforts may prove more successful. For the first time in their existence some of the company houses are being painted and there appears to be a disposition to improve housing conditions."

"Those workers in Sunrise who have been expecting some definite announcements from Mr. Rockefeller concerning a raise in wages were sadly disappointed, as the present wage rate will hold till January, 1917, at which time, if the workers have not organized to present their claims it will be continued in force. The Sunrise workers must awaken to the fact that only by a thorough organization will they be able to achieve the betterments they are entitled to. Mr. Rockefeller will never give any concessions that are not wrung from him by the unrest of his employees or an awakened public sentiment."

DOES NOT INCLUDE CONVICTS.

Philadelphia, Pa.—City Solicitor Ryan has ruled that the state compensation law does not apply to convicts who sustain injuries in or about the shops of the country prison. It is held that the term "employee," as used in the act is synonymous with servant and includes all natural persons who perform service for another for a valuable consideration.

AGAINST AMALGAMATION.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—The International Molders' Journal reports that the referendum vote of iron molders on the plan to amalgamate unions in the iron industry was as follows: Against, 10,758; in favor, 1,946.

OPPOSES ILLEGAL STRIKE

Springfield, Ill.—In a circular issued to the miners of the Illinois district, President Farrington denounces the tendency in certain sections of the state to start unauthorized strikes in violation of an agreement with employers. The union official calls attention to the constitutional penalties for such action, and makes these declarations:

"Such action never has won a single permanent concession for the Illinois miners' union, while it has brought discredit to the organization, made its expansion unnecessarily difficult, and has caused positive injury to the thousands of men who have confidence in the organization and who respect its policies and laws. Therefore, I kindly but firmly warn those who do not seem to have that confidence and respect that the practice of shutting down mines in violation of the agreement must be stopped—otherwise the penalty will be applied."

"To plead for and accept clemency for the offenders would mean that the operator would, some time, expect clemency in return, and I do not propose to plead with the operator to show clemency to men who wilfully disregard our policies and laws, and thereby compromise myself in a way that will not allow me to uncompromisingly demand of the operator everything that the joint agreement gives to our members."

HAVE EMPLOYERS A BLACK-LIST.

Worcester, Mass.—While the state board of conciliation and arbitration was holding a hearing on the strike of machinists against the Leland-Gifford Company, John W. Olson, former foreman at that plant, placed the following letter to him, signed by the Putnam Machine Company, Fitchburg, Mass., in evidence:

"Regarding the matter of employment, which we talked over last week, will say that after getting in touch with the Leland-Gifford Company, will say that we are somewhat disappointed to learn that they consider you as one of the strikers."

In view of this fact, perhaps it will be better to drop the matter of employment for the present."

Olson proved a strong witness for the strikers. He told the commission that he did not go out with the machinists when they walked out of the plant at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of September 27, but was called to the office at 5:30 o'clock the same afternoon and discharged.

Albert J. Gifford, of the struck plant, said he was a member of the Metal Trades Association for two or three years and he approved their principles. He never figured out the cost to the company in dealing with employees collectively or individually. He did not know the cost, and from actual experience did not know anything about where industrial bargaining took place.

He refused to accept the commission's suggestion that the strike be arbitrated, and stated that he made no distinction between unionists and nonunionists, but "if he had a preference," he would prefer that his employees did not belong to a union.

REFUSE COMPROMISE.

Schenectady, N. Y.—Employees of the General Electric Company, on strike for an eight-hour day, have rejected a compromise offer, made by the general manager. The compromise provided for a 5 per cent wage increase now with a nine and one-half hour day, and another 5 per cent increase in one year and a nine-hour day.

CAUSES FOR EASTERN STRIKE.

Worcester, Mass.—Long hours, small pay, and a reduction in wages during slack periods were given as causes for the strike at the Whitcomb Blaisdell plant by some of the employees at a public hearing conducted by the state board of conciliation and arbitration.

THE ROCKEFELLER PLAN WOULD FIT CHILDREN

Denver, Colo.—The Rockefeller plan of settling disputes with employees might be feasible if these workers were children, but to grown men the scheme is repugnant. This is the verdict of a committee representing the international executive board, United Mine Workers of America, now in charge of Colorado affairs.

The committee says:

"The calm assurance on the part of the company that the result of the joint conference was a foregone conclusion speaks eloquently of their firm conviction that the 'plan' to work at all, must work in harmony with their desires."

"The great fundamental principles of industrial democracy, and the right of collective bargaining, which alone can guarantee to the Colorado worker his civil and political liberties, have no place in the document that has been so elaborately prepared by Mr. Rockefeller and his associates, for the future guidance of his silent and apparently non-consulted partners in the mining camps of southern Colorado."

"The plan fails to provide for meetings or conventions of the miners except locally, and by doing so insures

company domination of its workings. "All meetings except local mine meetings are to be joint meetings where the company will have equal representation, thus eliminating the danger of the collective action that might result if the men from several mines met together free from company influence."

"The evils that are fundamental will be eradicated when the men are represented by a labor organization powerful enough to compel recognition of the industrial, political and civic rights of its members, and capable of writing these principles into the joint agreement along with the rights claimed by the employer."

"Had the employees of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company been so many children of tender age, the paternal control they seek to exercise through the medium of the 'plan' would be proper; to grown men of independent thought in a nation that boasts of its free institutions, it cannot be other than repugnant."

"A certain degree of social betterment is a poor substitute for the privilege that can only be secured through industrial democracy and collective action on the part of the wage workers."

PREDICTS SUPERMEN.

Chicago, Ill.—According to Lawrence Veiller, director of the New York committee on the prevention of tuberculosis, the race of supermen, healthy, vigorous and of aspiring mental powers, is actually on the way.

"It is a question of education, of expelling ignorant and vicious customs, of teaching wholesome living," said Mr. Veiller. "The work done among infants, especially, has been encouraging, and a finer, stronger stock is on the way with each new generation. The immense progress which has been made against tuberculosis forecasts the day when the race will be free of the white plague."

FEW FREIGHT CARS IDLE.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Fast expanding industrial activity and continued heavy export trade have brought a car shortage within near range of possibility, says the North American. Last April there were 327,000 idle freight cars in the United States. The American Railway Association reports that on October 1 there were only 78,000 cars not currently needed.

When it is realized that there are about 2,600,000 freight cars on the various railroads it becomes apparent that the present surplus, equal to only 2 per cent, is a very small margin.

STATE BOARD ORGANIZED.

Harrisburg, Pa.—The state workmen's compensation board has elected Harry A. Mackey, of Philadelphia, chairman and perfected the greater part of its organization. The board has divided the state into eight districts for referees, and it is announced that no inconvenience shall be suffered by employers or employees in any section of a compensation district, because the headquarters of the referee for that district may be located at a distance from the locality where the claim is to be settled.

"ALL UNION IS LOS ANGELES."

Los Angeles, Cal.—"All union is Los Angeles" is the statement of Ladies' Garment Workers' Union No. 52, in its announcement that every shop in this city has signed an agreement. The old contract expired several months ago and it is hinted that some of the proprietors favored experimenting with nonunionism, which they referred to as "the open shop." But this cry of union antagonists has lost much of its popularity in Los Angeles, and after many conferences all manufacturers renewed former relations.

FAVORS PRISON CHANGES.

Oakland, Cal.—Persons convicted of crime should be sentenced to prison by a competent board rather than by a judge, was the contention of Justice Frick, of the supreme court of Utah in an address before the American Prison Association.

Justice Frick attacked the abuse of the honor system. He said that it was necessary for society to protect itself against confirmed criminals and also to protect itself in the future by preventing weak men from becoming criminals. He urged the changing of conditions which cause crime rather than the too free use of the honor system among confirmed criminals.

A VICTIM OF STUPIDITY?

The Washington Times makes this comment on the University of Pennsylvania trustees' statement for dismissing Prof. Nearing:

"Certainly if Nearing was merely 'misunderstood' he ought not to pay a penalty for the stupidity of parents and public who would not understand. If the trustees' apology is correct, then it would appear that Nearing was dropped because people who didn't know what he was driving at, objected to him."

GIVES THE REASON.

Seattle, Wash.—The Union Record give this reason why the miners voted solidly for the Rockefeller adjustment plan:

"They voted solidly for Sheriff Farr every year and the voted solidly for Governor Carlson. Why shouldn't they vote with the mine superintendent as teller of the election?"

PRINTERS RAISE WAGES.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Differences between the Typographical Union and local newspaper publishers have been adjusted after months of negotiations. A five-year agreement has been signed. Wages are increased \$1.50 a week until October 1, 1916, when an additional \$1.50 will be paid. A six-hour day shall be the rule for Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas.

TEXTILE WORKERS WIN.

Philadelphia, Pa.—After a nine months' strike Hosiery Workers' Union, No. 696, affiliated to the United Textile Workers of America, has won its strike against a 20 per cent wage reduction.

There will be no discrimination of employees because of strike activities.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys
Wm. H. Anglin

Editor
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ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 29, 1915.

BREWERY WORKMEN MORE ACTIVE.

The Brewery Workmen of Washington, who have been locked out for the past several months because they insisted for a continuation of the contract under which they had operated for the three previous years, will start renewed activities to win their fight in the next few days. All locals will be called upon again to rally to their support, and now that Congress will convene in a few weeks, it is expected there will be some interesting incidents to transpire before the session is over.

"Union Beer or No Beer" will be the slogan, and if beer can't be manufactured in the District under union conditions the labor movement would rather see that it was not manufactured at all.

UNIONISM MOST EFFECTIVE.

"We do not wish to decry the importance of unions trying to secure all of the labor legislation possible," says The Union Labor Bulletin, "but we do warn them against placing too much dependence upon reform by law and too little upon organization."

"It is as true to-day as ever that those who live by the sword shall die by the sword." Those who seek and gain legislative victories to-day will hold them only so long as they maintain their political strength, and to-morrow may see their power wane and an opposing influence repeal previous legislation.

"Of course, this does not hold good with laws that greatly benefit the general public, but it does apply to legislation that benefits more directly only one class of people, even where the indirect benefit extends to many others."

DISCONTENT NECESSARY.

In his report to the convention of his organization, General President Tobin, of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, declared it was impossible for men to be satisfied, and he did not favor that condition. While urging caution in the conduct of the union, he said:

"I never want to see, and I believe I never will see, men and women workers thoroughly satisfied. Discontent is the breeder of ambition. Ambition arises as the result of the unsatisfied cravings of human beings and spurs them on to still greater achievements."

"Life, after all, is nothing more than one continual struggle, in which those who refuse to take part must fall by the wayside. The union that is not up and doing is bound to be chopped to pieces."

AN ELOQUENT TRIBUTE.

A Baltimore clergyman pays this tribute to the union label: "What can be more deserving of the reverence of men than the union label, which signifies that human life has been more highly valued in the production of human commodities than the mere profits sought for by greed? The label is an emblem of justice, of fraternity, of humanity."

"When you find a label on a garment or a box of cigars, or loaf of bread, or piece of printing, you can be sure that neither was made in a sweatshop; that no children's fingers were compelled to sew, or to sort the tobacco in the hours of night intended for childish sleep. When you see this label on any commodity you can buy it with a clear conscience, knowing that in doing so you are not becoming a partner in an institution that degrades humanity to private profit."

"You can sleep soundly and not be worried with thoughts of typhus fever, or smallpox, or leprosy, which are often scattered broadcast from Chinese opium joints, prison cells and tenement sweatshops, where the most degraded specimens of humanity put their life's blood into marketable goods, from which the poor, unsuspecting public suffers all manner of foul and loathsome disease."

"The union label is a religious emblem. It is a religious act to buy the goods to which this label is attached—an act blessed on earth and honored in heaven—while it is an unkind act to buy a cigar, a piece of clothing, a pair of shoes or a loaf of bread without this label, for then you do not know but you are building up the business of some heartless tyrant who is extracting a fortune from the drudgery and degradation of his fellows at the risk of public health. God bless the label!"

The man who values his neighbor's friendship and regards his own unionism subscribes.

Bargain sales are the sole attraction for the female sex, unless it's for a man.

Heartaches and deep-sea breathing form the first complaints in filing a divorce petition.

The sword may strike the shackles from the limbs of the slave, but it is education and organization that makes him a free man.—Ex.

It is such an easy matter for every one to ask for the label on everything that you purchase, whether it should bear the label or not does not none the less dampen your spirit of attempting to create a demand for those things that are manufactured under fair union conditions.

JUST EVERY-DAY LIFE

H. S. SUTTON.

In an Indiana paper I see a picture of Frank Buckland, announcing his Travologue in the Far East. He looks the part, without wig or fez.

Lester Rollins is another G. P. O. messenger at the White House. Asked what Bennie Hayes was doing he replied, "He's answers the phone. He's night president."

I fail to find "optience" in the Webster or Century Dictionaries, the Encyclopedia Americana or Encyclopedia Britannica; yet a prominent newspaper claims it is equally as good a word as "audience," one to see, the other to hear.

Miss Ruth Purcell, late with the American Federation of Labor, winner of the Post prize as well as winner in an international beauty contest, has signed up with a picture producing company.

Shelby Smith's boy, a merg. operator in the G. P. O., has broken all records in number of ems set in eight hours, on what is known as "Specifications," copies of specifications for patents as issued from the United States Patent Office.

I have no objection to reading the announcement that "Miss Golightly Will Appear Here on Thursday of Next Week," but tell it in colors instead of flaring white with scrawling letters. The flashing of a bright light in a darkened room is not good for the eyes.

James H. Wiley tells me, with pride, he will, in a few months, have completed 10 years' allegiance to Jonadabism. He is an apprentice. Along comes A. P. Beatty, claiming that, on Saturday last, he celebrated the close of his thirty-fifth year as a member of the Sons of Jonadab.

I attended the lecture of Sam De Nedry at Typographical Temple on Thursday evening last; subject, "Rehabilitation," illustrated with slides. Should Mr. De Nedry seek the lecture field, would suggest he reduce the time consumed in presentation about one-half. Best sketches in vaudeville consume about 20 minutes, and a lecture need not exceed the hour.

Forty-nine persons, members, management, and friends of the Boston Printers' Athletic Association, attended the late baseball tournament at Philadelphia, indulging in a supplemental trip covering Washington, Annapolis, Norfolk, and back to Boston by sea. This may be old news, but an item is born when it became known, at the meeting of the Washington Athletic Association on Sunday last, that the New England visitors kindly requested the committees of the several cities to omit liquor from their entertainments.

As Lewis Thayer turned a corner in his auto the other morning he gave a fine exhibition of eye-play, looking three ways at once. I consider a man's roving eye essential. John R. Purvis calls it my "Kentucky walk—looking for a man with a gun." Perfectly normal; possibly developed through riding a bike. Following every accident, the first question asked is, "Can't you see where you are going?" If both motorman and pedestrian would, half unconsciously, sweep the range of vision, it would tend to reduce the number of accidents.

"I get a paper each week," says an associate, "to read about the boys who make good. I think you should give the reason why; tell how it happened, that we might do likewise. Get their recipe." On one occasion Mr. Spottswood came to the mouth of an alley in the first division, G. P. O., found six men with books open on their respective frames, and asked, "Doesn't anybody work in this alley?" Following the boys from the printery who made good, I would say one of their assets was application. I call to mind in this direction Dennis Monahan, who studied so hard it placed him near the grave, and the President ordered his wife be given a departmental position. Other students were Allen Flowers, Drs. Cowles, McConnell, Stromberger, and Chadwick, Harry Pierce, Edgar Merritt, George Hunt, Willis Fowler, and others. Charlie Sugg, after holding a position which would satisfy the average man, took a four-year course in Washington University, and climbed higher.

Should you detect a lighter vein in his paragraphs, or note a springy step in the walk of Scribe Brockwell, lay it at the door of his boy—a youth in whose welfare Mr. Brockwell's entire attention is centered. A few days since, from a long civil-service list, four selections were made for responsible positions in the Patent Office. Mr. Brockwell's boy was among them; hence the pardonable pride.

A reel about Des Moines, Iowa. My personal knowledge of Iowa is confined to a glimpse of Fort Madison, from a Santa Fe car window. That

does not make any difference. The Dramatic Festival, pulled off by Manager Bob Miles at Music Hall, Cincinnati, was the greatest event in the theatrical line this country has ever witnessed. Five nights of the week were devoted to Shakesperian productions. Rhea, John McCulloch, and Mary Anderson each had an evening assigned for the presentation of their star parts. Effie Esler, Marie Wainwright, Nat Goodwin, Louie James and Lawrence Barrett played minor roles. As I registered for the correspondent's button a gentleman next in line said, "Why, my paper is the same name as yours. I am from Des Moines." After we exchanged cards I started down Elm Street. A 100-mile radius of Cincinnati had been boyhood playground. I looked the jay, evidently, for a few moments later I was accosted by a party with, "How's the folks at home?" I told him, "Well, I guess," and after a few minutes' conversation he volunteered to meet me at the Fountain that evening and show me some Over-the-Rhine sights. As he handed me his card, I reached in my overcoat pocket for one of mine. He left, and a few blocks down street I was again accosted, this time with, "How's everybody in Des Moines?" Then a light dawned. "I never saw Des Moines in my life. I gave your partner the wrong card." He dived for the nearest alley.

I was in Buffalo, in attendance at the Pan-American Exposition. Paris or New York did not stand first in millinery. The house making the prize exhibit was located in Des Moines, Iowa. And Des Moines makes more than millinery; it makes men. And men, particularly in the newspaper world, who make other men. Look from city to city, and find links in the chain—the boy who came out of Des Moines. The name of Will Frisbie, managing editor Minneapolis Tribune, is a household word in the Twin Cities. Another boy, named Patchen, is London (England) correspondent. Samuel Strauss, son of the man who made the millinery exhibit at Buffalo, is now at the head of a daily in New York city. Allyn Dawson is editor-in-chief in the same city. Mr. Dawson found Judson C. Welliver, possibly part responsible for John Snure. Messrs. Snure and Welliver, ably assisted by Julian Street and Cleveland Moffet, run the United States Government. Another link in the chain, Hon. Oliver Newman, has charge of the several interests known as the District of Columbia, in his triple part as mayor, governor, and commissioner. Henry Jones wrote headlines in Des Moines. The Washington Post sent for him. Now one of the editors on that paper.

This same virus inoculated the cubs in the composing rooms. Some of these boys heard the clarion call of bugle when the cross was in the sky. Some of them took the second degree as Spanish War Veteran—and Filipino Insurrection. Arthur Brown is instructor at the Carlisle Indian School; Frank Kilbohm for some years was with the Monotype Company; William Rabuschatis holds a responsible position in Uncle Sam's big printery—all from Des Moines.

STREET CAR MEN STRIKE.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—A strike of car men against the Wilkes-Barre Railway Company is the result of futile negotiations by the workers and a changed decision by the third member of the board of arbitration—State Commissioner of Labor Jackson.

Last January the men demanded wage increases, and after repeated failures to select arbiters a strike was called April 1. After a nine days' suspension, both sides agreed on a board, with State Commissioner of Labor Jackson as umpire. The men's representative refused to sign the award, which provided for a sliding scale and a reduction of wages. The claim that the board had no right to establish a sliding scale was later upheld by Umpire Jackson and the board withdrew the decision. The company refused to agree to any change and refused to meet the international officers of the street car men's union.

FAVORS HIGHER WAGES.

Increased pay for civilian employees of the bureau of supplies and accounts of the navy department is urged by Paymaster General McGowan, in his annual report. In the last 18 months 30 per cent of the civilian force has resigned to accept better positions. Increases aggregating \$7,780, or a scant 7 per cent on the present civilian salary list is asked.

NON-UNIONISTS DISMISSED.

St. Louis, Mo.—A board of arbitration in the dispute between unionists employed on the free bridge and city officials has ruled that all non-unionists shall be dismissed. The unionists were not supported in their demand that certain foremen, who boasted of their association with strikebreakers, should also be relieved.

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BROCKWELL'S BITS

George W. Boynton, who died in this city on Friday, October 22, 1915, was a former member of Columbia Union and an employee of the Government Printing Office for a number of years. About 15 years ago, after graduating from a local college, he began the practice of dentistry—a profession which he followed up to the time of his death, building up a very fine practice. He came here originally from Watertown, N. Y.

On Sunday last was held the annual meeting of the Washington Union Printers' Athletic Association. The attendance was the largest in years and all seemed enthusiastic and confident that the Association would send a winning ball team to the meeting of the Union Printers' National Baseball League at Indianapolis next year. Although the club has just passed through its hardest year financially, there was a small balance reported in the treasury and all debts paid. Officers for the coming year were elected, some of the contests for the places being spirited but good-natured. Thomas A. Bynum is president; Edgar T. Brown, vice-president, and National Commissioner; W. N. Brockwell, secretary-treasurer, and William R. Love, manager of the ball club, while the board of directors is composed of Eugene F. Smith, Elmore K. McKay, Elmer F. Boyd, C. D. Deming, R. B. Wilhide, H. N. Kelchner, and the officers of the Association above named. George G. Seibold, George O. Atkinson, and James T. Ellett constitute the board of auditors. A special meeting of the Association will be held on Sunday, November 7, to hear reports of various committees who were appointed to look into the matter of holding a fair, giving a theater benefit, and other means of financing the organization.

My friend Lewis Jackson recently showed me this paragraph from a letter from Frank E. Wright, for a number of years a member of Columbia Union and a reader and operator in the Government Printing Office, now in Seattle:

"To answer your question in regard to E. J. Lindberg: He left The Times about two years ago and went to Ellensburg, Wash., where he is at the present time, practicing law with considerable success. When I came to Seattle three years ago he was a regular on the night side, but his health failed, and he had to make a change of climate. I heard from him lately, and his health was much better."

Mr. Lindberg is well remembered here, where he worked in the Government Printing Office for some time. His improved health and good prospects give pleasure to many friends.

George B. Tallman died at his home in this city on Friday October 22, 1915, after an illness lasting several months from Bright's disease. Mr. Tallman was born at Clinton, Wis., on November 18, 1848, and nearly all of his life had been spent at the printing business either as publisher or journeyman. He became a member of Milwaukee (Wis.) Typographical Union in 1872, and was active in the work of that local and well and favorably known to its members. He came here about 18 years ago, and has ever since been employed as compositor and reader in the Government Printing Office, being a member of the monotype hand section chapel at the time of his death. At one time he was a member of the Wisconsin legislature. He is survived by his widow and a son, the latter an attorney of this city. The remains were taken to his old home at Clinton, Wis., for burial, after funeral services here at the home of his son (attended by many of his fellow-craftsmen) on edge, his brightness, and his unfailing "Judge" Tallman was an excellent man and made friends—and kept them—wherever he was known. His knowledge nature made him a great favorite with all.

W. N. BROCKWELL.
DOG AN INDUSTRIAL HAZARD.

Olympia, Wash.—The Industrial insurance commission has ruled that dog bites are part of the professional hazards of a gas meter reader. The commission allowed the claim of a Spokane meter reader who was bitten by a vicious "pup."

"MOVIE" MEN RAISE WAGES.

Peoria, Ill.—Motion Picture Operators' Union has signed a four-year contract with over a dozen picture houses in this city. For the first two years, the rate will be \$19 a week; for the third year, \$20, and for the fourth year, \$21. The old rate was \$18.

GIRLS DEPEND ON THEMSELVES
Herrin, Ill.—Telephone girls have secured an agreement with the local company, after organizing a union affiliated to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The union is recognized, wages are increased 10 per cent, an eight-hour day secured and provision is made for settling disputes in an amicable manner.

UNFAIR BAKERY PRODUCTS

Editor Trades Unionist:
Permit me to call your attention to some of the things which have been going on among the Journeymen Bakers' union of this city. For some time past, they have united with the Bakery Salesmen's Union in an appeal to the working men of this city that they would refrain from buying goods baked by out-of-town firms, under unfair and non-union conditions. The slogan of every resident of this city should be "patronize home industry," but this seems to have been lost sight of in great many instances. There is at this time a great deal of cake sold here, which is shipped here from out of town, and the money is shipped back to the city from whence the cakes have come, leaving nothing except a recollection for the citizens who have patronized such unfair movements, and for the Union bakers employed in the local shops. How long will the business men of this city be hoodwinked by the unscrupulous business firms of other cities, and how long will the organized labor element of our city remain indifferent to its own best interests?

During the past week, organized labor had occasion to make a start toward the chastisement of an infratious employer within its own gates, namely Mr. Henry Boehmert, of Brookland, D. C., who refuses to employ Union men in his bakery. When he was waited upon by a committee of the Central Labor Union, he said that he would be pleased to have organized labor decrease his business, as he can make more money while doing a small business, than he can make when he has to employ help. Let organized labor assist him, so that his desires may be gratified, and his business may become reduced, so that he can do without employing any help.

Fraternally yours,
JOHN G. SCHMIDT.
October 20, 1915.

MOVIE OPERATORS.

The Moving Picture Machine Operators signed up wage scales during the past week with the American, First Street and Rhode Island Avenue N. W.; Auditorium, Thirteenth Street and New York Avenue N. W.; Senate, Fourth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue S. E.; Welcome, Four-and-a-half and K Street S. W.

Spike Allan spent several pleasant hours with the boys last Saturday, renewing acquaintances. He was at the Cosmo during the week of November 1. Only one Spike Allan in the world. Nuf Sed. Shorty Thomas blew in Saturday eve, said he had to come back to the good old town for a day to satisfy a desire to see the boys. He hasn't grown an inch, and complains of losing weight, still he said he has chicken three time a day. More Bull!

Ira Moore and Big Nick, who have been on the sick list, are convalescent. The boys desire to thank organized labor generally for their consistency in patronizing houses signed up, and their satisfaction in patronizing performances fair to labor, is a source of great gratification to the operators.

Little G. D. Murphy is reported lost somewhere in Richmond, Va., or has eloped.

IN THE REAL ESTATE BUSINESS.

Hubert Newsom, a well known member of the Central Labor Union and the Typographical Union has embarked in the real estate business at 445 Eleventh Street Northeast.

Union men will receive his careful attention if they desire to rent or buy a house or have a house to rent or sell. See his ad in this issue.

YEARLY VACATION WITH PAY.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Officers of the International Typographical Union have been notified that the Oklahoma agricultural and mechanical college at Stillwater, Okla., has increased wages of its printers \$1 a week and also placed them on an annual salary basis, which will entitle them to a two-weeks' vacation with full pay each year.

DELAWARE STRIKE IS OFF.

Wilmington, Del.—The strike of several hundred sheet metal workers has been declared off by these workers, who announce that a satisfactory agreement has been reached with the Dupont Company. The strikers demanded an eight-hour day and wage increase.

"LABOR IS NO COMMODITY."

Dallas, Texas.—At a meeting of the Dallas Labor Temple association it was decided that this inscription should be arranged in a circle on a stone in front of the building: "Labor is no commodity."

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LOAN OFFICE.

LEHIGH CEMENT CO. LOCKED OUT WORKERS.

Mitchell, Ind.—Cement workers at this place, who were locked out over 20 months ago by the Lehigh Portland Cement Company, are as determined to win as when the superintendent declared "there is too much unionism around here."

The company practically owns Mitchell. There is no other occupation or industry the people can turn to and the company found little difficulty enforcing a wage scale that ran as low as 14 cents an hour for a 12-hour day.

In 1913 a federal union of cement workers was organized and chartered by the American Federation of Labor, as workers in this industry have no international or national union. With a membership of over 300 members, the organization attracted the attention of the company and in January of the following year the management served notice on all officers of the union and about 40 other active members of the local that they were laid off indefinitely "because they were disloyal to the company and were trying to make other employees discontented." Later every member of the union was discharged. When the locked out men paraded the streets as a protest against this policy they were attacked by strike-breakers. The unionists defended themselves and 13 were then arrested, charged with murder. Efforts have been continually made to discourage these workers by stories of fake settlements. At one time the union's charter was stolen and "company men" declared the organization had surrendered its charter and dissolved the union.

President Gompers and other officials of the A. F. of L. have been in constant communication with these workers who have received both financial and moral assistance.

At the present time one mill is shut down and shipments from the company's other mill at this place is light. The Lehigh Portland Cement Company has mills in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Washington and the Mitchell cement workers request all unionists and sympathizers to assist them in every honorable way that they may be accorded the right to organize and better working conditions.

WHY PACIFIC MAIL SOLD; BIG PROFITS WERE CAUSE

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company refused to give the new seamen's law a fair test and withdrew from the Pacific trade because it could sell five steamers at a profit of more than \$1,000,000.

These charges are made by Secretary of Commerce Redfield in answer to the claim of Pacific Mail officials that they were compelled to sell their vessels and withdraw from the far eastern trade because of the seamen's law.

The Pacific Mail Company objected particularly to the language clause of the seamen's law, which it held would require the abandonment of Asiatic crews, with a consequent prohibitive cost of wage and food. Secretary Redfield declares, however, the department had not prepared regulations for the enforcement of the law when the steamers were sold, and the owners of the company did not seek to learn the spirit in which the law would be administered, but acted on an assumed interpretation of the law which had no official sanction.

Moreover, Secretary Redfield said he wrote R. P. Schwerin, general manager of the company, and assured him that the department would not put the construction on the language test that the company had put upon it, and suggested that the company give the law a six months' trial before sacrificing its business.

In announcing his conclusion that the company was not forced out of business but sold out at a profit, Secretary Redfield charged that the Pacific Mail Company was "heavily overcapitalized." The last two years had been the most prosperous in the firm's history, the secretary declared, and since April its ships have left thousands of tons of freight behind them at ports which they were unable to carry.

"It was from this prosperous business the company withdrew without asking any questions," Secretary Redfield added.

The sale of the five Pacific Mail steamers for \$3,750,000, Secretary Redfield said, shows "an apparent profit in excess of a million dollars" over what the normal valuation of the boats would have been at 5 per cent depreciation charges. The fact that the company's stock sold for 18 1/2 March and for 38 in August, after sale of the boats, is held significant.

OPPOSES COMPULSION.

Joliet, Ill.—Compulsory arbitration was opposed by Secretary of Labor Wilson in an address before the annual convention of the Illinois Bankers' association. The speaker said that the remedy for industrial differences was not to be found in strikes or lockouts, but in amicable conferences between the interested parties.

NEGROES' RIGHTS UPHELD.

Denver, Col.—In a decision by the federal court of appeals, Oklahoma election officials who interfere with the right of a negro to vote, must be punished. The court made this rule in the case of two officials who were charged with enforcing the Oklahoma election laws after same had been declared unconstitutional. This clause provided for educational qualifications. The accused officials were found guilty of conspiracy in denying the right of suffrage to negroes.

UPHOLSTERS GAIN.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Over 400 upholsters are benefited by the decision of several manufacturers that they will pay wage increases demanded by the Upholsters' Union. These workers have been conducting an organizing campaign and have strengthened their union as a result.

NOW WANT EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Rochester, N. Y.—A strike followed the discharge of several active unionists by the W. P. Davis Company. Now the strikers are demanding the re-enstatement of the victimized machinists, an eight-hour day, a 40-cent minimum and pay for overtime.

ALABAMA PRINTERS UNITE.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.—Printers of this city have formed a union, chartered by the International Typographical Union. All newspapers and job printing offices have agreed to recognize the new organization.

JOHN D. OFFERS NOTHING NEW.

San Francisco.—"Rockefeller's 'new' plan isn't new," says Editor Barry of the Star. "It is merely an old plan of coercion under a new name, with the Rockefeller halo around the name."

EIGHT-HOURS NEXT MAY.

Yonkers, N. Y.—The Otis Elevator Company announces that an eight-hour day will be the rule for its 2,000 employees beginning next May. The workers will continue for six months under the present nine-hour day.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY GRANTED.

Braddock, Pa.—Employees of the Pittsburgh Machine Tool Company have returned to work, the management agreeing to an eight-hour day with no wage reductions.

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ROSTER OF CENTRAL LABOR UNION

[Where not otherwise specified, meetings held at night.]
Central Labor Union: Meets every Monday night at Typographical Temple.
Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month; first Saturday 7:30; third 4 p. m., Building Trades Hall, Secretary, C. P. Reichel, 24 Myrtle St. N. E.
Bakers' Union, No. 33: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. L. Constance, 907 First St. N. W.
Barbers Union, No. 239: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Hammel's Hall, No. 936 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, Joseph Handlos, 922 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.
Barbers Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Thursdays of each month, Cadet Armory, 706 O St. N. W. Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman; Financial Secretary, Chas. Walker, 624 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.
Bartenders, No. 428: Meets second and fourth Sunday in each month, Painter's Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Francis J. O'Donnell, 1342 N. C. Ave. N. E.
Beer Drivers, No. 234, and Stabblers: Meets on the first Sunday of each month at 10:00 a. m., in Costello's Hall, Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E St. N. E.
Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at New Masonic Temple, Eighth and F Sts. N. E. Secretary, Wm. P. Kilroy, 817 North Capitol St. N. W.
Bookbinders Union, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Edward Fuhrman, 24 Quincy Place, N. W.
Butchers Union, No. 251: Meets second Sunday of each month, Building Trades Hall, at 10:00 a. m., Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E St. N. E.
Brewery Workers, No. 118: Meets on the last Sunday in each month, at 10:00 a. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G St. N. W. Secretary, Frank Rom, 2122 L St. N. E.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5: Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, C. W. Scherer, 48 Seaton Place N. E.
Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132: Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple, Secretary, E. B. Byrne, 425 G Street N. W.
Carpenters, Local 85: Meets third Friday of each month, Sixth and E Sts. N. W., Eagles Hall, Secretary, Chas. T. Krause, 1424 W St. N. W., Apt. N. E. Secretary, N. E.
Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets first Thursday in each month, Costello's Hall, 6th and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Wm. H. Umhan, 737 13th St. N. E.
Cigarmakers Union, No. 110: Meets every Saturday, 705 Seventh St. N. W. (Wassman's), Secretary, Edwin Tillou, 242 8th St. N. E.
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of: Secretary, Edw. Northage, 110 R St. N. E.
Electrotype Molders and Finishers, No. 17: Meets first Monday of each month at Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. T. Noonan, 138 R I. Ave. N. W.
Elevator Conductors Protective Union, No. 1458: Meets every Tuesday night, 8:15, 1110 Sixth St. N. W. Secretary, E. E. Nicholson, 8800 Ga. ave. n. w.
Elevator Constructors, No. 10: Meets 419 Tenth St. N. W. Secretary, J. E. Herritt, Box 62, Arlington, Va.
Engineers, Hoisting No. 77: Meets every Friday, at 8:00 p. m., Hall S. E. Cor. Tenth and Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, P. J. Nichols, 616 Fourth street northeast.
Engineers, Stationary, No. 99: Meets Typographical Temple, every Friday night, Secretary, A. W. Locke, Twelfth and B Sts. N. W.
Engraved Steel and Plate Finishers, No. 846: Secretary, C. W. Hale, 1016 Eleventh St. N. E.
Federal Labor Union, No. 14644: Meets Second and Fourth Friday, at Typographical Temple, Secretary, C. R. Paxton, Station K, Langdon, D. C.
Federal Labor Union, No. 12776, Plate Press Feeders: Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Gertrude M. McVally, 2715 Jackson St. N. E.
Firemen, Stationary, No. 63: Meets every Wednesday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, N. A. James, Hyattsville, Md.
Garment Workers, United No. 11: Meets first and third Tuesdays, 811 E St. N. W. Albert Kason, president; Secretary, Max Kamber, 506 Seventh St. N. W.
Granite Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Thursday of each month, Building Trades Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Albert Beer, 126 Todd Pl. N. E.
Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, No. 21: Meets first and third Mondays, Cadet Armory, 706 O St. N. W. Secretary, Albert Beer, 126 Todd Place N. E.
International Molders Union: Meets every second and fourth Friday, Donohue Hall, 814 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, C. W. McCaffery, 303 Twelfth St. N. E.
Laborers, Stone and Building, No. 46: Meets first and third Fridays of each month, Eleventh and Q Sts. N. W. Secretary, Jas. Connors, 1632 Fourth St. N. W.
Lithographers Union, No. 13: Samuel E. Long, Secretary, 813 Florida Ave. N. W.
Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth St. and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, Wm. W. Keeler, 148 Eleventh St. N. E.
Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193: Meets every Thursday at 1204 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, L. W. Bauer, 722 K St. N. E.
Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 5: Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Edward Hauser, 1729 First St. N. W.
Moving Picture Machine Operators Protective Union, Local 224: Meets first and third Mondays each month, Gaynor Theater, 2668, Chauncey, A. E. Mehnenger, or B. A. Spellbringer, Baa. Agt.
Musicians, No. 161: Headquarters Kenosia Building, Eleventh and G Sts. N. W., Room 411. Meets first Sunday in each month, 922 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Phone Main 2665. Secretary, John E. Birdsell, Kenosia Building.
Painters, No. 368: Meets every Friday, Northwest Corner Sixth and G Sts. N. W., Room 411. Secretary, Chas. W. Gaines, 1228 E St. N. E.
Paperhangers Local, No. 420: Meets every Friday, 480 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. A. Maidens, Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W.
Pattern Makers Association: Meets first Friday of each month, Third and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, John H. Brown, 911 K St. S. E.
Photo-Engravers Union, No. 17: Meets first Monday in every month, Typographical Temple, 5 p. m. Secretary, E. F. Saulz, The Warfield Apt., Alexandria, Va.
Plate Printers, No. 2: Meets fourth Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Chas. E. Cameron, Bethesda, Md.
Plumbers, No. 5: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, J. S. O'Hagan, 124 Florida Ave. N. W.
Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 42: Meets Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Harry Cuppett, 820 Sixth St. S. W.
Pressman, No. 1: Meets fourth Saturday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Thos. E. Blakely, 8227 O St. N. W.
Retail Clerks, No. 262: Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at Typographical Temple, 428-426 G St. N. W. Secretary, J. A. Geier, 619 F St. N. E.
School Custodian and Janitor, 14595: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, W. P. Cannon, 408 Twelfth St. S. E.
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 102: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Charles T. Thorpe, 326 Ninth St. S. E.
Slate and Tile Roofers, Local No. 12: Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Costello's, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, J. D. Huddleston, 2416 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.
Steam Fitters and Helpers, No. 602: Meets first and third Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. F. Hickman, 618 Sixth St. N. W.
Stone Masons, No. 2: Meets Building Trades Hall on first and third Mondays, Secretary, A. W. Furlong, 503 F St. N. W.
Stone and Marble Cutters: Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at Jonads Hall.
Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants Association, No. 11773: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Pythian Temple, 1008 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Miss Jane J. Furlong, 831 Woodward Bldg.
Journemen Tailors, No. 188: Meets first and third Monday of each month at 811 E St. N. W. Secretary, L. Geraci, 1451 N St. N. W.
Theatrical Stage Employees International Alliance, Local 22: Meets third Sunday of each month, at the Eagle Club House, Secretary, T. L. Furlong, 1002 Jefferson St. N. W.
Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 101: Meets the third Sunday of each month, 2:30 p. m., Typographical Temple, Secretary, Geo. G. Seibold, Typographical Temple.
Upholsters Union, No. 58: Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month, Moore Hall, Seventh and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, E. P. Richardson, 250 Graham Place N. W.
Washington Building Trades Council: Meets every Tuesday night, 480 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Stover D. Zee.
Yeast Workers' Union, No. 14659: Meets first and third Friday, Typographical Temple.

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St. S. W. LOHAN, 514 Seventh Street N. E.

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W. T. BAUM, 474 I Street S. W.

GEORGE MYERS, 2316 Naylor Road S. E.

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The Trades Unionist

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

READ OUR ADVERTISEMENTS, PATRONIZE
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Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause.—President Gompers.

WITH A MISSION, WITHOUT
A MUZZLE.

VOLUME XX. NO. 19

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1915.

ONE DOLLAR ■ YEAR



1. W. B. WILSON, SECRETARY OF LABOR.

2. FRANK MORRISON, SECRETARY AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

3. SAMUEL GOMPERS, PRESIDENT AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

BREAKING GROUND FOR A. F. OF L. BUILDING

Simple but impressive ceremonies marked the breaking of ground for the new building for American Federation of Labor headquarters on Thursday, October 28, at Ninth and Massachusetts avenue northwest.

This structure is to be erected at a cost of \$200,000, and will be one of the best office buildings in the city. Absolutely modern in every particular, and will stand as a loving remembrance to those who seek light and liberty from industrial bondage.

Among those present at the ceremonies, when President Gompers took out the first spadeful of earth, were: Hon. W. B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor; Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor; Frank Morrison, Secretary American Federation of Labor; James O'Connell, President Metal Trades Department, American Federation of Labor; A. J. Berres, Secretary-Treasurer Metal Trades Department, American Federation of Labor; Thos. J. Williams, President Building Trades Department, American Federation of Labor; Wm. J. Spencer, Secretary-Treasurer Building Trades Department, American Federation of Labor; Thos. F. Tracy, Secretary-Treasurer Union Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labor; James P. Eagan, Editor Weekly News Letter, American Federation of Labor; Arthur G. Holder, Chairman Legislative Committee, American Federation of Labor; C. G. Ammon, Fraternal Delegate of the British Trades Union Congress; E. Bevin, Fraternal Delegate of the British Trades Union Congress; E. Lewis Evans, Secretary-Treasurer, Tobacco Workers International Union; James O'Connor, President Plasterers International Association; R. G. Moser, Representing International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers; John B. Colpoys, Editor Trades Unionist; L. A. Sterne, Organizer Maryland and District of Columbia.

URGES EARLY CLOSING.

Newark, N. J.—Trades unionists are urging earlier Saturday night closing of department stores in this city. The Essex Trades Council has appointed a committee to assist in the agitation.

NEW POST FOR PROF. NEARING.

Toledo, Ohio.—Prof. Nearing, who was ousted by the University of Pennsylvania, has accepted a deanship in the municipal university of this city. He will teach economics and political and social science.

CHANGES IN THE G. P. O.

Appointments.

John N. Breen, linotype operator.
Maurice E. Oliver, probationary messenger boy.
Rutherford Berryman, Henry H. Smith, Halloway Bethea, and Charles L. Parker, temporary skilled laborers.

Separations.

Miss Pearl K. Merritt, clerk, resigned.
Mr. William A. Marschalk, compositor.
Mrs. Mary J. Stanley, skilled laborer (female).
Miss Ruth E. Morris, skilled laborer (female).
Frederick W. Baxter, monotype machinist, resigned.
John A. McMurray, skilled laborer.
Joseph J. Birmingham, pressman.
Miss Grace E. Leonhart, skilled laborer (female).
Lester S. Martin, monotype keyboard, resigned.

Transfers, Etc.

Lawrence Hurley, compositor, 50c per hour, job section, to linotype operator, 60c per hour, linotype section.
Robert E. Stenner, compositor, 50c per hour, monotype section, to linotype operator, 60c per hour, linotype section.
Oliver C. McCardell, compositor, 50c per hour, hand section, to linotype operator, 60c per hour, linotype section.
Henry M. Webb, compositor, 50c per hour, linotype section, to linotype operator, 60c per hour, linotype section.
Howell T. Williams, skilled laborer, 25c per hour, presswork division, to watchman, \$720 per annum, watch force section.
Olson E. Harrison, skilled laborer, 25c per hour, electrical section, to helper 30c per hour, electrical section.
William L. Welsh, bookbinder, 50c per hour, ruling and sewing section, bookbinder in charge, 60c per hour, ruling and sewing section.

Harry P. Berrang, compositor, 50c per hour, linotype section, to linotype operator, 60c per hour.
David G. McKenzie, compositor, linotype section (day) to (night).
Homer M. Mohr, linotype operator, Library of Congress Branch Printing Section to Linotype section (night).

Carl S. Dellinger, skilled laborer, presswork division to linotype section (night).

Ernest E. Arnett, Edward S. Hantzmon, Altamont S. Rogers, Frank J.

Sloan, Harry C. Dobbs, William B. Rowen, Herbert E. James, Edward L. May, Samuel Saloman, Elwood S. Moorhead, Jr., and Frank W. Parker, from Linotype section (day) to Linotype Section (night).

MOVIE OPERATORS No. 224.

The Moving Picture Machine Operators' Union held an unusually long and interesting session last Monday night, the first regular meeting of November.

Brothers Howard and Isaacson, from the Baltimore Local, delegates from the Brewery Workers, and also from the Retail Clerks, addressed the meeting and were assured of Local 224's sympathy and moral support. Other important business was taken up, and then the hall was given over to demonstrations of the latest projection machines—the big Baird and the little Jenkins' Graphoscope—and the results were duly commented on and elaborately discussed.

The local will shortly celebrate their November Birthday in fitting style. We will tell you about it later.

RIGOROUS HEALTH RULES.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Details of the manner in which the child labor law will be enforced in this state after January 1, and the plan for the continuation schools, are announced in a bulletin issued by the division of vocational education.

Considerable attention is given to standards of physical fitness for guidance of physicians in the examination of applicants for certificates. Minors suffering from tuberculosis, organic heart, Grave's and kidney diseases, and having circulatory disturbances and defective vision may not receive certificates. Certificates may be refused until defects in teeth and vision, nasal obstructions, malnutrition, defective hearing, nervous weakness and marked stooped shoulders are corrected or during contagious diseases.

Certificates also may be refused for work about power driven machinery in cases of loss of arm, leg or eye, or in cases of epilepsy.

ELECT OFFICERS.

Garment Workers of America, No. 11, held an election in September and the following officers were duly elected and installed for a term of one year: B. Gentz, president; H. Shear, vice president; Miss R. Lyons, Recording Secretary; P. Gentz, treasurer; S. Schlosky, financial secretary.

CENTRAL BODY MEETS

The Central Labor Union met last Monday night in regular session, President Tucker in the chair.

Attention was called by the Stenographers to a resolution passed at the last convention of the A. F. of L. on the question of organizing office employees and a motion carried that the Secretary write to the A. F. of L. delegate, Newton A. James, to have him co-operate with the delegate from the Stenographers in having renewed activities passed at this convention.

Bakery Salesman asked the delegates to continue to give them their assistance in their fight against the unfair baked Drake Bros. cake.

Retail Clerks stated they were visiting locals in the interest of their fight against D. J. Kaufman, and reported that they were meeting with splendid success thus far and thanked organized labor for the assistance rendered.

Motion prevailed that a committee of three be appointed to see if a settlement of the Brewery strike could be effected and that the President serve as one of the committee. Delegate Clark of the Plate Printers, Sprague of the Printing Pressmen, appointed the other two members of the committee.

Plate Printers read a resolution effecting their trade on information furnished to foreign corporation by officials of the Bureau, and motion carried that the same be indorsed and printed in the official organ. The resolution follows:

Whereas it has come to our knowledge that in the past it has been the practice of Federal government officials to supply foreign governments, foreign corporations and firms with information and other assistance in the establishing of bureaus, and other plants for the manufacture of engraved securities, and

Whereas the establishing of such bureaus and other plants operates against the best interests of this American industry and American workmen, and

Whereas the Twenty-third convention of the International Steel and Copper Plate Printers Union has recommended to the Congress the adoption of legislation to remedy the evil, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Washington Central Labor Union does hereby endorse the following proposed resolution:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, requested to cause such rules and regulations to be adopted and placed in force for the regulation of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, as will effectually forbid and prevent the officials and employees of said Bureau from giving their time, skill, knowledge, experience or services up on any basis to any foreign government or to any individual, firm or corporation whatsoever, domestic or foreign, for the purpose of assisting any such government, individual, firm or corporation in the establishment or carrying on of any printing or engraving business or of any business whatsoever which is or may be directly or indirectly competitive with American industry, or which may directly or indirectly deprive American labor of its employment and means of livelihood; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary send a copy of these preambles and resolution to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEATH IN THE MINES.

Butte, Mont.—The worst mining disaster ever known in this state occurred when 500 pounds of dynamite exploded at the properties of the North Butte Mining Company. Nearly a score of workers lost their lives, while many were severely injured.



PROPOSED HEADQUARTERS OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, TO BE ERECTED IN WASHINGTON, D. C., FOR WHICH GROUND WAS BROKE ON THURSDAY OF LAST WEEK.

BUSINESS AGENTS NECESSARY.

Toronto, Ontario.—The Globe, of this city, is not impressed with the Rockefeller "union," nor with the promise to make no discrimination. This paper says:

"Agreements not to discriminate against workmen taking a prominent part on behalf of their fellows seldom or never work out in practice. Such workmen are always the first discharged when times are slack and the last to be taken on when times revive. No chemist can distill and identify, from among the myriad thoughts impelling a manager to dismiss a worker, the influence of his connection with the union. Workmen always find it ultimately necessary to employ an agent to do their business and make their bargains, and he must be a man not in the relationship of an employee to their employers."

WANT GOVERNOR OUSTED.

Phoenix, Ariz.—Petitions have been placed in circulation for the recall of Gov. Hunt, as a result of the present strike of copper miners at Clifton. The state's executive, it is claimed, declared that the grievances of these workers were just, and if he sent troops there the mine owners or any one else who antagonized a settlement would be imprisoned.

This policy is at such variance with that of the neighboring state of Colorado that a demand for the governor's political head is heard in certain sections of the state. The recall petitions charge him with "incompetency and a disregard for courts."

WAGES OF WOMEN IN MISSOURI.

Jefferson City, Mo.—In a statement issued by the bureau of labor statistics it is shown that only 806 women factory employees in this state are paid \$15 to \$20 a week, and but 235 receive more than \$20. Ten thousand are paid between \$5 and \$7, 9,000 between \$7 and \$9, and 5,400 receive from \$8 to \$5 per week.

LOCAL 132 U. B. CELEBRATES.

Local No. 132, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held their Tenth Anniversary celebration of consolidation, at their hall, 425 G street northwest, last Friday night.

A large crowd was in attendance. Good speeches were the order of the evening, after which refreshments were served.

There was plenty of good music and all acknowledged it a most enjoyable evening.

SECURE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—After a three days strike the Pittsburgh Machine and Tool Company at Braddock, near here, agreed to the eight-hour demand of over 200 employees. The nine-hour rates will prevail. Employees of the Miller Saw Trimmer Company are also striking for an eight-hour day and conferences are being held between the interested parties.

STRIKE CALLED OFF.

Cleveland, Ohio.—A strike of workers employed by the F. W. Marks Construction Company has been declared off, the demand for better working conditions being agreed to. The company is erecting two large municipal structures.

SIGN WIRE MEN'S CONTRACT.

San Antonio, Tex.—Members of Electrical Workers Union No. 500 are jubilant over securing the signature of the Gas and Electric Company to a one year contract. Former managers of this company maintained a different policy.

FIREMEN ORGANIZING.

Wheeling, W. Va.—Members of the Stationary Firemen's Union report a steady increase in membership and renewed interest among unorganized firemen.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys Editor
Wm. H. Anglin Associate Editor

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ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE - - - ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and we will that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 5, 1915.

DEFINES PLACE OF BUSINESS.

The decision clearing up the disputed application to dressmakers of the District eight-hour law for females was on the appeal of Susan H. Hotchkiss from a decision of the police court, which found her guilty of employing females for more than eight hours a day in a manufacturing or mercantile establishment. The opinion, which is by Justice Van Orsdel, recited that the testimony showed that the appellant carried on the business of dressmaking at a fixed place of business where she had five sewing machines and employed assistants, and that she kept on hand bolts of dress goods, trimmings, thread and other materials in large quantities. This constituted her business a manufacturing establishment within the meaning of the law, according to the opinion of the court.

Care is taken in the decision to exclude from the operation of the eight-hour law itinerant dressmakers.

"But it is not to be understood," says Justice Van Orsdel, "that every one who may be employed to make a dress within the District of Columbia comes within the limitations of the statute. The act applies only to manufacturing establishments. The word establishment in this connection has a well defined meaning. It is a place devoted, as in the present case, to dressmaking—a place where the public is invited to come and have its work done—as distinguished from a mere itinerant dressmaker who maintains no fixed place in which to conduct her business."

BROKE GROUND FOR THEIR HEADQUARTERS.

Simple but impressive ceremonies marked the breaking of the ground for the erection of the new American Federation of Labor headquarters, in Washington, D. C., on Thursday of last week. The structure, from an architectural viewpoint, will equal almost any commercial building in the nation's capital, and will stand as a monument forever to those who have fought so valiantly for the emancipation of the wage workers of the world.

This is a wise move on the part of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, as this organization is, and has been paying, stupendous rents for a long time.

Situated in the heart of Washington, it will be easy to keep in touch, industrially, with the four corners of the earth, as well as to stand as a guardian angel over impending legislation in either branch of the National House of Congress.

We shall await its completion with that same spirit of loyalty we have watched the A. F. of L. grow from its infancy to more than a mature man in the affairs of those to whom it owes a proud allegiance.

THE MINERS' DEBT TO WALSH.

If there is anything good in John D. Rockefeller's concessions to his Colorado miners, the latter may thank Frank P. Walsh for it. But for the thorough and persistent grilling which the younger Rockefeller received at Walsh's hands it is safe to say that he would never have been shamed into a conciliatory attitude. And in openly establishing different conditions in the mines Mr. Rockefeller confesses that when he testified before the Commission on Industrial Relations he was not so frank as he should have been. Then he wanted it understood that his father could not interfere with the management of the mines, since he had in his name less than a majority of stock in the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. But now he has demonstrated that he can easily influence its policy. To secure from him an unwilling admission of this fact Walsh subjected him to a persistent cross-examination, but no more severe than circumstances warranted, and for this offense Walsh has been denounced and sneered at by every organ of Rockefellerism in the country. Yet these attacks on Walsh could not conceal the sorry figure that Rockefeller made.

If public opinion had been sufficiently educated to properly distinguish between an unjust social system and individuals profiting therefrom, Mr. Rockefeller would have been spared much of the censure and condemnation showered upon him, in spite of all disclosures. Recognition of the fact that he is but a product of bad economic conditions would have caused blame to be placed where it belongs—on legalized injustice, not on its beneficiary. If Mr. Rockefeller had been sufficiently educated to realize this same fact, he would not have considered it necessary to return evasive or equivocal answers to Walsh. He might have told Walsh that if Colorado miners did not like the way he used his legalized power, they should make use of their right to vote to take it from him. He might have said that as long as they refused to remedy matters through that method, he had a right to assume that they wished to leave the management with him. And neither Walsh nor any other member of the Commission would have found it easy to pick a flaw in such an argument, even had they wished to do so. But since neither the public nor Mr. Rockefeller has arrived at the point where such facts as these may be clearly seen, the showing up of outrageously bad conditions in the mines forced Rockefeller to choose between defying public opinion or doing something to mollify it. He has wisely chosen the latter. Whatever good may follow will be one of the indirect results of the strike, but the chief credit cannot be justly awarded elsewhere than to Frank P. Walsh.—The Public.



Sincerely Yours,
L. J. Sterne

Elected President of the Southwestern Bowling Association. Member Stenographers' Union since its formation, October 3, 1904. Volunteer Organizer American Federation of Labor for Maryland and District of Columbia. Employed in office of American Federation of Labor since June 19, 1900. Delegate to Central Labor Union from Stenographers' Union. Ex-First Vice-President Maryland and District of Columbia Federation of Labor.

Mr. Sterne numbers his friends by the score, and maintains their admiration by strict adherence to the cardinal principles of trades unionism and a humane feeling for his fellowman.

BIDS FOR CONVENTION.

Instructions were sent by the Central Labor Union to Newton A. James, its delegate to the American Federation of Labor's convention in San Francisco, urging him to endeavor to bring the next meeting of the Federation to Washington. The American Federation of Labor, though maintaining its headquarters in Washington, has not held its national convention here since 1885.

Officials of the organization resident in the city are prepared to urge the choice of Washington for the 1916 convention so that the delegates may inspect the new national headquarters of the Federation, which will be completed and ready for occupancy next May.

Support of federations in a number of Eastern States is expected to be given to Washington in its fight for next year's convention.

AGREED!

Washington, D. C., Oct. 30, 1915.

Brother Colpoys:

You and I know I'm an ex., but there are so many of that variety your readers may not know that I am the particular ex referred to in your edlet on the second page of this week's Trades Unionist. Beside I wrote it—in 1886—this way:

"The sword may strike the shackles from the limbs of the slave, but it is education and organization that make of him a free man."

Just hunt up an old charter of a local assembly of the Knights of Labor and you will find it as I give it, and as I first wrote it, except that the engraver added an s to makes.

On the same column, higher up, Mr. Tobin says, "Discontent is the breeder of ambition." When I wrote it in 1882 it read: "Discontent is the mother of progress."

I like mine best. Marie Corellis thought so too when she quoted me in one of her novels.

Another thing I wrote in 1889 was: "Man know thyself" is good but man know thy neighbor is also good. A good way to know the latter is to study, as well as read, your labor paper."

With good wishes, I am,

Faithfully yours,

T. V. POWDERLY.

STRIKE COMMISSION REJECTED.

St. Louis, Mo.—The board of aldermen has unanimously rejected Mayor Kiel's plan to create a commission that would handle industrial disputes. Business influences supported the proposed ordinance, as did several civic organizations.

MACHINE CHILDREN NOT GOOD CITIZENS.

Syracuse, N. Y.—Vocational training that teaches only shop work and makes the child a mere machine is not needed in this country, even though it is favored by most manufacturers and employers of labor, declared Prof. Roman of the Syracuse University in an address before the Schoolmasters' Club. The educator pointed out the difference between a child that has been developed into an efficient machine and one who possesses a knowledge of those things that result in citizenship as well as manual skill.

"There has been a tendency," he said, "in some states to force upon the vocational school a curriculum that makes an efficient machine out of the child. The country does not need that kind of education. We are now producing more goods than ever before in the history of the nation. Wealth is piling up faster. Everything is materialistic. The question is, 'How can we make more goods and get more money?'"

"If the vocational school is to meet the problem of the future welfare of this country, it must give a well-balanced training. It must teach the child the principles of democracy, citizenship, government and the proper use of its spare time and collective bargaining. As the volume of production has increased the workers' hours have decreased. Ignorant of his civic duties and the fundamentals of good government, the workers are easy prey for the demagogue."

BURBANK FAVORS CHILDREN.

Oakland, Cal.—Child labor profiteers will get little assistance from Luther Burbank, who asks: "Isn't it as important for a nation to raise a good human crop as it is to raise good orchards?"

In a speech before a conference of social workers, the naturalist declared that the first ten years of a child's life should be surrounded by sunshine, cheerfulness, love and laughter, because, he said, it is abnormal and cruel to run all children through the same mill and stuff and cram their little heads to the breaking point. The speaker said a child is vastly more sensitive than a plant and that there is not an attribute lacking in a plant that cannot be bred into it. The same is largely true of human nature, he said. Heredity will make itself felt first, but in child-rearing, heredity and environment are equally important. What then can we expect from children raised in dusty factories, crowded tenements and unventilated schools? We let the weeds grow and then set fire to them by bad environment.

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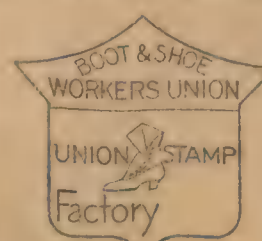
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New Jersey Ave. and G Sts. N.W.

BROCKWELL'S BITS

Mr. Cornelius A. Connor, a well-
known member of the Printery proo-
f room chapel, who has been danger-
ously ill for about three months past, is
so far improved as to be able to re-
sume work—a matter of sincere con-
gratulation from his many friends, who
all hope for his early and complete re-
covery.

John N. Breen, who was until re-
cently secretary of New Orleans Typo-
graphical Union, has been appoint-
ed to a position in the Government
Printing Office, and reported for duty
a few days since, being assigned to the
linotype section. Mr. Breen is not a
stranger among us, having worked in
the National Printery some years ago.
He was one of the active agents of
the New Orleans Union in handling the
affairs of the printers in the lock out
inaugurated by the Crescent City
newspaper proprietors last Decem-
ber, and visited a number of cities to
raise funds for his local.

Charles H. Fairall, a leading attor-
ney of San Francisco, who died at Los
Angeles on October 15, 1915, was a
nephew of Edward C. Grumley, a for-
mer president of No. 101 now em-
ployed as a proof reader in the Gov-
ernment Printing Office. He repre-
sented ex-Mayor Schmidt in the great
graft case in San Francisco in 1906,
securing his acquittal. He was coun-
sel for Matthew A. Schmidt, lately on
trial for murder in connection with the
dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times
building in 1910, on which case he was
engaged impaneling a jury when
stricken with the sudden illness which
caused his death, which was at first
thought to be the result of poison, but
investigation proved it to be acute
gastritis. He was a warm friend of
organized labor, and at his funeral
was highly eulogized by many labor
leaders, as well as by judges and at-
torneys. He was considered one of
the greatest criminal lawyers on the
Pacific Coast and had written several
widely quoted law books.

The American, the daily paper
started by the locked-out Union print-
ers at New Orleans some months ago,
has been turned over to D. C. O'Malley,
a well-known and successful business
man there, who will continue its pub-
lication on a strictly union basis. Mr.
O'Malley seems to have the full con-
fidence of all classes of people in his
community and has had experience in
the very successful promotion of
newspaper enterprises in the past.
This step of the printers, undoubtedly
a wise one, will doubtless have a good
effect on the efforts under way to re-
gain the other daily newspaper offices.

Caledonius E. Jordan, a well-known
member of the Post chapel, died in
this city on Wednesday, October 27,
1915. Mr. Jordan came to this city in
February, 1910, from Raleigh, N. C.,
in which city, I think, he originally
joined the union. In addition to his
membership in Columbia Union, he
also belonged to King Solomon (day-
light) Lodge of Masons. Funeral and
burial were at Washington, N. C., the
home of his mother, at whose request
the remains were accompanied by Mr.
Fred S. Walker, of the linotype sec-
tion of the Government Printing Of-
fice. Mr. Jordan was 35 years of age,
and there is much regret among his
friends at his untimely death.

George R. Tallman died at his home
in this city on Friday, October 22,
1915, after an illness lasting several
months from Bright's disease. Mr.
Tallman was born at Clinton, Wis.,
on November 18, 1843, and nearly all
of his life had been spent at the print-
ing business either as publisher or
journeyman. He became a member of
Milwaukee (Wis.) Typographical Union
in 1872, and was active in the
work of that local and well and favor-
ably known to its members. He came
here about 18 years ago, and has ever
since been employed as compositor
and reader in the Government Printing
Office, being a member of the mono-
type hand section chapel at the time
of his death. At one time he was a
member of the Wisconsin legislature.
He is survived by his widow and a
son, the latter an attorney of this city.
The remains were taken to his old
home at Clinton, Wis., for burial, after
funeral services here at the home of
his son (attended by many of his fel-
low craftsmen) on Sunday morning,
October 24.

"Judge" Tallman was an excellent
man and made friends—and kept them
—wherever he was known. His knowl-
edge, his brightness, and his unflin-
ing good nature made him a great favor-
ite with all.

Of much interest to printers is the
meeting of the Washington Union
Printers Athletic Association at Typo-
graphical Union on Sunday, Novem-
ber 7, 1915, at 8.30 p. m., when a com-
mittee to arrange for the holding of a
fair by the Association will have its
preliminary meeting. This committee
is composed of J. W. Warrener, Geo.
P. Tuttle, C. H. Greenwald, M. L.
Statler, Chas. P. Johnson, Jos. C.
Whyte, Harry C. Knapp, Fred String-

er, T. C. Parsons, W. R. Love, J. U.
McCormick, P. I. Lowd, G. C. Fur-
bershaw, Geo. G. Seibold, John H. Ho-
gan, John W. Sherman, and the exec-
utive officers of the Association. Oth-
ers will be added as the fair scheme
develops. All of those here named are
urged to be present at Sunday's meet-
ing. No fair has been held by print-
ers in this city for several years, and
the effort of the Athletic Association
should therefore prove very popular.

The application of eight or ten mon-
otype machinist helpers in the Govern-
ment Printing Office to become mem-
bers of Columbia Typographical Union
has engendered much interest, in
consequence of which the Membership
Committee of No. 101 invites any one
interested to attend the meeting of
said committee to be held at Typo-
graphical Temple on Friday evening,
November 5, 1915, at 7.30 o'clock.

Hubert Newsom is another promi-
nent Printeryite who is making plans
to get out of the business. His at-
torney-at-law card says he is also in
the real estate and insurance line.
He'll insure your household goods,
rent or sell your houses, or take hold
of your legal affairs. Success to him.
W. N. BROCKWELL.

JUST EVERY-DAY LIFE

H. E. SUTTON.

On my Sunday morning trip to the
Terminal Station, for a copy of a
New York daily, I met John Sherman
in a suit of khaki. With a party of
friends from the bindery, he was
starting for Stafford County, Va., on a
week's hunting trip. A few minutes
later encountered Messrs. Ziegler,
Tuttle, Burnett, and Serano, basket
laden, purchasing tickets for Aquia
Creek, on a fishing excursion.

Autos and trucks take the north
half of K street, between Seventh and
Ninth, going both east and west, in
preference to the south half, and the
movement is a success. Whether this
is by virtue of a regulation or by
common consent I am unable to state.
If such idea works well, leaving the
south half free for street cars and
local traffic, similar arrangement
could be enforced, making the autoist
use Eighth or Tenth instead of Ninth,
unless having actual business on the
last-named street.

Washington unionists neglected
their duty when they failed to
participate, in a body or by repre-
sentative, in the exercises of breaking
ground for the building of a home
for the American Federation of Labor.

Frank Cannon resigns from the
keyboard section of the G. P. O. to
take a position in the efficiency de-
partment of the Monotype Company.
This is another way of saying that
Mr. Cannon will travel from city to
city in the interest of the Monotype,
not as demonstrator or salesman, but
rather to look after the output and
supplying suggestions to facilitate the
production. Incidentally he will in-
troduce many of the innovations
he learned while employed in the big
printery.

STRIKE AVERTED.

Through the efforts of Robert Mc-
Wade and John B. Colpoys, commis-
sioners of conciliation of the Depart-
ment of Labor, a threatened strike at
the plant of the Washington Steel and
Ordnance Company, at Giesboro Point,
has been averted, according to formal
announcement made yesterday
at the department.

Under the department's adjustment
the machinists at the plant are to be
granted a minimum wage of 50 cents
an hour. They are to receive time and
a half for work in excess of eight
hours. According to the department,
"dismissed men will be reinstated
individually on signing an agreement
to avoid hereafter all agitation in and
about the plant."

C. V. Wheeler, president of the steel
company, Tuesday, refused to discuss
the matter in any of its phases. He
declined even to state what increase
in wages the adjustment represented.
The threatened strike directly af-
fected 200 and indirectly affected
1,400 employees of the company. Em-
ployees of the plant still are dissatis-
fied with certain conditions, according
to officials of the union. They desire
the elimination of alleged unsanitary
conditions, the installation of safe
machinery and the purification of the
water supply.

CAN'T REGULATE ATTORNEY
FEE.

Justice Gould of the District Su-
preme court, has ruled that Congress
has no right to direct what per cent
of a claim shall be given to lawyers.
Thomas Fahey was voted \$1,840 by
Congress. When this and similar
bills were allowed, Congress directed
that attorneys for the claimants
should not receive more than 20 per
cent of the moneys. Fahey had pre-
viously signed a contract calling for
33 1-3 per cent and was sued by his
attorneys for the difference. Justice
Gould held that Congress had no right
to direct how the money should be
spent.

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EASTERN EMPLOYERS INDORSE TRADE AGREEMENT THEORY.

Worcester, Mass.—Last week several large manufacturers of this state told the Massachusetts board of conciliation and arbitration that trade agreements with their workers created stability in industry. The board held hearings on eight-hour strikes in this city and brought to Worcester men who represented industries working under trade agreements. In no case did the visiting manufacturers express dissatisfaction with the trade agreement, and in every instance the witness testified that he would not return to the working conditions that existed prior to the adoption of the collective bargaining plan.

The testimony of these business men was in strange contrast to the declaration of Worcester captains of industry who have organized an association for the avowed purpose of conducting their plants on the non-union, or so-called "open shop" plan.

Richard Reed, Westfield manufacturer of boilers and radiators, and member of the firm of H. D. Smith Company told the board that he wanted his men to be "good" unionists—to attend their union meetings and take an active part in its proceedings. He said:

"My employees believe one of the most honorable jobs is to be appointed on a shop committee to present their grievances. I want every man to feel that he can be a member of the shop committee without fear. I advise my men if they join a union to attend the meetings."

"With the Patternmakers' League I deal with a shop committee. I always recognize the shop committees, and hope that nobody stayed off the committee because he was afraid to come in."

"I had one experience with a committee. I asked its members if they had any authority, and was informed none further than the presentation of their requests. I told the committee to go back to its union and get some authority, so that I could talk with it. The men did. I want to tell you that there are some mighty good scrappers in these committees, and they tell you some things that you would never learn otherwise."

"I'll meet any kind of a committee, whether I can talk their language or not."

Mr. Reed stated that twenty-seven years ago he was privileged to sit in meeting in New York with the executives of the National Founders' Association and a committee of executives of the Iron Molders' Union. "There were no troubles," said Mr. Reed, "between the employees and the employers. In that conference was effected what was known as the New York agreement which operated in foundries in the United States and Canada."

Organizer Duffy asked the witness who and what was the cause of the abrogation of that New York agreement, and Mr. Reed said: "Mr. Briggs, member of the National Founders' Association executive committee, was the cause for the abrogation of the agreement."

Alfred D. Donovan, a Rockland shoe manufacturer, and chairman of the state board of labor and industries, said he would not return to methods in force fifteen years ago. He said he would not care to take up individual bargaining.

"One reason why I should not want to throw over the present method," he said, "is because it insures us the guarantee that we can deliver a contract, because we knew there will not be a strike or lockout. I can say that the hiring of help and its discharge is just the same with us today as it was fifteen years ago, prior to our agreement. Within the last month we made one of the greatest changes in our history, which gave us a splendid opportunity to test the agreement. We did not agree on the price at first and in the arbitration the matter was adjusted to the satisfaction of all."

Herbert T. Drake of the Emerson Shoe Company, Brockton, testified his concern has the same working agreement as was explained by Mr. Donovan. The witness said the agreement was signed in the fall of 1898 when the company employed about 900 workers. Under the arbitration agreement the business built up so that now 3,500 are employed.

"The union does not interfere with our business and there is no trouble. We run our own business," said the witness. He also declared that "hours and wages are perfectly arbitrable."

POLISHERS REDUCE HOURS.

Newark, N. J.—Members of the Metal Polishers' Union employed in the chandelier shops have reduced hours from 54 to 49 1-2 per week. Nearly 100 workers are benefited.

INCREASE FOR WIRE MEN.

Detroit, Mich.—Organized electrical workers employed by the Edison Illuminating Company have had their wages raised 2 cents an hour, making a total increase of 5 cents an hour since last June.

WHAT THE COMMISSION DID.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—A. F. of L. Vice-President O'Connell, member of the United States commission on industrial relations, talked on "Labor and Industrial Unrest," at a mass meeting in this city. The visitor was inclined to let the work of the commission speak for itself, but he made this point:

"If it did not accomplish anything more, it made John D. Rockefeller, Jr., pay a visit to the Colorado mines for the first time in 11 years."

EIGHT-HOUR DAY NOT COSTLY.

Camden, N. J.—In a statement explaining why it has decided to establish the eight-hour day for its 7,500 employees, the Victor Talking Machine company states that while losing \$1,000,000 the first year, certain adjustments and improvements will gradually restore profits to normal in about three years.

HAVE RIGHT TO PICKET.

Omaha, Nebr.—Judge Foster discharged several members of the Moving Picture Operators' Union who were charged with "disorderly conduct" because they picketed a non-union theater. As it was proven the picketing was orderly and peaceful, the court declared these unionists were within their rights.

CLERKS WANT EIGHT HOURS.

Boston, Mass.—At a meeting of the adjustment board of the Brotherhood of Railroad Clerks of the Boston and Maine Railroad it was voted to demand higher wages and an eight-hour day.

LAUNDRY WORKERS ORGANIZE.

Davenport, Iowa.—Laundry workers have formed a union and received a charter from the international organization of this craft. The new local starts off with a good membership.

DEMAND EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Baltimore, Md.—Machinists employed by the Detrick & Harvey Machine company are on strike for an eight-hour day and time and one-half for overtime. It is claimed this concern is connected with the Bethlehem Steel Company.

SECURE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Toledo, Ohio.—Machinists employed by the Consolidated Manufacturing Company have won their strike and an eight-hour day. Former nine-hour rates will prevail.

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ROSTER OF CENTRAL LABOR UNION

(Where not otherwise specified, meetings are held at night.)

Central Labor Union: Meets every Monday night at Typographical Temple.

Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month, Gayety Theater, third Saturday at 7:30; third at 8 p. m., Building Trades Hall, Secretary, C. F. Kelch, 24 Myrtle St. N. E.

Bakery Salesmen's Union, No. 33: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. L. Considine, 907 First St. N. W.

Barbers Union, No. 239: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Hammel's Hall, No. 988 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, John Handley, 922 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.

Barbers Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Thursdays of each month, Cadet Armory, 706 O St. N. W. Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman, Financial Secretary, Chas. Walker, 624 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.

Bartenders, No. 428: Meets second and fourth Sundays of each month, Painter's Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Francis J. O'Donnell, 1842 N. C. Ave. N. E.

Beer Drivers, No. 234, and Stalens: Meets on the first Sunday of each month at 10:30 a. m., in Costello's Hall, Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E St. S. E.

Belt Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at New Masonic Temple, Eighth and F Sts. N. E. Secretary, Wm. E. Kiley, 817 North Capitol St.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Edward Fuhrman, 24 Quincy Place, N. W.

Bottle Workers, No. 351: Meets second Sunday of each month, Building Trades Hall, at 10:00 a. m. Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E St. S. E.

Brewery Workers, No. 118: Meets on the last Sunday of each month, at 10:00 a. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G St. N. W. Secretary, Frank Rom, 2122 L St. N. W.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5: Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, C. W. Scherier, 48 Seaton Place N. E.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132: Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple, Secretary, E. B. Byrne, 426 G Street N. W.

Carpet Mechanics, Local 85: Meets third Friday of each month, Sixth and E Sts. N. W. Secretary, Chas. T. Krause, 1424 W St. N. W., Apt. 22.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets first Tuesday of each month, in Costello's Hall, 6th and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Wm. H. Umhan, 787 10th St. S. E.

Cigarmakers Union, No. 110: Meets every Saturday, 706 Seventh St. N. W. Secretary, Edwin Tullou, 242 8th St. N. E.

Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of, Secretary, Edw. Northglan, 110 K St. N. E.

Electrotype Molders and Finishers, No. 17: Meets first Thursday in the month, at Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. T. Noonan, 138 R St. N. W. Ave. N.

Elevator Conductors Protective Union, No. 1458: Meets every Tuesday night, at 8:15, 1110 Sixth St. N. W. Secretary, E. E. Nickelson, 8800 Ga. ave. n. w.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10: Meets 419 Tenth St. N. W. first and third Fridays. Secretary, J. F. Herriety, Box 52, Arlington, Va.

Engineers, Holding No. 77: Meets every Friday, at 8:00 p. m., Hall, S. E. Cor. Tenth and Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, F. J. Nichols, 616 Fourth street northeast.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 59: Meets Typographical Temple, every Friday night. Secretary, A. W. Leske, Twelfth and B Sts. N. W.

Engraved Steel and Plate Finishers, No. 846: Meets every Friday, 1015 Eleventh St. N. E.

Federal Labor Union, No. 14644: Meets Second and Fourth Friday, at Typographical Temple, Secretary, C. R. Paxton, Station K, Langdon, D. C.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12776, Plate Press Feeders: Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Frank M. McElroy, 1715 Jackson St. N. E.

Firemen, Stationary, No. 63: Meets every Wednesday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, N. A. James, Hyattsville, Md.

Garmet Workers, United, No. 11: Meets first and third Tuesdays, 613 Seventh street n. w., (fourth floor). B. Gentis, president; Miss R. Johns, Recording Secretary.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Thursday of each month, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Albert Beer, 126 Todd Pl. N. E.

Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, No. 21: Meets first and third Mondays, Cadet Armory, 706 O St. N. W. Secretary, Albert Beer, 126 Todd Place N. E.

International Molders Union: Meets every second and fourth Friday, Donohue Hall, 614 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, C. W. McCaffery, 408 Twelfth St. N. E.

Laborers, Stone and Building, No. 46: Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Eleventh and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Jas. Connors, 1832 R St. N. W.

Lithographers Union, No. 13: Samuel E. Long, Secretary, 613 Florida Ave. N. W.

Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets every Thursday at 1204 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, L. W. Bauer, 922 E St. N. E.

Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193: Meets every Thursday at 1204 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, L. W. Bauer, 922 E St. N. E.

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Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause.—President Gompers.

WITH A MISSION, WITHOUT
A MUZZLE.

VOLUME XX. NO. 20

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1915.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR DENOUNCES ATTEMPT TO CORRUPT WORKERS IN THE UNITED STATES

Report of Executive Council Deals with Efforts of Teuton Nations to Cause Strikes and Pays Tribute to Patriotism of Men.

Presentation of the annual report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor featured the opening day of a two weeks session, its thirty-fifth annual convention, in San Francisco last Monday. Samuel Gompers presented the report, which pronounced the last year the most momentous in the history of organized labor, and one of extraordinary stress for the labor movement.

"There is not a country, and there is scarcely a relation in the common life," says the Council's report, "that does not show some effect of the terrible war that is being waged in Europe. From our present viewpoint these effects are primarily destructive. Whatever of constructive value shall come out of it all, will depend upon the wisdom, the ability and the statesmanship of the real statesmen of the nations. But at present we see customs, institutions and the relationships that are the result of years of struggle and persistent effort to realize ideals, swept away by the great tide of destruction and lost in the clash of arms, the smoke of the battlefield, and in the terrors of naval warfare."

Describing the effects of the war upon organized labor and American customs and institutions, the report deals at length with attempts by interests of belligerent European nations to interfere with the peaceful pursuit of American industries.

USED NAME OF LABOR.

"Some of these movements," it says, "have been genuine, others have been created by individuals and interests that were really unneutral. These movements have taken various forms: some have tried to influence the policies of the State and governmental authorities of our country; others have tried to work upon public opinion and still others have sought to use the good name of our labor movement to further the interests of some foreign country."

"High tribute was paid the working men of the nation through whose patriotism," the report says, "these schemes have perished and the movements so far have been futile."

"The efforts to use the workingmen of our country have been of two kinds," the report continues, "one to get through them the indorsement of the foreign policy to place an embargo upon so-called munitions of war; the other has been to stir up industrial contentions and disputes and thus interfere with the actual process of production so that products to be sent abroad may be stopped. Foreign agencies have been trying to corruptly reach some of the organizations of the workers, but they have not succeeded. There is nothing touching the industrial and commercial life of America that is not of interest to the warring nations."

WORLD'S LABOR CONGRESS.

The holding of a World's Labor Congress at the same time and place that peace delegates meet when the war is ended, is recommended in the report as "necessary in order to infuse the spirit of humanity and democracy into this political conference." In order that the position of the United States workingmen in this regard may be fully representative of the country's unanimous voice of labor, the report recommends that all international unions be urged to give the scheme their support.

The report covers the recent investigation by labor leaders of the Dick Military Law. In that connection it says:

"Up to the present we have received no complaint nor have we learned of any act in which the military arm of the government has misused the Dick law to offset or curb the aspirations of the working people of the land. We refer particularly to the situation in Colorado last year. The corporations had practically coerced and intimidated the officials of the State and had overridden the laws of the State. There is not nearly so grave a danger in the Dick law as there is in the menace threatening our institutions through the private detective agencies and the private army of gunmen."

Attention is also called in the report to the work of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations. Mr. Walsh and the labor representatives, Messrs. O'Connell, Lennon and Garretson, are praised for their "judgment and determination, which brought to light many wrongs and injustices that might otherwise have been concealed or overlooked."

The report expresses the Executive Council's approval of the Seamen's Bill.

Statistical reports show the average membership for the American Federation of Labor for the year was 1,946,347, a decrease of 74,324 members, the first decrease in total membership since 1908.

SECESSION'S LAMENT; BOMBAST HAS FAILED.

Boston, Mass.—The Shoe Workers' Journal, official magazine of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, prints portions of a speech at Lynn, Mass., made by one Walsh, while urging his election to an office in the "united shoe workers," an organization dual to the bona fide Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. This secession movement, starting about six years ago with the usual trumpet blares, secured publicity for the moment because of the usual attacks on officers of the regular union and by its advocacy of so-called "militant" methods.

In his plea for votes Walsh acknowledges their battles "have invariably ended in defeat," and that bombastic methods have not produced results. Continual reverses may have had a sobering effect on the candidate, for he makes these confessions:

"A large proportion of the general office income is paid by the membership of Lynn and vicinity where the great majority of our organization is located. Our general office income, while large, has never been sufficient to meet the heavy outlay caused by the numerous battles we have been forced to wage for recognition of our organization; which battles have invariably ended in defeat, caused, in my opinion, by over eagerness to engage in battle, more for the sake of living up to a fighting reputation than for the purpose of strengthening the organization membership. However bitter it may be to acknowledge defeat in actions of this kind, we all have to admit it, that while our battles have proved costly to our opponents, we have reaped very little advantage ourselves, and I think it is time to pause and ask ourselves if we are on the right road."

"We have organizers in our employ who have never organized a local. We have other organizers who have organized a few mushroom locals that have lingered for a while and died. The organizing expense of our general organization is out of all proportion to the gain in membership. There are men on the payroll of the general organization who have not the slightest conception of organization work."

NEW PACIFIC BOAT LINE.

New York, N. Y.—The Pacific and Eastern Steamship company, a \$2,000,000 corporation, has been organized with offices in this city, for the purpose of replacing the Pacific Mail Steamship company. The new line will operate under the American flag. The Pacific Mail recently sold its vessels to an eastern company and stated that it was forced out of business by the new seamen's law. Secretary of Commerce Redfield replied that a profit of \$1,000,000 might have been a factor in the transaction.

The new company supports the claim of defenders of the seamen's law that the American flag will continue to fly with profit over vessels in the Oriental service doing business under humane conditions.

"MITCHELL DAY" OBSERVED.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Miners in the anthracite district of this state observed "Mitchell day" in honor of the termination of the strike in this section conducted by John Mitchell, then president of the United Mine Workers of America.

WELL-KNOWN PRESSMAN DEAD.

St. Louis, Mo.—Theodore F. Galowsky, ex-president and secretary of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union, died in this city after a long illness. Deceased was a prominent figure in the trade union movement. He leaves a wife and three children.

WOMEN MILL WORKERS STRIKE.

Houston, Mass.—Wages that range as low as 95 cents a day forced 300 employees of the Monument mills on strike. They are asking for increases of 15 to 25 cents a day.

SAYS CLAYTON LAW RECORDS NEW EPOCH.

St. Louis, Mo.—Writing in St. Louis Labor, President Wharton, of the Railroad Employees' Department, A. F. of L., discusses the Clayton act at length, and declares that "we have just cause to feel proud of the success attending the policy inaugurated by the A. F. of L. in 1906; one by one we have witnessed the amelioration of the causes of complaint incorporated in labor's bill of grievances."

President Wharton is optimistic on labor's success in securing this legislation and believes that the United States supreme court cannot, "by any manner of reasoning," interpret the labor sections of the Clayton law to mean other than a guarantee of labor's rights.

"If it should come to pass that the courts should pervert and misinterpret this law," he says, "the next great fight should be directed toward securing an amendment to the constitution."

He believes, however, congress acted within its rights, and has this to say of contrary views, urged, in many instances, he declares, for questionable purposes:

"Don't be misled by statements intended to create the impression that the labor provisions of the Clayton act are empty promises; the organized enemies of labor and fanatics along certain lines, are deliberately circulating false and mischievous statements, for the purpose of deceiving the workers and making them believe that the decision of the supreme court of the United States, under the Sherman anti-trust law, is applicable today."

"The workers have a right to believe that the Congress of the United States is acting within its rights in the enactment of the labor sections of the Clayton anti-trust act; they also have a right to believe that any decision that may later be rendered by the supreme court, contrary to the intent and purpose of Congress, will be corrected."

"The workers are going to accept in good faith an act of Congress admittedly designed to free them from cruel inhuman, liberty-destroying precedents, handed down to an enlightened people from an age when human rights and liberty were hardly conceivable."

LOW-WAGE LABORERS STRIKE.

Boston, Mass.—Because their demand for a wage increase from \$8.65 to \$12 a week was refused, 200 unskilled laborers employed at the Readville shops of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad struck. These workers are unorganized.

The brotherhood of railroad carmen has assured the strikers that their work will not be done by unionists. A committee representing the federated trades, and composed of carpenters, machinists, boiler makers, sheet metal workers and carmen, has been appointed to visit the superintendent of the Readville shops on behalf of the strikers.

BUYS 175,000 TONS OF RAILS.

Philadelphia.—The Pennsylvania railroad has placed orders for 175,000 tons of steel rails, which is said to cover the requirements of this system. An order for 75 heavy freight locomotives for immediate delivery has also been placed. These locomotives are to be used on lines east of Pittsburgh.

LATHERS ORGANIZE.

Topeka, Kans.—Lathers in this city have organized a union and affiliated to the international of their craft. These workers allowed their local to lapse a few years ago, but they are now agreed that better working conditions are necessary.

MACHINISTS MAKE GAINS.

Cleveland, Ohio.—After a strike of two weeks, 100 machinists employed at the Bardon & Oliver plant have returned to work. Improved working conditions are promised.

INDUSTRIAL POWER ONLY CAN SECURE INDUSTRIAL PEACE

"Political power is only reflected power—reflected from the economic," writes President Gompers in this month's issue of the American Federationist.

The article is entitled "Economic Power Dominates," and the trade union executive has this to say of the power workers hold, through organization on the industrial field:

"Several years ago when the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor has held in St. Louis at the same time as the national rivers and harbors congress, one of the well-known current periodicals published a review of the labor convention, commented on the ability of the delegates, the scope of the work of the convention and contrasted its policies with those of the national rivers and harbors congress. The review ended with the question, which was an implied criticism: Why does not organized labor go to Congress? This same query was recently expressed in an editorial published in the New York World."

"Each year that has gone by has made more evident the soundness of the principles which the trade unionists have followed. As the dynamic forces in the lives of the people stand out sharply in some test that cuts through to bed-rock fundamentals, the strength and the nature of economic power is revealed. Those who had the understanding to interpret such flashlight glimpses into the heart of things and who can sense the hidden currents that are propelling the forward surge of life, know that those who handle the tools and materials of production, have in their hands the great powers of the common life. Creative ability is that which gives men and women influence and value. Men and women who can do things have an importance and a power because of that ability."

"Only from a superficial viewpoint does this emphasis upon creative power appear materialistic—because attention is focused upon the products created rather than upon that greater, more beautiful thing, the wonderful, mysterious, spiritual force that gives direction and purpose to physical forces in production."

"The problems of those who handle the tools and who do the actual work of production, have been to secure recognition of the value of their creative services and to maintain the right of freemen to control their bodies and their individual powers while all the time endeavoring to obtain greater opportunities and facilities for personal development and activity. These problems are problems of economic relations between themselves and those who produce and those who happen to enjoy strategic advantages in the determining distribution of the returns from production. Only a powerful industrial force can maintain industrial justice and secure for those who produce adequate return for their services."

"As individuals the workers cannot exercise sufficient influence to maintain their rights or industrial justice, but united they have power in proportion to their joint intelligence, needs and aspirations."

"The problems to be solved and the forces that will be effective are economic—hence the wisdom of the policy that the A. F. of L. has steadfastly pursued. There have been many other advisers, some sincere, others actuated by ulterior purposes, who have advised their wage-earners to put their faith in the ballot and to 'go to congress.' But politics is concerned with providing opportunities, maintaining the right to activities, establishing ways and means by which things can be done—politics does not enter directly and intimately into industrial relations. Politics is a secondary force in industrial affairs."

"Every day is demonstrating that the center of power has shifted from politics and government to industry

and commerce. Political power is only reflected power—reflected from the economic."

"This transition makes organization of industrial relations for the establishment of ideals of justice of transcendent importance. It makes the meeting and the deliberations of representatives of millions of wage-earners of very great significance to the nation and to the whole world."

"The matters that are to come before the thirty-fifth annual convention of the American trade union movement are of general concern. They are intimately interwoven with forces and conditions that have a determining influence upon the future of our nation. The decisions of the coming convention will be closely followed by those who understand the present age, for they are of greater importance to a larger proportion of our people, now and for all time than the decisions of any other organization."

"Of course, labor will 'go to congress,' but it will be for the purpose of securing the largest degree of freedom to exercise the necessary normal activities of the workers for economic betterment; for the constructive work which the government alone can enact; and to voice the new demand for labor's complete disenthralment from every form and fact of unfreedom and inequality before the law."

SUPREME COURT ANNULS ARIZONA EMPLOYER LAW.

The United States supreme court has declared unconstitutional the Arizona law which provides that an employer of five or more persons must employ 80 per cent qualified electors or native born citizens. The court holds that "the authority to control immigration—to admit or exclude aliens—is vested solely in the federal government."

Justice Hughes, in reading the decision, said:

"It is sought to justify this act as an exercise of the power of the state to make reasonable classifications in legislating to promote the health, safety, morals and welfare of those within its jurisdiction. But this admitted authority, with the broad range of legislative discretion that it implies, does not go so far as to make it possible for the state to deny to lawful inhabitants, because of their race or nationality, the ordinary means of earning a livelihood. It requires no argument to show that the right to work for a living in the common occupations of the community is the very essence of the personal freedom and opportunity that it was the purpose of the amendment to secure. If this could be refused solely on the ground of race or nationality, the prohibition of the denial to any person of the equal protection of the laws would be a barren form of words. The authority to control immigration—to admit or exclude aliens—is vested solely in the federal government."

The law was approved by a referendum vote of Arizona citizens, last November, the vote being 25,017 for and 14,323 against. On January 7 last a special court of three federal judges, sitting in San Francisco, declared the law unconstitutional. The court said: "If, under guise of police regulation, a state can prohibit an employer from employing more than 20 per cent of alien labor, it can prohibit him from employing more than 5 per cent, and if 5 per cent, any at all." Later this decision was appealed by the state of Arizona to the United States supreme court.

When the law was adopted the British and Italian governments filed protests with the federal state department. Railroads and mining corporations have opposed the law most vigorously, as it affects their supply of cheap labor.

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The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR
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EMBLEM OF  DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 12, 1915.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR OPPOSES EMBARGO ON MUNITIONS OF WAR.

The annual report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, presented by President Gompers at the opening of the thirty-fifth annual convention of that organization at San Francisco, takes issue with persons who believe an embargo should be placed upon the export from this country of products which enable belligerent nations to continue the war in Europe. The report says:

"These persons do not consider fully the disastrous effect upon the workers of our country as well as upon all the citizens that would come from such a restriction and discrimination of trade which would result in closing so many industries and would quickly reduce thousands of men, women and children of our country to starvation. There is no middle ground, for it is impossible to distinguish between munitions of war and the ordinary articles of commerce. Cotton, automobile trucks, horses, mules, are normal and necessary agencies for the cultivation of peace—they are also necessary agencies in carrying on war. * * *

"Although it is recognized that these supplies from America do in a sense enable the foreign countries to carry on the war, yet it is also recognized that we have no right as a nation to interfere with the right of any other nation to determine in what manner it shall uphold its demands for justice. * * * As Americans we believe fully in freedom. If nations are to remain free they can not be forced or coerced by other nations, even in the matter of peace.

"There are evils and horrors which result from war, but there are also evils and horrors that result from a despotism that denies people and nations freedom to work out their own best welfare according to their own highest ideals. * * * Had our forefathers preferred peace to justice, we would not now have the ideals and the institutions of freedom that exist. So now in our attitude toward European nations and the European war we must have in mind justice for America's citizens as well as our desire to restore peace."

OUR FOREFATHERS ON WAR.

War is Hell.—Gen. Sherman.

Let us have peace.—Gen. Grant.

There never was a good war, or a bad peace.—Benj. Franklin.

A war of conquest by any European power in America would be

"Tedious, expensive, uncertain, and ruinous."—Gov. Morris.

Separated by wide seas from all those governments whose power we might have reason to dread, we have nothing to apprehend from attempts at conquest. It is chiefly attacks upon our commerce and harassing inroads upon our coast against which we have to deal.—Andrew Jackson.

Our standing army is to be found in the bosom of society. It is composed of free citizens, who are ever ready to take up arms in the service of their country when an emergency requires it. Our citizen soldiers are equal to any troops in the world.—James K. Polk.

It's a poor rule that won't measure both ways.

Members of organized labor should never be contented in bettering their condition. He cannot prosper permanently until his fellows are in a prosperous condition.

It is the duty of every union man to clear away the mist from the eyes of his non-unionist neighbor and fellow worker; to turn on the light of day; to illumine the dark places; to shove aside the fog of misapprehension, and to point out the better way.

The workingman who falls for this talk about the glory of dying for one's country is a fool. Ever since the dawn of history the ignorant have given up their lives for their country, never knowing why nor for what purpose. We ought to be intelligent enough to know that it is a great deal better to live for our country than it is to die for it.

According to the Michigan Live Stock Commission, when a hog barks like a dog, it's a sure sign that it has the rabies. When a union man keeps continually barking, snapping and biting at his fellow unionists it's a sure sign of having the hydrophobia. He is beyond aid of the eminent Pasteur. The only sure cure is a liberal dose of brotherly love.—Exchange.

Union men are reminded in every way in regard to their duty in patronizing the products of union labor. The union factories must for the present depend upon the patronage of union labor for their existence. You cannot consistently advocate union wages and working conditions in your own craft and at the same time neglect to purchase the products of the crafts in other lines. You owe them your patronage and are neither true to them or yourselves unless you co-operate with them in such manner.

STREET CAR MEN STRIKE DESPITE COURT ORDERS.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—The petition for a permanent injunction against the employees of the Fort Wayne and Northern Indiana Traction Company, to prevent them from striking, has been dismissed in Judge Anderson's federal court at Indianapolis, on motion of the company's attorney, who is quoted as saying there was no longer any reason for keeping the case on the docket, as "the strike occurred in spite of the suit." Officials of the company acknowledged the purpose of the order had failed. After the men struck on September 27 last, in defiance of the injunction, there was nothing to do but punish them for contempt, but that "was a mere minor matter," accompanied, who favored dismissing the case to President Barrett, of this suit, as it is agreed that the jailing of a few workers would not terrify the others.

Following the dismissal of this injunction, the company requested Judge Anderson to issue another injunction against several city officials and about 50 trade unionists to restrain them from "interfering" with the company's affairs. The city officials are charged with "conspiring" with the workers to "injure the company's property."

EASTERN TEAMSTERS STRIKE.

Springfield, Mass.—A strike followed the discharge of nine teamsters employed by the American Express company because they refused to withdraw from the Teamsters' Union.

The company is now called upon to pay 25 cents an hour for overtime and grant a 10-hour day. The teamsters say they are forced to work from 12 to 17 hours a day, and that they receive on an average, \$13.85 a week. Most of the drivers begin work at 6 and 7 o'clock in the morning and are allowed 15 minutes for lunch at 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon. They are then worked, in many cases, until 9 and 10 o'clock at night, with no pay for overtime.

When the men joined the union they were told the company "would give them a square deal" if they withdrew, but they had heard this promise before.

A short time ago the company asked city officials to furnish special police to protect the property of the company from "anticipated violence." The mayor and police officials replied that as the company had refused to arbitrate, and thereby protect the public, the people's money would not be placed at its disposal and it could, therefore, employ its own special police.

POOR DIET CAUSES PELLAGRA.

Jackson, Miss.—Dr. Joseph Goldberger, of the United States public health service, is said to have proven his theory that pellagra is produced by unbalanced diet and can be cured by a balanced ration.

Twelve convicts were put on a diet, which excluded milk, fresh lean meat, eggs, peas, and beans. Six prisoners now have pellagra.

LARE EARNINGS OF U. S. STEEL.

New York—Earnings of the United States steel corporation for the last quarter total \$28,710,644, an increase of \$10,760,589 over the preceding quarter. The report states that the three months embraced in the quarter show a steady growth. September's earnings of \$14,569,652 exceeding those of August by \$922,000, while August made a gain of \$1,736,762 over July.

FIVE-DAY WEEK FOR PAINTERS.

San Francisco.—By a referendum vote painters in this city and vicinity will work but five days a week, beginning November 1. No work will be done on Saturdays and pay day will be on Friday evenings. The new rule will be in effect until March 31, 1916. Equalization of work during the dull winter months is the purpose of this plan.

ENGINEERS ARE INCOMPETENT.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Steam Engineers' Union has protested against the action of the city school board in employing incompetent engineers. The unionists say the board ignores the state law, which provides for the licensing of all engineers, and that this condition jeopardizes the lives of children.

RECORD FOR R. R. EARNINGS.

Philadelphia, Pa.—A report covering the net earnings of the Pennsylvania railroad lines east of Pittsburgh should furnish a clue to those well-meaning citizens who marvel at the "unrest and discontent of working people." The report shows that the net earnings for September amounted to \$7,282,021, and is the largest for any one month in the railroad's history. The gross earnings of \$20,817,361 have been exceeded only twice, the figures for the months of August and October, 1913, being slightly higher.

CHANGES IN THE G. P. O.

Appointments.
Greenwood Mills, temporary unskilled laborer.

Separations.
Miss Joanna C. Lanahan, press feeder, resigned.

Frank A. Cannon, monotype keyboard operator, resigned.

Miss Elma G. Holman, skilled laborer (female), resigned.

Harry R. Bryant, skilled laborer, resigned.

Transfers, Etc.

Marcus F. Jackson, compositor, monotype section to linotype section.

Will K. Martin, compositor, job section to linotype section.

John V. Smithson, compositor, hand section to linotype section.

Aloysius B. Eichhorn, messenger boy, proof section to linotype section.

Mrs. Mary P. Simmons, skilled laborer, State, War and Navy Section, to Ruling and Sewing Section.

Mrs. Ada M. Mojonier, skilled laborer, ruling and sewing section to State, War and Navy Section.

Harry F. Ismer, messenger boy, 15c an hour, monotype section, to skilled laborer, 25c an hour.

Benjamin F. Dorsey, skilled laborer, \$626 per annum, office of superintendent of documents, to helper at 30c an hour.

John J. Braund, messenger boy, 15c per hour, monotype section, to skilled laborer, 25 cents per hour.

David C. Serrin, skilled laborer, 25 cents per hour, ruling and sewing section, to helper at 30 cents per hour, carpenter and paint show section.

William E. Holt, imposer 55 cents per hour, hand section, to maker-up, 60 cents per hour.

William H. Webster, messenger, 25 cents per hour, office of the superintendent of work, to linotype section.

CAN'T ESCAPE EIGHT HOURS.

Boston, Mass.—A Springfield manufacturer threatened to move to Michigan because of eight hour strikes, and the Boston Journal says: "But removal to Michigan won't mean escaping the eight-hour day—not for long, anyway."

The Journal pays this tribute—probably unconscious—to the power of trade unionism: "In fact, the eight-hour day for men in the heavier occupations is making progress much faster than the law-regulated working day for women ever did. There are no state laws making a woman's working day less than ten hours, while many states make eight hours the minimum for men employed on public works. And state labor laws are much easier to dodge than union laws, too."

CITY PAYS LOW WAGES.

Topeka, Kans.—Over one-half of the 298 employees of this city are receiving either a bare living wage, which allows them to lay up nothing for emergencies, or they are getting less than a living wage, declares the Topeka Daily Capital. One hundred and twenty-three employees receive less than \$64.75 a month, "which is \$10.25 less than a living wage."

The average wage, including all the officials who receive salaries of \$100 a month or over, is \$70.52, which is \$4.48 less than a living wage.

"Many investigations have been made of living conditions of laborers," says the Daily Capital, "and they have revealed that \$900 a year is the least a family can live comfortably and protect itself against emergencies. That wage means \$75 a month."

REAL EFFICIENCY FAVORED.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Central Trades and Labor Union has accepted a report of its legislative committee that organized labor can not afford to support those who aim to cripple the work of the municipal efficiency board, as the trade union movement stands for good wages and is ready to give an equivalent of service in return.

The committee says: "We wish to say that after investigation we are of the opinion that this is in reality a contest between the old-time partisan spoils system and an efficient merit system of public service."

R. R. CLERKS STRIKE.

Detroit, Mich.—Several hundred railroad clerks employed along the line of the Michigan Central railroad are on strike to enforce wage increases, recognition of seniority rights and improved working conditions. The clerks authorized President Forrester to call a strike if the demands were not considered. Officials, according to President Forrester, "positively refused to meet and treat with your committee, or through mediation, to grant you any concessions that would be stable."

SHORTER HOURS FOR BARBERS.

Wheeling, W. Va.—Many barber employers favor the reduction of working hours, urged by the Barbers' Union. Closing hours at present are 7.30 o'clock five days a week and 10 o'clock on Saturdays.

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Port and Sherries for family use, Quarts, 50 and 75 cents. All makes of Beer. Leading brands of Cigars. Ales and Porters on draught the year round.

D. J. O'CONNOR

New Jersey Ave. and G Sts. N. W.

BROCKWELL'S BITS

The Mrs. Spottwood whose death occurred at a hospital in this city on Sunday last, as the result of burns received the previous day, was the widow of the late James M. A. Spottwood, who for 50 years or more was a worker in the Government Printing, serving many years preceding his death as a high official there. Mrs. Spottwood was a most amiable woman and much esteemed by all who knew her.

Arthur Armstrong, of the Government Printing Office, is back from a seven week's trip to the Pacific Coast. His travels (in which he had the company of his wife and daughter) included a considerable stay at Oakland and at the Fair in San Francisco, trips to many other California points of interest, stops in Portland and other Oregon towns, and an extended visit with friends and relatives in Seattle, Wash., in which latter city two of his brothers and mother reside. While in Seattle Mr. Armstrong met quite a number of former Washington City printer people now living there, and found them all enjoying life and many quite prosperous. Mr. Armstrong and his wife and daughter consider the trip among the most pleasing they have ever taken.

A pronounced curiosity in its line is an ancient newspaper recently shown me by Mr. William A. Pratt, of the Government Printing Office, being the initial number of the New York Sun, dated September 3, 1833. It contains 4 pages of 3 columns each, all set in nonpareil and nearly all leaded, and was to be "published daily at 222 William Street; William H. Day, printer. Subscription \$3 per annum. Yearly advertisers without the paper, \$30 per annum. Casual advertisers, usual prices charged by city papers." Some news and much miscellany appeared, as well as a limited number of advertisements, the largest type in these being the "2-line nonpareil" caps then and for many years after in vogue for display. Many of the news items in that old paper which took up a scant stickful would today call for a column or two and be ornamented with heads calling for an armful of big black type. Of course the local news had the right of way, the "police office" column being particularly noticeable for its rare stuff, and one is struck with the thought that the human nature of that time was much like that of today, even though methods and language were so different. Here is a specimen from the "police office":

"Harriet Shultz, charged with committing a violent assault on the person of Henry Shultz, one of her husbands, who appeared against her as complainant. He stated that his wife was generally pretty clever to him, but, by some means or other she was more ill-natured than usual last night, and took occasion to give him something of a flogging. He stood on the defensive when his wife made the attack, but finding himself unable to cope with her in the matrimonial combat he bawled 'Murder' which brought a watchman to his assistance. The injured husband, with the assistance of the watchman, succeeded in capturing his tyrannical rib, and brought her, a prisoner, to the watch-house. On their promising to live together peacefully for the future they were discharged."

The out-of-town news includes several murders, and the story of an earthquake at Charlottesville, while the ravages of the "white plague" are shown in the statement that "Deaths in this city during the week were 154, of whom 25 died of consumption." A column poem on "A noon scene" is so superior to much present-day newspaper verse that one is frankly pleased with its tone.

The entire work of typesetting on this paper would be considerably less than the product of one merg. machine running eight hours, and it is indeed wonderful to think of it as the germ of the great New York Sun of 1915.

The death of Edith S. Garman, which occurred at her home in Denver, Colorado, on October 23, 1915, was occasion for sincere regret among many people here. She was the wife of Harvey S. Garman, editor of the Denver Labor Bulletin, and while that gentleman resided here as the private secretary of a Congressman from Denver she became well known and greatly esteemed by a large number of people, generally those in active work of organized labor—a cause to which all her life she had been devoted, having been a charter member of Bindery Women's Union No. 58, Denver, and was vice-president of that organization at the time of her marriage to Mr. Garman, about 18 years ago. She was a woman of high ideals and pleasing personality.

A serious fire in Raleigh, N. C., on November 6 is of interest to printers. It resulted in the total destruction of the plant of the News and Observer, the newspaper of Secretary of the Navy Daniels, and also of the large establishment of the State printers,

E. M. Uzzell & Co. In the latter place the State of North Carolina lost copies of court reports, laws, paper for its work, and supplies valued at \$70,000. The total loss will be more than \$250,000, not more than half being covered by insurance. It is understood that the News and Observer will be issued from another office in Raleigh until a new plant can be ordered and installed, but necessarily many of the employees of both establishments will be out of work for a time. This is the second time the News and Observer has been burned out within less than three years, a former fire having gutted the building in which it was printed in April, 1913. The writer has worked in both of these establishments, and he tenders his sympathy to those who have lost so heavily in this recent fire as well as to those who will be temporarily out of employment as a result.

W. N. BROCKWELL.

JUST EVERY-DAY LIFE

S. SUTTON.

Daniel P. Hallock is called to Brooklyn by the death of a brother.

A distinguished G. P. O. visitor the past week was Lew Dockstader.

R. F. Hann, for the past five weeks in Garfield Hospital, would appreciate a visit from his fellow workmen.

Giving credit where credit is due, the Favorite, the Casino, the Strand and the Garden carry the union label on their literature.

A delegation from the Mono* keyboard section, G. P. O., attended the funeral of a child of Frank A. Cannon on Monday morning last.

I note in an out-of-town paper, by count, advertisements of 19 bowling alleys. I fail to see one in the Washington papers. Somebody is overlooking a bet.

November 30, the 80th birthday of Samuel L. Clements, was celebrated in Hawaii as "Mark Twain's" Day. And why in far-away Honolulu and the Pacific Islands? Mark Twain found and exploited "the loveliest fleet of islands that lies anchored in any ocean." His prose poem, "Hawaii," has been recited in every schoolhouse where the English language is spoken.

Postmaster Chance again scores by placing a sign "Exit only" on the mouth of the thoroughfare north of the postoffice building. In the future entrance to this driveway will be from First Street. This move largely tends to break up the "chariot racing" near the corner of G and North Capitol. In the years to come a similar arrangement will be necessary with the taxicabs at the west side of the Terminal Station.

It is supposedly unprofessional for the medicine man to advertise, or give publicity to the fact that he can accomplish certain results. I fail to see wherein the ethics are violated when publicity is given to the performance of a successful operation. A brother operator, Henry Presley, had the misfortune to lose one of his fingers through the member coming in contact with a saw. A few months later the injured part of the hand amputated and surrounding ligaments in working condition, Mr. Presley resumes his seat at a monotype, enabled to successfully manipulate the mechanism. The names of the attending physicians were Drs. Taylor and Gibson.

Kipling failed when it came to build a war poem. In fact, meritorious ones are few and far between. From a range of reading I am enabled to unearth about two a year. Here are three verses, for your scrap book, from the pen of Marshall South:

"Behold our progress." Hear proud Egypt boast: temples and pyramids and painted stone;
Column on column reared beside the Nile; throughout the world for wealth and science known;
Rich valleys clustering on the river's flood; learning and wisdom sheltered in the hall;
Vast monuments of power on every hand; ranked gods of stone and massive sculptured wall—
"Behold our progress and enlightenment. We are the people. We shall surely stand."
—And speaking thus they passed.

"Behold our progress." Hear the tramp of Rome; legion on legion on the stone-paved ways,
Clatter of chariot; tread of marching feet; standards ablaze beneath the morning ray;
Mistress of all the world, from pine to palm; art and adornment fleeted from every land;
Monarchs in chains behind her chariot wheels; States that pay tribute to a conqueror's hand—
"Behold our progress and enlightenment. We are the people. We shall surely stand."
—And speaking thus they passed.

"Behold our progress." Emperor, King, and Czar; navies far flung and battle flags unfurled;
Europe a checkerboard of blood and flame; their legions mustering throughout the world.
Hear once again, while red the ruin roars, the puny voices shouting each to each,
Each on the other shouldering the blame; hear once again the weary, old-age speech—
"Behold our progress and enlightenment. We are the people. We shall surely stand."
—And as they speak they pass.

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WILNER'S New Fall and Winter Suitings

The Latest Novelties of the Season . . . \$18.50

EVERY UNION MAN OUGHT TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS OFFER

Not only do we save you \$10.00 on every suit you buy, but our workmanship has proven to stand up, to hold its shape, curl and wrinkle until the garment will last, and we guarantee to last you fully three years.

We are the FIRST and ONLY Union Custom Tailors in this City.

Order Your Suit From
JOS. A. WILNER & COMPANY
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Corby's Yeast Is Union Made
The Corby Company
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Building Trades Headquarters Sixth and G Sts. N. W.
Meeting Halls for Unions at Reasonable Rent
WINES, LIQUORS, BEERS, CIGARS, CIGARETTES, TOBACCO.
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WEEK OF NOVEMBER 15th.
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| THE WASHINGTON TRUST COMPANY. Capital, \$1,000,000. Serves, \$750,000. Interest paid on deposits. Acts as administrator, executor, trustee, etc. JOHN JOY EDSON, President. | THE SAMUEL C. PALMER CO. (INC.) SODA WATER, SYRUPS, Etc., Wisconsin Avenue Northwest. |
| SECURITY SAVINGS AND COMMERCIAL BANK. A Bank for the Working People. Three per cent savings. One dollar opens an account. | PHOTO SUPPLIES. E. J. FULLMER. Developing and Finishing for Amateurs. Specialty 420 Ninth Street N. W. |
| Ninth and H Streets N. W. | LUNCH ROOMS. MOSSBURG'S RESTAURANT, 1404 Pa. Avenue Northwest. Our Specialty Lyndhurst Bay Oysters. |
| MICHAEL T. STONER. Liquors and Cigars. 639 D St. N. W. | FIRE INSURANCE. FIREMAN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, Seventh Street and Louisiana Avenue. |
| STONER'S RESTAURANT. The G. Stoner. 206 Seventh St. S. E. | DRY GOODS. W. H. BURCH, Dry Goods, Notions, Ladies and Men's Furnishings. Delivery, specialty, 805-806 U Street N. E. Phone Lincoln 346. |
| O'KEEFE'S BUFFET. P. J. O'Keefe, Prop. 904 Pa. Ave. N. W. | UNDERTAKERS. J. WILLIAM LEE. UNDERTAKER AND LIVERY. 332 Penna. Avenue S. E. |
| DEATLEY'S RESTAURANT. J. H. DeAtley, Prop. 1222 Pa. Ave. N. W. | PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, ETC. THE W. B. BUTLER COMPANY, 607 and 609 C Street N. W. |
| McGINNIS'S BUFFET. H. J. McGinness, Prop. 1001 N. Y. Ave. N. W. | LIME, SAND, GRAVEL, CEMENT. NATIONAL MORTAR COMPANY, First and H Street, Northeast. |
| GLAVIN'S BUFFET. ED. J. GLAVIN. 309 G Street Northwest. | COLUMBIA GRANITE & DREDGING COMPANY. 3036 K Street. |
| OXFORD BUFFET. J. F. SCHRINER. 730 14th Street N. W. | DRUGGISTS. CHARLES HAWKINS, Prescription Dispensary, Corner Fourth Street and Virginia Avenue S. E. |
| FRANK'S BUFFET. Fourth and G Sts. N. W. Phone M. 5572. | DAY & CO. 5th and G Sts. N. W. 20th St. and Rhode Island Ave. N. E. |
| DAVID WALSH'S BUFFET. 407 10th Street N. W. | QUIGLEY, Druggist. Twenty-first and G Streets N. W. |
| E. E. FARLEY'S BUFFET. 415 18th Street N. W. | A. T. BRONAUER, Pharmacist. Southeast Corner Seventh and F Streets N. W. |
| J. J. O'DONNELL'S BUFFET. Penna. Avenue S. E. | |
| HARRY'S BUFFET. 681 Penna. Ave. S. E. Phone Lin. 1843. | |
| THEO. I. BEUCHERT'S BUFFET. Phone Lin. 1476. 623 Penna. Ave. S. E. | |
| MACHINIST. G. W. FORSBURG, Formerly with Forsberg and Murray, Electric Bellers. Eighth and Water Streets S. W. Phone Main 751 and 742. | |
| GROCEER AND COFFEE ROASTER. SOMERSET R. WATERS, 1342 Seventh Street N. W. | |

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William Turner, 63 Elliott St. N. E.
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Washington District Council of Carpenters
Office: 425 G St. N. W., Typographical Temple

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This Union Stamp is in every pair of Burrojaps shoes.
The only shoes in Washington that carry a guarantee of a new pair free if the uppers break through before the sole wears through.

Berberich's
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GEO. D. HORNING,

N. E. Cor. 9th and D Sts.
Side Entrance on 9th St.

LOAN OFFICE.

UNFAIR BAKERY PRODUCTS

One more bakery from out of town has decided to come into Washington to enter into competition with the bakery products, baked here under union conditions. And the product of this concern has and is still being baked by non-union bakers, and disposed of to the consumer by nonunion salesmen.

This concern is the Ward Baking Co., of Pittsburgh, Providence, R. I., Baltimore, Md., Newark, N. J., Cambridge, Mass., New York, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Cleveland, Ohio, and of all these places the only ones unionized are those in Newark, N. J. and Chicago, Ill.

The product of the Baltimore plant is shipped to Washington, and products are baked at this plant by men who receive anything the manager of that plant wishes to give them, while in Washington the Merchant Baker is compelled to give to his men a living wage, which in most cases amounts to \$19.50 per week.

Now, why in the name of all that is wonderful, do the Washington people fall for anything that comes along? Why do these people come into Washington to do business? Is it because the Washington public are so gullible that they are an easy prey to any fair or unfair business which a promoter may see fit to place in this city? Or, is it that we are so satisfied with our own condition that we care nothing for what becomes of our neighbor?

What have the Washington trades unionists to say to these people who are endeavoring to snatch from the Washington merchant the trade which rightfully belongs to them? Are they going to stand for it? How many years have we read of the efforts of the Bread Trust towards the destruction of the Bakers Union? Now, at last we have an instance of their work here at our own hand, and will have an opportunity to see how they do their work. They have, and will not doubt continue to do all in their power to destroy the organizations of labor with which they come into contact.

Mr. Trades Unionist, how does this appeal to you?

Are you willing to see that those upon whom you depend in times of stress are destroyed, and thereby weaken your struggle when you are in difficulty?

We have heard from the Union Printers that the Washington Merchant Bakers have not patronized as well as they might, the Union Label on cake boxes, and cartons, and we have done all in our power to have this matter adjusted, and have been successful in so far as the cake carton is concerned. Examine the carton in which the Ward Baking products are contained and see if there is a Union Label upon the same? You will not find it, and the management of the product would think it a sacrilege to have the label put upon it.

Are we going to stand for these people coming into this city and foisting upon us this article, which from its origin is as unfair as it is possible for an establishment to become.

And now the man who handles the stuff.

Are you patronizing any store, market, or fruit stand, five and ten-cent store or other establishment of this kind which handles this article? Will you continue to give to these people the sinews of war, with which they fight us? Will you continue to fall away from us, who have in so far as we are able, given to organized labor our undivided support. Do you not think that you owe it to us to aid us in our fight against the Ward Baking Co., commonly known as the Bread Trust. Union Buster and general machine of destruction, as far as the Union forces are concerned.

The Ward Baking Company is going out of Washington. We have decided that. Of course it is going to be a long fight, and will cost us a lot of money, but the cost in money will be on us, remember, and all we want or expect you to do is to go into stores handling this product and tell the grocer flatly that you will refuse to patronize him, if he continues to send his money to out of town firms which use it to destroy us when we are in trouble, and who are always doing all in their power to put us out of business.

Wake up, Union Men, realize the power of your patronage.

Tell the Grocer if he expects to see any of your money, he must not patronize, well, say at this time, the Ward Baking Co. Knock them, and knock them hard.

Support us now, and we will reciprocate when needed.

But at any rate support us now.

A committee will meet you in your organization meetings shortly and tell you where we get off.

Yours for success,
JAS. L. CONSIDINE.

PATTERN MAKERS STRIKE.

Rochester, N. Y.—Nearly a score of pattern makers are on strike in this city. They are asking for an eight-hour day and wage increases.

WHITE PLAGUE DEATHS REDUCED IN THE U. S.

Hope for the solution of tuberculosis is expressed by Dr. George M. Kober, in a bulletin issued by the United States public health service.

He finds encouragement in the fact that the death rate from tuberculosis apparently has been reduced from 326 per 1,000 in 1880 to 157.6 in 1913, which means that if the former rate of mortality had been continued the number of deaths from the disease last year would have been 322,027 instead of 143,000. This is equivalent to a saving of 179,027 lives during 1913 from this disease alone.

"Tuberculosis has been aptly spoken of as the great white plague," says Dr. Kober, "and its ravages may be appreciated when we recall that in spite of marked progress in preventive efforts this disease carried off during the year 1913 over 143,000 victims in the United States alone. If we accept Dr. Phillips' estimate that for every death from tuberculosis there are ten cases of the disease, the number of persons afflicted in this country would be 1,430,000. If we accept the most conservative estimates offered on this point—viz., 1 per cent of the population—the number of consumptives would be 987,813. The average duration of a case of tuberculosis is about three years, and the cost of medical attendance, food, nursing and loss of work during this time has been estimated at \$2,240; but taking a most conservative basis and calculating only \$1,500 for each death, the 143,000 deaths represent an annual cost of \$214,500,000 to the people of the United States."

Dr. Kober places much value on health talks, especially to children. He says we should supply our children with healthful schoolrooms and teach them the value of pure air, sanitary homes, proper and sufficient food, physical culture, baths and suitable clothing, and the importance of temperance and pure clean lives. The lessons taught, he believes, will finally be applied in the homes and workshops of the nation. He also favors giving encouragement to every movement which makes for better health and a temperate, untainted and virile race, which, he declares, will offer the best safeguard in the prevention of tuberculosis.

USE OF CONVICT BRICK ILLEGAL

Columbus, Ohio.—Attorney General Turner has ruled that contractors building a road in Perry county must return 90,000 paving brick to a plant leased by the state board of administration and operated by convicts. The state official says this decision is based on that section of the constitution which forbids the placing of convict labor in competition with free labor. The contractors agree to abide by the ruling and buy brick in the open market.

MAYOR WARNS STRIKE GUNMEN

Summit, N. J.—Mayor Bergen has notified officials of the Summit silk mills that he will cause the arrest of imported detectives and gunmen if they pursue their usual tactics in this place. Several hundred men and women are on strike for higher wages and better working conditions, and the company has imported detectives to "protect" their strikebreakers. When the gunmen arrived, Mayor Bergen warned the company that strong-arm methods would not be tolerated.

BLAMES PANAMA CANAL ACT.

The provision of the Panama canal act prohibiting railroad-owned ships from using the canal is responsible for the Pacific Mail Steamship company going out of business, says Secretary of Commerce Redfield, in a letter to Julius Kruttschnitt, official of the Southern Pacific railroad.

COLORADO MINERS WIN.

Walsenburg, Colo.—Nearly 100 Huerfano county strike cases will be transferred from this county to the district court at Castle Rock, Douglas county, presided over by Judge Denison, who has been appointed to try the cases instead of Judge Hillyer, who was debarred by the state supreme court. State Attorney General Farrar agreed to the change, which was requested by Attorney Hawkins, chief counsel for the mine workers.

STATE CARPENTERS MEET.

Detroit, Mich.—Wage schedules in the different branches was discussed at length at the convention of the state council of carpenters, held in this city. Delegates from all sections of the state reported prospects for a successful year of trade unionism were bright. Gerrit Verburg, of Grand Rapids, was elected president.

TO BUILD LABOR TEMPLE.

Portland, Oreg.—Trade unionists have organized the Portland Labor Temple Building Association for the purpose of erecting a home of their own.

ROSTER OF CENTRAL LABOR UNION

[Where not otherwise specified, meetings are held at night.]

Central Labor Union: Meets every Monday night at Typographical Temple, 423-425 G St. N. W. Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month; first Saturday at 7:30; third at 8 p. m., Building Trades Hall, Secretary, C. F. Reichel, 24 Myrtle St. N. E.

Bakery Salesmen's Union, No. 33: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. L. Considine, 907 First St. N. W. Barbers Union, No. 238: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Hammel's Hall, No. 922 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, Joseph Handley, 655 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E.

Barbers Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Thursdays of each month, Cadet Armory, 706 O St. N. W. Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman, Financial Secretary, Chas. Walker, 624 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.

Barbers Union, No. 428: Meets second and fourth Sundays of each month, Painters' Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Francis J. O'Donnell, 1842 N. C. Ave. N. E.

Beer Drivers, No. 234, and Stabblers: Meets on first Friday of each month at 10:00 p. m., in Costello's Hall, Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E St. S. E.

Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at New Masonic Temple, Eighth and F Sts. N. E. Secretary, Wm. P. Kilroy, 817 North Capitol St. Bookbinders Union, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Edward Fullman, 24 Quincy Place, N. W.

Bottlers Union, No. 351: Meets second Sunday of each month, Building Trades Hall, at 10:00 a. m. Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E St. S. E.

Brewery Workers, No. 118: Meets on the last Friday of each month, at 10:00 p. m., in Costello's Hall, 810 G St. N. W. Secretary, Frank Rom, 2122 L St. N. W.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5: Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month, at New Masonic Temple, C. W. Schaefer, 1404 E St. S. E. Secretary, C. W. Schaefer, 1404 E St. S. E.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 12: Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple, Secretary, E. B. Byrne, 425 G Street N. W.

Carpet Mechanics, Local 85: Meets third Friday of each month, Sixth and E Sts. N. W. Secretary, J. E. Nickelson, 1424 W St. N. W. Apt. 22.

Carrriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets first Thursday in each month, Costello's Hall, Sixth and E Sts. N. W. Secretary, Wm. H. Umhan, 737 10th St. S. E.

Cigar-makers Union, No. 110: Meets every Saturday, 705 Seventh St. N. W. (Wassara) Secretary, Edwin Tillou, 242 8th St. N. E.

Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, No. 110 R St. N. E. Secretary, Edw. Northgate, 110 R St. N. E.

Electrotype Molders and Finishers, No. 17: Meets first Thursday in the month, at Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. T. Noonan, 328 E. Ave. N. W.

Elevator Conductors Protective Union, No. 14585: Meets every Tuesday night, at 8:15, 1110 Sixth St. N. W. Secretary, E. E. Nickelson, 2800 Ga. Ave. N. W.

Elevator Conductors, No. 18: Meets 419 Tenth St. N. W. first and third Fridays. Secretary, J. F. Herry, Box 62, Arlington, Va.

Engineers, No. 77: Meets every Friday, at 8:00 p. m., Hall, S. E. Cor. Tenth and Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, F. J. Nichols, 618 Fourth street northeast.

Engineers, No. 99: Meets every Friday, Typographical Temple, every Friday night, Secretary, A. W. Leake, Twelfth and B Sts. N. W.

Engraved Steel and Plate Finishers, No. 846: Secretary, C. W. Hise, 1160 Eleventh St. N. E.

Federal Labor Union, No. 14644: Meets second and fourth Friday, at Typographical Temple, Secretary, C. F. Paxton, Station K, Langdon, D. C.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12776, Plate Press Feeders: Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Gertrude M. McNally, 1715 Jackson St. N. E.

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VOLUME XX. NO. 21

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1915.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

CURE FOR PELLAGRA

Public Health Service Discovers Cause and Cure of Pellagra.—Pellagra Caused by Insufficient Protein Diet.

Announcement was made at the Treasury Department today that as a result of continued research and experiments of the Public Health Service, both the cause and the cure of pellagra have been discovered, and that the spread of this dread malady, which has been increasing in the United States at a terrific rate during the past few years, may now be checked and eventually eradicated. Assistant Secretary Newton, in charge of the Public Health Service, expressed great interest in the discovery and regards it as one of the most important achievements of medical science in recent years.

Pellagra has been increasing alarmingly throughout the United States during the last eight years, and it is estimated that 75,000 cases of the disease will have occurred in the United States in 1915, and of this number at least 7,500 will have died before the end of the year. In many sections only tuberculosis and pneumonia exceed it as a cause of death.

The final epoch-making experiment of the Public Health Service was carried out at the farm of the Mississippi State Penitentiary about eight miles east of Jackson, Miss., and together with the previous work of the Service completes the chain in the prevention and cure of the disease. The work at the Mississippi Farm has been in charge of Surgeon Joseph Goldberger and Assistant Surgeon G. A. Wheeler of the United States Public Health Service. The farm consists of 3,200 acres in the center of which is the convict camp. The final experiment was undertaken for the purpose of testing the possibility of producing pellagra in healthy human white adult males by a restricted, one-sided, mainly carbo-hydrate (cereal) diet. Of eleven convicts who volunteered for this experiment, six developed a typical dermatitis and mild nervous gastro-intestinal symptoms.

Experts, including Dr. E. H. Galloway, the Secretary of the Mississippi State Board of Health, Dr. Nolan Stewart, formerly Superintendent of the Mississippi State Hospital for the Insane at Jackson, Dr. Marcus Hauser, College of the University of Tennessee, Memphis, Tenn., and Dr. Martin R. Engman, Professor of Dermatology in the Washington Medical School, St. Louis, Mo., declare that the disease which was produced was true pellagra.

Prior to the commencement of these experiments no history could be found of the occurrence of pellagra on the penitentiary farm. On this farm are 75 or 80 convicts. Governor Earl Brewer offered to pardon twelve of the convicts who would volunteer for the experiment. They were assured that they would receive proper care throughout the experiment, and treatment should it be necessary. The diet given was bountiful and more than sufficient to sustain life. It differed from that given the other convicts merely in the absence of meats, milk, eggs, beans, peas, and similar protein foods. In every other particular the convicts selected for the experiment were treated exactly as were the remaining convicts. They had the same routine work and discipline, the same periods of recreation and the same water to drink. Their quarters were better than those of the other convicts. The diet given them consisted of biscuits, fried mush, grits and brown gravy, syrup, corn, bread, cabbage, sweet potatoes, rice, collards and coffee with sugar. All components of the diet were of the best quality and were properly cooked. As a preliminary, and to determine if the convicts were afflicted with any other disease, they were kept under observation from February 4th to April 9th, two and a half months, on which date the one-sided diet was begun.

Although the occurrence of nervous symptoms and gastro-intestinal disturbances was noted early, it was not until September 12th, or about five

months after the beginning of the restricted diet, that the skin symptoms so characteristic of pellagra began to develop. These symptoms are considered as typical, every precaution being taken to make sure that they were not caused by any other disease. The convicts upon whom the experiment was being made, as well as twenty other convicts who were selected as controls, were kept under continuous medical surveillance. No case of pellagra developed in camp excepting among those men who were on the restricted diet. The experimenters have therefore drawn the conclusion that pellagra has been caused in at least six of the eleven volunteers as a result of the one-sided diet on which they subsisted.

On the basis of this discovery, the States of Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida have laid their propaganda through their respective boards of health for the eradication of the disease.

UNION SHOP ON RAILROADS?

Indianapolis, Ind.—Railroad officials no longer victimize members of brotherhood grievance committees. Other reasons, sufficient to themselves, has caused these brotherhoods not to insist on the union shop.

The Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen's Magazine, official organ of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, indicates, however, that the time is ripe for the application of the theory that those who enjoy benefits should pay for them.

A magazine correspondent, imbued with the nonunion shop fallacy, protested against the views of another correspondent who supported the union shop theory. The former presented the well-known views of anti-unionists and insisted that the brotherhood should not "dictate" to non-brotherhood men or try to take from them what "rightfully belongs" to them. This claim is answered by Editor McNamee of the Magazine in the following straight-from-the-shoulder manner:

"As an expression of the honest views of its author the foregoing letter is entitled to space in the magazine, but the imperative need of railroad labor today is the closed shop and the eight-hour day. The enjoyment by train service employees of humane working conditions and a square deal in the matter of bearing the burden of the cost of protection depends on the institution of these reforms, and the sooner they can be established the better will it be for the railroad workers. As to keeping the non-brotherhood fireman from what 'rightfully belongs' to him, it should be borne in mind that he would not have either the wages or the seniority rights he enjoys but for the brotherhood, and that he is simply a parasite—an unprincipled sponger if he persists in enjoying the benefits and advantages that the brotherhood men have won while he himself contributes nothing either in money or effort to aid the brotherhood in its work. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen is a business institution and at this stage of developments, when complete organization is so requisite to success in the coming struggle, the locomotive fireman who is obstinately determined to stay out of our brotherhood, although eligible to membership therein, is entitled to no respect from our members, much less to any solicitude on our part as to his getting what 'rightfully belongs' to him. If a man of such debased principle had what really rightfully belongs to him he would be neither firing a locomotive nor filling a job as hostler.

CHILDREN ARE BARRED.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Answering a request from the Moving Picture Operators' Union regarding laws governing the operation of moving picture machines, the state fire marshal replied that persons under 18 years are barred. The unionists intend stopping the practice of employing children for this work.

PROFESSIONAL DIPLOMACY IS HARMFUL TO WORKERS' CAUSE

Proposed World's Labor Congress Discussed by Trades Unionists

The declaration of the American Federation of Labor convention, last year, that a world's labor congress be held at the same time and place that a general congress shall be held at the close of the present war, is discussed at length by the A. F. of L. executive council, in its report to the annual convention.

While the executive council is conscious of the many difficulties that may arise, it makes several general recommendations, including the following:

"Then it should also be understood that representatives to this Congress must be either officials or duly accredited representatives of economic organizations of wage-earners. No representations of political organizations, of philanthropic associations, or any other sort of an organization except a bona fide labor organization, shall be admitted as members of the conference.

"In order that the position of the workers of the United States in regard to international peace and war may be fully representative and carry with it the weight of the unanimous voice of labor of the country, we recommend that all international trade unions be urged to give their endorsement and pledge their cooperation to the program and plan outlined by this convention for the holding of a world's labor conference."

Discussing "Purposes of Labor's Peace Congress," the executive council states that it is impossible to plan in advance for all questions that may arise, but that delegates must be guided "by the fundamental principle that human welfare must have the greatest consideration."

Acting on this theory, the report says:

"During the previous history of the world, international relations have been left as the field for professional diplomats and politicians. As a result this field has not been organized and there are few permanent agencies for dealing justly, comprehensively and humanely with international questions and rights. There exists, however, what may constitute a nucleus for developing permanent institutions. This nucleus consists of The Hague tribunal and that indefinite mass of international customs known as international law.

"Suggestions have been made to these embryonic institutions to further develop into a more comprehensive provision for influencing international relations.

"However, there has been no effort to democratize these institutions and to make them directly responsible to the peoples of the various nations concerned.

"The demand for democratic control and democratic organization of international agencies and international methods must come from the people, for it is hardly probable that diplomats and statesmen will voluntarily propose to share their power and authority with the masses of the people; and yet it is the masses of the people who suffer most grievously from wars and who must bear the brunt of war both during the time of fighting and in the period of readjustment that follows cessation of warfare.

"Not only has there been little or no effort to democratize international relations, but very little consideration has been given to democratizing the foreign policies of the countries. The latter problem must be worked out by each nation, but would follow naturally from the establishment of the rule of the people in international affairs. The matters that will be considered by any general peace congress called at the end of the present European

war will be of vast importance in determining future policies and the directions of development for decades, aye, perhaps for all time.

"At all previous congresses of this type the matters considered have been purely political and have been determined from the viewpoint of professional diplomacy which is concerned with statescraft rather than with the larger problems of national statesmanship and the general welfare of the masses of the people. Since the welfare of the wage-earners of all nations is largely affected by international regulations, in all justice it should be given primary consideration in the deliberations of a world peace congress.

"Just as the wage-workers of each country have by insistent demands forced their political agents to consider matters affecting their welfare, and have forced national recognition of the principle that the well-being of the people that constitute the nation is a matter of fundamental importance to the nation, so the wage-workers of the various nations must insist that there shall be established as an international principle that the welfare of human beings is of the greatest importance in international relations and intercourse. In whatever provisions are made for international political agencies, the labor movements must present the demands of the people that these agents must be responsible to them."

SPECIAL PRIVILEGE SURPRISED.

New York.—Special privilege in this state has not recovered from its smashing defeat when the people rejected the new constitution at the last election.

The majority of nearly half a million against surprised the most optimistic opponent of the proposed organic act. Trade unionists were a unit in their opposition and the campaign carried on by the organized workers made it possible for every citizen in the state to become acquainted with those sections in the constitution that were designed to place the military above civil authority. As the convention that framed this constitution rejected the numerous suggestions made by labor, it is quite possible that the next convention will recall labor's demonstration of solidarity on the first Tuesday in November. Other objections to the new constitution were: Governor could appoint officials without confirmation by the state senate; governor would have unrestricted authority to remove officials and his power over appropriations would be extended.

LABOR'S TWO ASSETS.

Pueblo, Col.—"Organized labor cannot advance by the commission of crime," said John R. Lawson, in a speech in this city. "Education and moral courage are the two great assets of our cause. As yet, all laboring men have not the moral courage to stand up and demand that their rights be considered. But a new era is dawning, and through these two assets we will win."

A large crowd welcomed the miners' official who visited this city for the first time since his unjust conviction in Judge Hillyer's court. He made but one reference to his imprisonment, and then in a humorous manner.

DAYTON MOLDERS STRIKE.

Dayton, Ohio.—Iron molders employed at the Platt iron works are on strike because their demand for a minimum wage rate of \$3.75 a day was refused.

SOUTHERN NEWSPAPER FAVORS TRADE UNIONS

Columbia, S. C.—The Columbia State has again shown it is in the forefront of thoughtful southern newspapers by a defense of the workers' right to organize. Manufacturers are called upon to reckon with the spirit of the times, and in referring to the discharge of several cotton operatives in Greenville, because they joined the United Textile Workers' Union, the editor says:

"Collective bargaining by labor is recognized nearly everywhere in the United States, and in opposing it is no more wisdom than would be opposing movement of the tides or the march of the seasons."

"To say that textile workers of the south," continues this paper, "are peculiarly situated, that they and their work differ from other laboring men and their employment, so that unionizing them would not help them, is to challenge the plain facts of labor's history."

"If the mill workers of South Carolina have in politics flocked together, if they have sometimes stopped their ears to the appeals of their real friends, if they have fallen an easy prey to demagogues opposed to every reform designed for their betterment, the explanation is not hard to find. They have felt that they were neglected and forgotten. A sense of helplessness and hopelessness has depressed them and they have groped for and grasped at anything that has promised relief and strength. Why should anyone oppose their unionizing? Why should they not join forces? Let them do so, and as sure as day comes after night, they will become self-reliant and gain freedom from a demagogic domination. They will learn and know that fellow citizens engaged in other work are not their enemies and oppressors.

"The mill workers have the right to unionize. Their unionizing cannot and ought not to be prevented. It will make them better citizens and better men. It will in time make them freer and stronger. That is enough for The State."

LABOR LAW OPPONENTS TOLD TO BE CONSISTENT

San Francisco.—The national association of manufacturers has petitioned Congress to reconsider the seamen's law, specific objection being made to the language test, the provision that 65 per cent of the crew of a vessel must be able seamen and the provision that makes it legal for a member of a vessel's crew to quit his job.

Editor Barry, of the Weekly Star, makes the following comment on the above action:

"To prove its good faith and common good sense, the association should have passed other resolutions, along the following lines:

"Demanding that fire and police departments may be composed of men who do not understand the language of the officers.

"Demanding that crews of vessels of the navy may be composed of men who do not understand the language of the officers.

"Demanding that railway trains may be handled by conductors and engineers who do not understand the language of train dispatchers.

"Demanding that it be made illegal for any employee in a factory or mine to quit his job without the consent of the employer, and that any Pullman porter who quits his job at the end of a run be arrested and punished.

"There are other demands, equally absurd, that the national association of manufacturers might have adopted, but the foregoing would be enough to show what the association really means. The opponents of the seamen's law have now come out into the open and occupy the position of demanding an 'American' merchant marine of which the only things 'American' will be the flag floating above an 'American' subsidy."

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GAG ORDER PROTESTED

A. F. of L. Executive Council Favors Congressional Action.

U. S. EMPLOYEES DENIED RIGHTS

Civil Service System Should be Overhauled and Renovated—Officials Have "Exaggerated Their Own Personal Importance."

In its report to the thirty-fifth annual convention, the A. F. of L. executive council protests against a ruling of the United States civil service commission, in which employees of the Mare Island navy yard, Vallejo, Cal., are denied the right to take part in political activities, and if, in the future, permission to engage in political activity is desired in a specific case, request therefor shall be forwarded to the commission.

The executive council declares that the commission has "entirely ignored" the law of August 24, 1912, which organized labor secured from the sixty-second congress as a protest against the "gag" orders of former Presidents Roosevelt and Taft.

The executive council further says: "The civil service commissioners and departmental officials have exaggerated their own personal importance and the amount of authority delegated to them while temporarily clothed with official power. There are many evidences that a bureaucracy of a very distasteful character is being engrafted upon public and civil service employees. Many onerous industrial conditions are being introduced in the departments, which make the lot of civil service employees most unenviable and practically unbearable for free citizens."

The report declares it will be advisable, if not imperative, to have bills introduced in congress which will clearly define the rights of these workers, guaranteeing them the right to organize (now agreed to negatively) and protect them from the "spleen and ill will of political partisans who are acting as department chiefs." The executive council also states that as a result of many complaints "we are compelled to believe that our present civil service system needs an entire overhauling, reconstruction and renovation."

DISAGREES WITH ROCKEFELLER

Detroit, Mich.—Trade unionists are not the only ones who refuse to take seriously the efforts of John D. Rockefeller, jr., to smooth over affairs in Colorado. Mr. Rockefeller recently issued a pamphlet, in which he makes this statement to his Colorado Fuel and Iron employees:

"You can count upon me as I shall count upon you for loyal support and cooperation in the furtherance of our common interests, each one striving to see not how much he can get out of the company, but how much he can put into it. Thus all will be benefited and prosper."

The Detroit News, in an editorial, shatters this beautiful picture thusly: "Probably young Mr. Rockefeller is sincere, there is a naive tone to his remarks. But statistics and history are against him. There is, it is true, a chance for a certain small percentage of children born to the miners to become bosses and attain some degree of affluence, but the remaining large percentage—however faithful and unselfish—is destined to dark, unending toil. And to give of oneself without question to the Rockefeller interests is a program that no laboring man will be likely to adopt while memory of the Colorado strike war endures."

ADOPT MINIMUM WAGE LAW.

Cleveland, Ohio.—A minimum wage amendment to the city charter was adopted at the recent election by a majority approximating 50,000. The act applies to all work done by the municipality and provides that where a craft is organized, the rates of that union must prevail. In trades and callings where no unionists exist a minimum of \$2.50 per day shall be the rule.

The Trades Unionist

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John B. Colpoys - Editor
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than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 19, 1915.

THE VEIL OF PREPARATION.

Some veil has always been ready when deeply interested "leaders" have wanted to have a public policy put into effect. "Preparation" furnishes the veil at this time. Let us hope that the real thinkers and the quiet voters of the country will not be deceived and will be able to see through the veil.

The proposition is to spend millions and then surely billions in "Preparation." If we begin the policy, who can say where it will stop? Have the people no better use for their money? And where is the danger?

Will any one tell us what foe is likely to threaten this country with war? The Japanese terror has been paraded. Is there any more likelihood of an attack from that source than there was two years ago? The Japanese have shown within these two years various indications of a desire for continued friendship. Has the awful war in Europe indicated in the slightest degree any likelihood of an attack upon us? On the contrary, is it not evident that none of the nations of Europe will be in condition to invade America after the exhaustion of the present conflict? And why, why should any European nation want to attack America?

The fact is that there never has been a time when there was less need of "Preparation" than now. The country is simply being rushed by a clique of men into an excitement for militarism veiled under the pretense of "Preparation," and the politicians are afraid to oppose the apparent trend. The outlook is the most alarming for the future of civilization in America that has appeared within a generation. If this country is to be turned from its policy of expecting peace into a policy of expecting war, it will be the greatest blow to the development of democracy that could possibly be conceived. If there ever was a time when this republican-democratic Nation could serve the world by example, now is the time. Shall we keep our heads, or shall we rush into the policy of European folly? That is the supreme decision.

The militarist and their followers, the preparationist bid us look at the poor Belgians and see what happened to them. Can any one show a single point of resemblance between Belgium and this country that would in the remotest degree bear upon this question? The real question, as I said, is, who would want to attack us? And the important matter at this moment is to get the American people to think soberly, and see if they can find a sober answer to this question.

Many have been drawn into the ranks of the preparationists who would not be there if they had taken time to think. Instead of thinking independently they are following the trend of an organized force which is endeavoring to change the whole policy of our government as founded and upheld by the men who had true ideals for the future. The great founders meant that this country should indeed be different from other countries, and they deeply believed that our example would be the sign of a better way for all nations. We have come, by reactionary and interested designings, by a false view of patriotism, and by the insane influence of a wild spirit now abroad, to a parting of the ways. The choice will be tremendous in its consequences—J. H. Dillard, in The Public.

THE WONDER OF GROWTH.

Size is not the safest standard of value. A tree is more wonderful than a mountain.

The mountain is dead. The tree is a thing of life.
The mountain is slowly crumbling away. The tree is growing and becoming the parent of new trees.

The wonderful thing about man is his capacity for growth.
With what interest the child in the home is measured from time to time!

Once he was two feet high, then two feet two inches.
Later, four feet, five feet, and inches.
Then there comes a time when he stops growing. He will never be any taller.

Physically growth ceases. But mentally and spiritually growth continues.

The human character is capable of marvelous growth.
Though Time stoops the body and cuts furrows in the face, man may still grow.

It is better to have a good name than be forced to pay cash.

Mexican currency seems to have reached the "buy a bale" stage.

Some are born famous, some achieve fame, and some smoke popular brands of tobacco and thus break into print and fame.

To get the real news we suppose it would be necessary to become acquainted with the censor's wife.

The value of statistics depend upon whether or not they include all the facts from which can be established a correct conclusion; for too many statistics are collected to buttress an already formed opinion, as is illustrated by the story of the government clerk, who, being directed to obtain statistics on a certain question, wished to first know which side it was decided they should support.

PASTIME PARAGRAPHS.

By CYCLE.

The perfectly satisfied man "don't want to know nothin'."

Thanksgiving needs do not admit of perfect neutrality with turkey.

Some are buying automobiles and some are just "lookin' 'em over."

Ex-President Taft is about the only one who regards his defeat as a joke.

The statements that war is hell and that there is no such thing as hell are the least bit conflicting.

There is no better test of endurance than a pro and con discussion of the half-and-half plan for the District of Columbia.

The ruling of the Auditor of the Treasury, on the Saturday half-holiday question, has started another guessing contest.

Col. Bryan is preparing to fight preparedness. His winter address will be Miami, Fla., not Whereami, as erroneously reported.

They had a terrible cyclone out in Kansas last week, and there is a possibility that a woman may represent one of the districts in Congress next year.

The senior ckefeller recently treated the children of Cleveland to an automobile ride, and almost immediately the price of gasoline went up a notch or two.

Know ye by these presents that popular-priced jewelry, purchased by early Christmas shoppers, will best retain its original lustre and avoid tarnish if allowed to remain carefully wrapped.

RUBBER WORKERS' DANGER.

Rubber manufacture involves the use of numerous poisonous substances, says a report on this question, issued by the United States department of labor. The dangerous nature of some of the compounds used in the rubber industry is not as yet commonly known, so that cases of industrial poisoning may occur without being recognized as such and ascribed to their true cause. Trade secrets make it impossible to investigate this industry thoroughly, but enough is known, says the report, to make it possible to equip and manage a rubber factory so that exposure to the various industrial poisons will be reduced to an insignificant minimum or wholly eliminated. Relatively little, however, seems to have been done in this direction.

NEW ANTI-SUFFRAGE LOGIC.

New York.—In its opposition to women's suffrage, the Wall Street Journal has disproved the claim that "There is nothing new under the sun." Other opponents of this theory, who have claimed that "women's place is the home" have long since been silenced by the fact that thousands of women are forced to labor in factories and workshops at less than a living wage.

But the Wall Street Journal takes a new tack. It first asks the question: "Do women really want equality?" Then, before any one else can reply, the editor avers:

"There is not a broker in Wall street who does not dread women customers. They do not want equal treatment. They want all the men get and an extra concession for sex. They are the worst losers in the world, and they seem incapable of gratitude when they win."

MACHINISTS MAKE GAINS.

Officers of the International Association of Machinists publishes a report that includes gains made since their last list was issued. It is shown that approximately 16,000 of these workers have secured either the eight-hour day or other substantial reductions in hours, while wage increases play a prominent part in the gains made. About 12,000 other employees have benefited, the machinists say, by their agitation.

HIGHER RATES FAVORED.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa.—Amendments to the state compensation law that would include higher benefit rates was urged by the convention of state plumbers held in this city. Michael Carey was elected president and Davenport was chosen as the next convention city.

TEAMSTERS MAKE GAINS.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Members of Teamsters' Union No. 44, and the city garbage men, are now working eight hours a day with time and one-half for overtime.

Steuenville, Ohio.—Teamsters have secured the passage of an ordinance which provides for the union rates for drivers employed by the city.



SINCE FATHER HEARD THE CALL.

Father used to go to work
Not many years ago
In oldest corner had around.
And money came low.
Neighbors used to point at him
And turn their heads high.
His raised shirt they'd talk about.
It used to make us sigh.
And other men who worked with Pa
Were dressed the same as he;
But those were days when workin' men
Had less of liberty.

It's different now with dads who work.
Just notice if you may—
You'll see how neat they go to work
And return the same each day.
Why? You ask those patent shoes
And brand new derby hat;
Why neighbors greet him pleasantly:
Why purse is growing fat?

You ask me what the reason is
Dad has changed so great,
And all the rest of us at home
Seem prosperous of late.
The reason, let me tell you is
Pa used to be a scab.
He used to be a scab.
And it always made things bad.
But now he's joined the workers
Who together stand or fall,
And it's like a different world to us—
We're glad Pa heard the call.

ELMER T. GOOD.
Oct. 18, 1915.

CAR MEN ORGANIZE.

Kansas City, Mo.—Unions affiliated to the Brotherhood of Railway Car-men of America having been organized at the following places during the past month: Keyser, W. Va.; Brunswick, Md.; Elizabeth, N. J.; Carbondale, Pa.; Warwick, N. Y.; Roodhouse, Ill.; Bainbridge, and Fort William, Ontario.

WALKER HEADS LABOR INQUIRY.

Springfield, Ill.—The commission recently appointed by Gov. Dunne to investigate the causes of unemployment has elected as its chairman President Walker, of the state federation of labor.

SECURES RECOGNITION.

Fort Smith, Ark.—The local Light and Traction company has signed an agreement with the new Street Car Men's Union. The power house and car repair departments are also included. This local was organized one year ago.

PAINTERS RAISE WAGES.

Batavia, Ill.—Painters have raised wages from 37 1-2 cents to 42 1-2 cents an hour without a strike.

Naugatuck, Conn.—Painters have raised wages 4 1-2 cents and paper-hangers 5 cents. These gains were secured without a strike.

TO PROSECUTE LAW VIOLATORS.

Evansville, Ind.—The Central Labor Union has appointed a committee to investigate claims that children under age are employed in this city and that certain stores refuse to permit their women clerks to sit down when not busy, as the law provides.

CAR CLEANERS STRIKE.

Long Island City, N. Y.—Car cleaners employed by the Pennsylvania railroad are on strike because they have been refused wage increases. About 1,000 workers are involved.

HAVE SUNDAY CLOSING LAW.

San Antonio, Texas.—The Barbers' Union, assisted by the entire trade union movement, has succeeded in having a Sunday closing ordinance adopted by the city council.

REJECT SMALL COMPROMISE.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—A committee representing Big Four railroad telegraphers have rejected the offer of a 2 1-2 per cent increase. The wire men have presented a demand for increases that average 15 per cent.

HORSESHOERS' SCALE SIGNED.

Billings, Mont.—Every shop in this city has signed the Horseshoers' Union scale which calls for eight hours and \$5 a day.

MEAT CUTTERS ORGANIZE.

Bloomington, Ill.—Meat cutters and butcher workmen have organized a union and affiliated to the international of that craft.

SECURE HALF HOLIDAY.

Santa Barbara, Cal.—Plumbers, painters and sheet metal workers in this city have secured the Saturday half holiday without a strike.

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BROCKWELL'S BITS

On Sunday next, at 2.30 p. m., at Typographical Temple, will be held the regular monthly meeting of Columbia Union. If a member of the organization, it will pay you to attend.

A friend recently traveling in the northwest (Mr. Arthur Armstrong) brought tidings of and kind regards from William H. ("Yank") Roberts, with whom I printed many years ago in Raleigh, N. C., and where I was also one of his helpers in organizing an assembly of the Knights of Labor. Mr. Roberts is now in Seattle, Wash., where he is working on the Post-Intelligencer, in the proof room. I last saw "Yank" in this city a year ago, and thought until his message came that he had gravitated to his old haunts up Pittsburgh way. Among others included in his greeting were Eugene Andrew (whom he met and knew in Sedalia, Mo.), and Col. Marion B. Richmond (whose acquaintance he formed years ago in Texas), both now connected with the National Printery. Mr. Roberts has covered much ground in his career as a printer and many of the craft recall him and will be glad to learn that he is well and fairly prosperous.

A death that was unexpected and most regrettable was that of Harry D. Beach, which occurred at his home in Langdon, D. C., on the afternoon of Tuesday, November 9, 1915, after an absence from his work of about a week.

Mr. Beach was born in Indianapolis, Ind., on January 3, 1868, but when a very young child came to this city to reside. He was the son of the late well-known Daniel W. Beach, who, like the son, was a printer, and was also for many years a prominent member of Columbia Union. Harry D. Beach joined Columbia Typographical Union in 1887, shortly after finishing his apprenticeship, which was served in the Government Printing Office, and, with the exception of two or three years spent in the South and West at printing and other activities, had worked in that establishment practically all of his life, a few years as compositor, several years as proof reader, and long time as a copy editor, which was the position held by him in the Printery proof room at the close of his life's work. He is survived by his aged mother, his wife, a grown-up son, and three brothers. To these and all others touched by this affliction the writer tenders, with many others, sincere sympathy.

Funeral services were held at the residence on Thursday afternoon, being attended by a large number. The funeral was in charge of East Gate Lodge of Masons, of which the deceased was an active member—printer members of that organization acting as pall bearers. Burial was at Glenwood.

The board of directors of the Washington Union Printers Athletic Association will meet at Typographical Temple on Monday, November 22, at 5 p. m. All members should attend.

MY UNKNOWN WAY.

Mayhap it stretches very far
Mayhap it winds from star to star;
Mayhap through worlds as yet unformed
Its never-ending journey runs.
Through worlds that now are whirling wreaths
Of formless mists between the suns,
I go—beyond my widest ken—
But shall not pass this way again.

So, as I go, and can not stay,
And never more shall pass this way,
I hope to sow the way with dreams
Whose seed shall bloom like May-time meads,
And flood my onward path with words
That thrill the day like singing birds;
That other travelers following on
May find a gleam and not a gloom;
May find their path in pleasant way,
A trail of music and of bloom.
—SAM WALTER FOSS, in The Public.

"Comrade" William A. Roberts showed me a picture a few days since which presented a most unusual sight—four brothers of the Roberts family, himself and three others, all of whom were soldiers in the Union Army in the war between the States, all in good health and seemingly liable to live a goodly while. The three out-of-town brothers were guests of "Comrade" Roberts during the recent grand army encampment and I hardly need say that there was a great and happy reunion. The Mr. Roberts who lives here is a member of Columbia Union and has for many years past been an employee of the Government Printing Office. He is one of the best preserved and active men for his age I have ever met.

W. N. BROCKWELL.

SUSPEND STEAMBOAT PROBE.

Secretary of Commerce Redfield has ordered that the investigation of the steamboat inspection service of the great lakes be suspended. Steamboat inspectors who were conducting their probe have been ordered to their respective stations. It is stated that this order was issued as a result of the seamen's law, which became effective on American vessels November 4. The investigation started shortly after the Eastland disaster.

JUST EVERY-DAY LIFE

H. S. SUTTON.

Mr. John R. Moss inquires how I manage to find time for my varied duties, studies, diversions, and engagements. It's easy, after one gets broken to the gait. Becomes normal: without effort. Candidly it's the going makes the go. Subconsciously we follow the beaten path of habit. But Mr. Moss should meet my sidepartner, Mr. Sidney Mayre. In the language of Till Dorsey as regards "Spec", "keep Mr. Mayre on technical stuff" all the time. His several key-boards possess the entire fifty-various varieties of accents, liberally sprinkled with black letter. After tearing his gray matter out by the roots for a while, he speaks up the garden, where the stock—he's a far suburbanite—and for the remainder of the evening works out the chess problems appearing in the Washington Post.

The movies help printing, in addition to the local leaflets or advertisements. The film successes are not the modern novel. They are the stories told over a generation ago; perhaps antebellum. There is a renewed demand for those books to-day, thanks to their exploitation on the screen.

A leading Ninth street restaurant is run by the same man owning a number of picture houses. He advertises one with the other. After a meal the lady cashier gives the patron a coupon—sometimes—calling for admission in a near-by movie. She attains the height of diplomacy in their distribution. She sizes her "prospects." If you bring in a friend, change a yellow-back, present check for turkey dinner, she comes across with a coupon. That ain't all of it. Two blocks up street, a gamin, afraid to stand out in front, pulls your coat-tail, "Mister, gimme the coupon."

Walker Miller states if he run the big printery he would pay \$3,000 a year each to two men, namely Philip Wiley and Henry Boernstein. Mr. Boernstein is an expert in a number of foreign languages and Mr. Wiley is the author of a valuable addenda to the G. P. O. manual. When I found a new word in my copy, looked up Mr. Wiley. He, too, had added a word to his vocabulary; or, rather, a new application. It was "tolls," to bar from court—legal phrase. My word was "yaw," nautical—the movement of a ship; might possibly come into more general use describing the gyrations of an auto.

This is the season of the year when the housewife carries a portmanteau full of "samples." This means that the big mail order houses are in action, and to such an extent one wonders, after reading their elaborate literature, how there can be any business left for the local merchant. And this spells "printing." These manufactured articles are packed in individual wrappers or cartons, all of which are printed in artistic design and variegated colors. To supply this demand the American Printing Ink Company, Chicago, has broken ground on unit No. 1 of a vast plant, the products of which are to cater to this particular trade.

DOES UNIONISM PAY?

Indianapolis, Ind.—"Does unionism pay?" is answered by Secretary-Treasurer Driscoll, of the Boston Milk Drivers' Union, writing in the official magazine of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

The Boston drivers organized in October, 1910. At that time wages averaged \$13.50 per week for drivers and \$18 for route-foremen. Today, through organization, drivers receive \$19.50 per week and will receive \$20 after September 1, 1916. Route foremen receive \$20 per week now and will be paid \$23 after September 1, next year. A two weeks' vacation with pay during the summer months and a day off every three weeks during the winter months, or 24 days off each year, with pay, are additional proofs of the value of trade unionism.

ASKS AID FOR COPPER STRIKERS.

Phoenix, Ariz.—Gov. Hunt has issued an appeal in behalf of 5,000 Arizona copper miners who are striking for living conditions. The state's executive refers to the Thanksgiving season as follows: "For the observance of feast days when the hungry go unfed, the homeless go unsheltered and the sorrowing go uncomfirmed must savor sharply of sacrifice and ever be tinged with sadness.

"In the Clifton-Morenci mining district of Greenlee county, state of Arizona, there exists deplorably a condition whereby nearly five thousand workingmen are deprived of employment, and where, consequently, hundreds of families with their slender savings exhausted are entering upon the rigorous winter season without any dependable supply of the necessities of life. Words cannot express or pictures portray the extreme suffering that even now is bearing its cruel visage to the worthy people of this stricken district."

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LOAN OFFICE.

CHANGES IN THE G. P. O.

Appointments.
James A. Engel, linotype operator, reinstated.

Separations.
Benjamin S. Gary, temporary carpenter.

B. F. Franklin, unskilled laborer, resigned.

Edgar Stewart, emergency boiler-maker.

Transfers, Etc.
Albert Y. Dreionstok, John W. Cooper, John R. Kines, skilled laborers, 25 cents per hour, to caster helpers, 35 cents per hour, monotype section.

Norman C. Stow, messenger boy, 15 cents per hour, buildings division, to messenger 25 cents per hour, machine shop section.

James F. Smart, compositor 50 cents per hour, hand section, to monotype keyboard operator 60 cents per hour, monotype section.

Mrs. Mary E. Coe, Mrs. Ellen E. Graham, Mrs. Margaret E. Nealon and Mrs. Annie E. Sasser, press feeders, 25 cents per hour, to press feeders, 27 1-2 cents per hour, presswork division.

Augustus E. Sullivan, skilled laborer, 25 cents per hour, machine shop section, to machine helper 35 cents per hour, linotype section.

Thomas J. Corwin, compositor, from linotype section (day) to job section.

FAVORS RESTRICTION.

The American Federation of Labor executive council favors continuing the fight in congress for legislation restricting immigration. In its report to the thirty-fifth annual convention, the council says:

"This is one of the most vital issues to the interest of the workers of the United States and it must be disposed of and settled as speedily as possible. In addition to the dangers under normal conditions from practically unlimited immigration, the present European conflict makes the problem more pressing and important, for when the time shall come, when the fratricidal struggle of European workers shall come to an end, there may be expected an influx of immigration that will practically be overwhelming in numbers and of a character that will menace the conditions and ideals established by American workers."

FACTORY WORKERS IN PERIL.

New York.—Thousands of men and women, working in the upper floors of hundreds of ramshackle buildings in this city, hourly face the peril of death, according to members of the state industrial commission, who are investigating the fatal Diamond candy fire at Brooklyn.

It is impossible, they said, to see that each order for the safeguarding of employees' lives is obeyed. They must depend upon the conscience of the employer to prevent a repetition of such scenes as that when at least twelve girls and men perished at the Diamond fire, and of the Triangle shirt waist factory when the dead numbered 147.

WOULD MAKE BOARD SOLE JUDGE.

Chicago, Ill.—In the teachers' federation injunction proceedings, heard in Judge Sullivan's court, Attorney Shannon for the school board insisted that the board had a right to prohibit teachers joining the union, regardless of whether or not the union was inimical. When Judge O'Connor granted the temporary injunction against the board enforcing its anti-union resolution, the court ruled that the board had not shown that the teachers' federation is inimical to the school system.

New Attorney Shannon answers, in effect, that this is not necessary, as the board is absolute.

INCREASES FOR CAR EMPLOYEES.

Chicago, Ill.—By a six to one vote employees of the elevated railway accepted a wage contract agreed to by their committee and the company. Increased wages total \$350,000 a year and apply to not only motormen, conductors, trainmen, towermen and switchmen, but car cleaners, shopmen, women ticket agents, trackmen and others. The union is affiliated to the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees.

The union of surface street car men, affiliated to the same international, recently secured substantial wage increases through an arbitration board after a short strike.

IMPROVE CONVICTS' QUARTERS.

Charleston, S. C.—The state board of charities and corrections is urging counties to adopt a portable convict camp to replace the cages, cars and tents now in use. Under present conditions overcrowding is the general rule, with convicts sleeping on straw ticks placed on rough boards; suspended planks or an occasional iron bed. Where tents are used there is no flooring and prisoners sleep in the same clothing they work in. Once a month the blankets are washed, and they are sprayed several times a month with oily disinfectants.

CITY WILL OPPOSE INJUNCTION.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—Next Monday the Indianapolis federal court will hear the plea of the United States Mortgage and Trust company, of Philadelphia, for an injunction against the mayor and other officials of this city. The eastern trust company holds bonds of the Fort Wayne and Northern Indiana Traction Company, whose employees are striking to enforce their right to join the street car men's union. The company maintains a lighting plant, which competes with the municipal lighting plant. As Fort Wayne citizens are in favor of the strikers, the company's income is reduced to such figures that the bondholders are concerned that it will be impossible for interest payments to be met. The mayor and other officials are blamed for these conditions and an injunction is asked to restrain them from "conspiring with trade unionists." Mayor Hosey announces that the city will "fight to the last ditch with all the resources at our command," as the suit, he says, is only intended to harass, hamper and restrict the city in the operation and expansion of its electric light and power business.

The city official denies the claim of the company and states that every effort has been made to conduct the municipal light business in a lawful manner.

CHICAGO EVADES SEAMEN'S LAW.

Chicago, Ill.—By changing the status of its six fireboats from general seagoing craft to river and harbor boats this city saves a few dollars at the cost of endangering lives and property and also nullifies the new seamen's law.

Under the old license the fire tugs were permitted to sail anywhere on the great lakes. The new status limits the boats to cruises in the river and out in the lake only as far as the breakwater. In the event of fire along the lake front, or in South Chicago the fireboats would not be permitted to go unless towed by a tug with a great lakes certificate.

Trade unionists are astounded at this attempt at so-called economy, and President Fitzpatrick, of the local federation of labor, together with Secretary Olander, of the Lake Seamen's union, have filed protests with city officials.

STRIKE GUNMEN BUSY.

Worcester, Mass.—The numerous strikes in this city have attracted the attention of strike gunmen and so-called detective agencies who are asking business men to give them an opportunity to create trouble. One of these concerns is the "American Detective Service Company," with offices in Park Row building, New York city. In a letter signed by J. W. Weccard, general manager, and mailed to local manufacturers, the latter are given the following assurance:

"While you are having or about to have labor trouble, why not engage our services, by placing a working operator in your factory, reporting to you of the conditions, not only of furnishing you labor information, but of time killing and of all irregularities, as well as of your loyal and disloyal employees."

BANKS WARNED AGAINST USURY.

Comptroller of the Currency Williams has mailed a letter to all national banks calling attention to the law against usury.

"This office," says the letter, "regrets to report that the sworn statement of condition of a great many national banks show that section 5197, U. S. revised statutes, against usury, has been grossly violated by these banks."

"You are respectfully advised and admonished that this provision of the national bank act should be faithfully observed by all national banks, their officers and directors, in accordance with the solemn oaths taken by directors."

"You are requested to read this letter at the next meeting of your board of directors, and to have it inscribed upon the minutes, and to send a copy of this letter to every member of your board who may not be present at such meeting."

In a speech last month the federal bank official called attention to the usurious practices of certain national banks, which charged, in some cases, as high as 2,400 per cent.

"Here in this country," he said, "we find bankers, men in business who should be the most respectable, as it is the most responsible of all secular vocations, literally crushing the faces of their neighbors, deliberately fastening their fangs in the very heart of poverty."

ROSTER OF CENTRAL LABOR UNION

(Where not otherwise specified, meetings are held at night.)

Central Labor Union: Meets every Monday night at Typographical Temple.

Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month, first Saturday at 7:30; third at 8 p. m., Building Trades Hall, Secretary, C. P. Reichel, 24 Morris St., N. W.

Bakery Salesmen's Union, No. 33: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. L. Considine, 1007 First St. N. W.

Barbers Union, No. 239: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Hammel's Hall, No. 922 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, 1977 John Handlos, 555 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E.

Barbers Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Thursdays of each month, Cadet Armory, 705 O St. N. W. Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman; Financial Secretary, Chas. Walker, 624 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.

Bartenders, No. 428: Meets second and fourth Sundays of each month, Painter's Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Francis J. O'Donnell, 1342 N. C. Ave. N. W.

Beer Drivers, No. 234, and Stabblers: Meets on the first Sunday of each month at 10:00 a. m. in Costello's Hall, Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E. St. S. E.

Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at New Masonic Temple, Eighth and F Sts. N. E. Secretary, Wm. P. Kilroy, 817 North Capitol St.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Edward Fuhrman, 24 Quincy Place, N. W.

Bottlers Union, No. 251: Meets second Sunday of each month, Building Trades Hall, at 10:00 a. m. Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E. St. S. E.

Brewery Workers, No. 118: Meets on the last Sunday of each month at 10:30 a. m. in Costello's Hall, 610 G St. N. W. Secretary, Frank Rom, 2122 L St. S. W.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5: Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, C. W. Scherier, 3500 S. E. St. N. E.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 122: Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple, Secretary, E. E. Byrne, 426 G Street N. W.

Carpet Mechanics, Local 85: Meets third Friday of each month, Sixth and E Sts. N. W., Eagles Hall, Secretary, Chas. T. Krause, 1424 W. St. N. W., Apt. 22.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets first Thursday of each month, Costello's Hall, 610 G St. N. W. Secretary, Wm. H. Umhan, 787 10th St. S. E.

Cigar Makers Union, No. 110: Meets every Saturday, 705 Seventh St. N. W. Secretary, A. P. Johnson, Secretary, Edwin Tilton, 242 8th St. N. E.

Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of: Secretary, Edw. Nordmeisel, 110 R St. N. E.

Electrotype Molders and Finishers, No. 17: Meets first Thursday in the month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. T. Noonan, 189 E. L. Ave. N. W.

Elevator Typographers Protective Union, No. 1458: Meets every Tuesday night at 8:15, 1110 Sixth St. N. W. Secretary, E. E. Nickerson, 3500 G Ave. S. W.

Electric Constructors, No. 10: Meets 419 Tenth St. N. W. Secretary, J. F. Hertz, Box 52, Arlington, Va.

Engineers, Hoisting No. 77: Meets every Friday at 8:00 p. m., E. Cor. Tenth and Pennsylvania Ave. S. W. Secretary, F. J. Nichols, 616 Fourth Street northeast.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 99: Meets Typographical Temple, every Friday night, Secretary, A. W. Leske, Twelfth and B Sts. N. W.

Engraved Steel and Plate Finishers, No. 846: Secretary, C. W. Hiale, 1016 Eleventh St. N. E.

Federal Labor Union, No. 14544: Meets Second and Fourth Fridays, at Typographical Temple, Secretary, C. R. Paxton, Station K, Langdon, D. C.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12776: Plate Press Feeders: Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Gertrude M. McNelly, 1716 Jackson St. N. E.

Firemen, Stationary, No. 68: Meets every Wednesday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, N. A. James, Hixsonville, Md.

Garment Workers, United, No. 11: Meets first and third Tuesdays, 513 Seventh Street N. W. (fourth floor), S. Genta, president; Miss R. Lyons, Recording Sec. Secretary, J. N. E.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Thursday of each month, Building Trades Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Albert J. E. E.

Hot Carriers and Building Laborers, No. 21: Meets first and third Mondays, Cadet Armory, 705 O St. N. W. Secretary, Albert Rosen, 225 Gold Place, N. E.

International Millers Union: Meets every second and fourth Fridays, Donohue Hall, 514 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, J. E. McCaffery, 408 Twelfth St. N. E.

Laborers, Stone and Building, No. 46: Meets the first and third Fridays of each month, Eleventh and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Jan. Connors, 1632 Fourth St. N. W.

Lithographers Union, No. 18: Samuel E. Lons, Secretary, 613 Eleventh Ave. N. W.

Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, Wm. W. Keeler, 148 Eleventh St. S. E.

Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193: Meets every Thursday at 1804 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, L. W. Bauer, 722 K St. N. E.

Painters, No. 368: Meets every Friday, Northwest Corner Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Chas. W. Gaines, 1223 1/2 St. N. E.

Paperhangers Local, No. 420: Meets every Friday, 480 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. A. Maudsley, Paperhangers' Hall, 480 Ninth St. N. W.

Pattern Makers Association: Meets first Friday of each month, Third and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, John H. Brown, 911 1/2 St. S. E.

Photo-Engravers Union, No. 17: Meets first Monday in every month, Typographical Temple, 8 p. m. Secretary, E. T. Stutz, The Washington Post, Alexandria, Va.

Plate Printers, No. 2: Meets fourth Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Chas. E. Cameron, Bethesda, Md.

Plumbers, No. 5: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, 480 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, J. S. O'Hagan, 124 Florida Ave. N. W.

Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 42: Meets Typographical Temple on the Fourth Wednesday of each month, Secretary, Harry Cuppett, 820 Sixth St. S. W.

Printing Pressmen, No. 1: Meets fourth Saturday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Thos. E. Blackley, 5527 O St. N. W.

Retail Clerks, No. 262: Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month, Typographical Temple, 423-425 G St. N. W. Secretary, J. A. Geier, 619 F St. N. E.

School Custodian and Janitor, 14596: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, W. P. Cannon, 408 Twelfth St. S. E.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 102: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Charles T. Thorpe, 826 Ninth St. S. E.

Slate and Tile Roofers, Local No. 12: Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Costello's Hall, 610 G St. N. W. Secretary, J. D. Huddleston, 2415 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.

Steam Fitters and Helpers, No. 602: Meets first and third Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall, 480 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. F. Hickman, 618 Sixth St. N. W.

Stone Masons, No. 2: Meets Building Trades Hall on first and third Tuesday, Secretary, A. W. Farnish, 608 F St. N. W.

Stone and Marble Cutters: Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at Jonathan Hall.

Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants Association, No. 11774: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Pythian Temple, 1008 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Miss Jane J. Edgson, 631 Woodward Bldg.

Journeymen Tailors, No. 183: Meets first and third Monday of each month at 811 E St. N. W. Secretary, I. Geraci, 1451 N St. N. W.

Theatrical Stage Employees International Alliance, Local 22: Meets third Sunday of each month, at the Eagle Club House, Secretary, T. L. Trundle, 1062 Jefferson St. N. W.

Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 161: Meets on the third Sunday of each month, 2:30 p. m., Typographical Temple, Secretary, Geo. G. Seibold, Typographical Temple.

Upholsterers Union, No. 58: Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month, at Moore Hall, Seventh and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, E. F. Richardson, 769 Gresham Place N. W.

Washington Building Trades Council: Meets every Tuesday night, 406 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Stover D. Zea.

Yeast Workers' Union, No. 14639: Meets first and third Friday, Typographical Temple.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Presbyterian Ministerial Association.
Episcopal Ministerial Association.
M. E. Church Ministerial Association.
Young Men's Christian Association.

INTERNATIONALS.
International Association of Machinists: Headquarters, Rooms 402-407, McGraw Building, 205-214 G St. N. W. Wm. H. Johnston, International President; George Preston, Secretary-Treasurer.

LOCAL AUXILIARIES.
Bakers Union, No. 118: Meets second and fourth Saturdays, at 7:30 p. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G St. N. W. Secretary, John G. Schmidt, 624 Sixth St. N. W.

Ladies' Auxiliary, Carpenters: Meets Tuesday nights, Hutches Building, Tenth and D Sts. N. W.

Women's Auxiliary, No. 13, of Columbia Typographical Union: No. 101: Meets at Typographical Temple, fourth Monday in each month.

Allied Printing Trades Council: Meets third Thursday in the month at Typographical Temple, Secretary, C. H. Evans, 820 Fourth St. N. E.

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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423-425 G St. N. W.

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Telephone: Lincoln 3955

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Contract: Jno. Harding (chairman), J. L. Considine, F. M. Kirby, W. H. Schaefer, Hugh Digney.

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The Trades Unionist

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

READ OUR ADVERTISEMENTS, PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS.

Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any man who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause.—President Gompers.

WITH A MISSION, WITHOUT A MUZZLE.

VOLUME XX. NO. 22

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1915.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

A. F. OF L.

REFERRED TO AS "DEMOCRACY'S FIRING LINE."

San Francisco, Cal.—The Bulletin of this city, in an editorial on the American Federation of Labor, refers to this organization as "Democracy's Firing Line," and says:

"The American Federation of Labor has all of the virtues and most of the defects which go with a position on the firing line of democratic progress. It is partly a bread-and-butter organization, striving for an immediate increase in the welfare of its members, and it is partly a revolutionary movement, aiming at the conquest by the workers of the supreme power to which their numbers and their services entitle them. It contains as many conflicting opinions and policies as two million average men can comfortably hold. It is like any chance grouping of two million men and women, part idealism, part materialism, part wisdom, part unwisdom. It is weakened by jealousy, ambition and selfishness, and it is strengthened by being in the last analysis, everlastingly right."

"The first thing to recognize in the labor union movement is that it is a natural product of industrial conditions operating upon the ordinary man. The same industrial forces which created the capitalist and the employer created the labor organization. Labor unions do not yet cover the entire field of industry, as they ought to do, but as far as they go they maintain a kind of balance of power. Under the competitive theory of industry this naturally 'sets class against class,' which is, at least, an advance over the former system of setting class above class."

"The interests of labor and capital are not identical. The careful organization of the one against the other is sufficient proof of a conflict of interests. The labor movement represents an encroachment upon the freedom, and ultimately upon the profits, of capital; just as the capitalistic movement, unchecked, is a movement upon the freedom and well-being of labor. But this does not prevent them from having common interests, chief among which is the interest each has in maintaining production. Nor should it prevent them from understanding that such antagonism as exists between them is largely the result of accidents of birth and fortune. Each is conscripted by destiny, and dropped into his union or anti-union firing-trench."

"The labor movement cannot be defeated. It is a democratic movement and the cause of democracy will not be finally beaten until the last man, and the last woman, and the last child is dead. It may change its form. To the extent that it does not yet contain all of the skilled and unskilled working people of America it should change its form. But as it stands, in all its imperfections, it is a courageous and indispensable champion of liberties and rights that are not guaranteed in the constitution nor mentioned in political campaigns."

"In securing the passage of just laws it has done much already. Its central fight is the fight, not alone of the working people of today, but of all persons, capitalists or laborers, rich or poor, union or anti-union, who plan to leave children in the world, and want a better world in which to leave them."

STEEL CARS PROTECT LIFE.

Salida, Col.—Two Pullmans and a dining car of a Denver and Rio Grande passenger train rolled down a high embankment to the edge of the Arkansas river. Twenty persons were slightly injured, it is stated. The steel cars saved scores from death.

NINE HOURS FROM BROOM MAKER.

Abilene, Texas.—Broom Makers' Union has presented a new wage scale to employers which calls for improved working conditions and the nine-hour day.

ANTI-STRIKE SCHEME AROUSES TAILORS' ire

Chicago, Ill.—The Colorado industrial commission, created by the last legislature, is subjected to severe criticism by General Organizer Biggs, of the Journeymen Tailors' Union, who writes in the official magazine of that organization, published in this city.

Under the law the Colorado commission has power to suspend strikes and lockouts pending an investigation of the dispute, on the theory that if workers are denied the right to strike and employers are prohibited from enforcing a lockout, the commission's order will allow the aggressive party time to "cool off." The benefits of this system, its friends claim, will offset the denial of the right of workers to quit their employment whenever they see fit.

General Organizer Biggs is assisting Denver tailors in their efforts to better conditions, and the trade union official writes as follows regarding this law and the commission that enforces it:

"This new law and the industrial commission of the state of Colorado have stood like a stone wall between the journeymen tailors of Denver and a chance to better their conditions. No injunction, re-enforced by militia, could so effectually paralyze our efforts as has this new weapon, which has worked out for industrial suppression, so far as the tailors are concerned. Our members would stand in line all day in heavy rain to get a chance to deposit a vote to wipe out the law and the commission."

"We have pleaded in vain for an official hearing. Our official appeals are filed. We have pleaded in person, and received promises. At this writing (November 1), almost two months since filing our first complaint, we have a promise of an early hearing."

"The situation exasperates our members, because they know that the bosses are playing for time, hoping to ward the whole thing off till dull season. In the face of this we know that several merchant tailors are sending their work out of the state, thereby bringing about a partial indirect lockout. This is a violation of the law: We have appealed to the commission and to the district attorney, and find ourselves tied up with red tape. If the merchant tailors had made the law and the commission themselves, they could not have done it much better."

Denver, Col.—Later developments in the controversy between the tailors and their employers is recorded as follows by the Labor Bulletin:

"The tailors are still on the job of organizing the town and signing up with the merchant tailors exchange. Organizer Biggs reports a number of new members this week."

"Thursday morning Organizer Biggs appeared before the state industrial commission with representatives of the exchange, and the lawyer for the latter moved that the demand placed before the commission some time ago looking to a change in the bill of prices and a signed agreement be quashed, a strange and unusual proceeding. The commission denied the motion, and set next Monday as the time for further arguments and consideration of the matters in controversy."

MAY LEAVE SEAT BEFORE STOP.

Topeka, Kans.—The state supreme court has ruled that a passenger is not guilty of contributory negligence if he is injured while standing on the rear platform of an interurban car. The company held that the passenger should remain in his seat, but it was shown that the plaintiff was waiting for the car to stop while nearing a station.

UPHOLD EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

The District of Columbia court of appeals has refused to review the decision of a lower court in the case of a dressmaker who was fined for violating the District women's eight-hour law, passed by the last congress.

GEN. CROZIER'S "EFFICIENCY" BUG

Gen. William Crozier, chief of ordnance, United States army, has begun a campaign for the restoration of the Taylor system in the United States arsenals. Recently, in Philadelphia, before a Y. M. C. A. audience which was made up of factory managers, superintendents, engineers and accountants, he made an attack upon the organized workers, condemning them because the federal appropriation bill forbade the use of that money for the maintenance of so-called "scientific management" schemes.

In all fairness Gen. Crozier ought to present his views to an audience of workers. Should he be willing to deliver his lecture we feel sure organized labor would furnish him with an appreciative audience who, even though they differ with him, would treat him with the respect due his office. * * *

Perhaps one of the worst tendencies of the "scientific management" scheme is that toward specialization. The systems are based upon the theory that promotes general specialization in all industries. And it need be stated here that specialization in industry is different to specialization in the professions. In the latter, specialization means a general knowledge of all branches of the profession and the mastery of a particular branch. In industry the specialization of the workers means that they have one small, insignificant part of the work to do thousands of times over and over again each and every day and without the slightest knowledge of any other part of the trade or industry.

"Scientific management" makes ideals of workmanship and craftsmanship impossible. It is away from ideals of democracy. It serves to promote only a few, and a few selected at the expense of the many. It fosters and promotes a spirit that is hostile to humanity in industry and democracy in society. Its spirit, its methods and its purposes are hostile to the spirit of collective bargaining. It has nothing in common with that effort of the workers to protect themselves and to work out their best interests. From all sources comes confirmation of the attitude of trade unionists toward "scientific management."

Undoubtedly, one of the purposes of this specialization is to make the workers more dependent. As their training is narrow, they fit into few places and are less adaptable. This condition is reflected in the spirit of the men.

In one part of his address, speaking of the men employed in the arsenals, Gen. Crozier said: "The men do not wish to strike when they know that their places can be filled." No more truthful and cynical utterance could be made. The same truism and cynicism could be applied to any people suffering from tyranny and injustice in any form. If men know in advance that the purpose they have in making any effort to secure relief from wrongs and injustice and the attainment of freedom, can be thwarted, it takes the heart out of them. This is true of workers who would be willing to strike for their rights as it is in other fields of human aspirations.

Two committees of congress have investigated the subject of "scientific management" and particularly the Taylor system as it existed in the United States arsenals. On the first committee served two men who are now members of President Wilson's cabinet—Secretary of Labor Wilson and Secretary of Commerce Redfield. That committee made a report upon the Taylor system condemning principles upon which it was based and the effects that it has upon the workmen. One statement from their report is in itself sufficient to discredit the entire scheme:

"By the stop-watch you may be able to determine the time in which a piece of work can be done, but you do not thereby alone determine the length of time in which it ought to be done. 'The time study of the operations

of any machine can be made with a reasonable degree of accuracy, because all of the elements can be taken into consideration in making the computation. A machine is an inanimate thing—it has no life, no brain, no sentiment, and no place in the social order. With a workman it is different. He is a living, moving, sentient, social being; he is entitled to all the rights, privileges, opportunities, and respectfully consideration given to other men."

"He would be less than a man if he did not resent the introduction of any system which deals with him in the same way as a beast of burden or an inanimate machine."—President Gompers, in American Federationist.

ATTACKING MINERS' COUNSEL.

Trinidad, Col.—Judge Wiley, of Alamosa has dismissed the charges of perjury against H. N. Hawkins and F. W. Clarke, counsel for the United Mine Workers' Union, growing out of an affidavit of Grover Hall, a juror in the trial of John R. Lawson. In his affidavit Hall declared that he stood for the acquittal of Lawson until coercive measures were taken by the court bailiff, who told him his (Hall's) wife was sick. The juror swore that he was not permitted to visit his home, and that he, together with the other jurors, were not given food during one entire day. Under these circumstances, Hall swore his mental condition was such that he voted for conviction that he might see his wife. Hall also declared the bailiff told the jurors Judge Hillyer gave orders that they could not eat until they had reached a decision.

This affidavit was used by counsel for the mine workers in their fight to secure the supreme court order prohibiting Judge Hillyer from presiding in future cases growing out of the coal miners' strike.

State Attorney General Farrar, who is conducting the fight against the mine workers, realizes the harmful effect the Hall affidavit has had on his case, and in his attempt to discredit it, filed charges against the workers' attorneys.

When Judge Wiley dismissed these attorneys from the charge of improper conduct, Farrar filed a similar complaint along different lines.

SAFETY ON SHIPS EXPANDS.

San Francisco.—Editor Scharrenburg, of the Coast Seamen's Journal, has this to say of the safety first rules on vessels, now enforced by the Canadian government:

"While the 'American' dollar patriots have roared and howled about the unreasonable safety requirements of the new seamen's law, the government of the Dominion of Canada has quietly but effectively established some 'safety first' rules for Canadian vessels. At any rate, Canadian newspapers are referring to the new regulations as 'the death blow for the steamer excursion business,' and this ought to be quite sufficient to indicate that the new Canadian requirements must be absolutely O. K. 1915 is evidently a bad year for that peculiar type of shipping men who claim to be unable to 'make it pay' unless they are permitted to do as they please. Here's congratulations to the Canadian government. 'Safety before dividends, at sea as well as ashore,' is a splendid slogan for all America."

JURISDICTION DISPUTES.

Sydney, New South Wales.—Australian workers call their jurisdiction disputes "overlapping," and this question was the subject of an important conference called by the Illawarra Labor Council to deal with the overlapping of unions on the south coast. The conference agreed that "whatever constitutes the major portion of the work upon which a man is employed shall be considered his classification."

FT. WAYNE STRIKE CASE THROWN OUT OF COURT

Indianapolis, Ind.—Judge Anderson of the federal court has thrown the so-called "Ft. Wayne strike case" out of court, on the ground that the case should be heard by a state court.

The proceedings were started by a Philadelphia trust company which holds bonds of the Ft. Wayne and Northern Indiana Traction company, whose motormen and conductors are striking to enforce their right to organize. The street car company also conducts a lighting plant in competition with the Ft. Wayne municipal lighting plant. To show their sympathy for the strikers, citizens who had formerly patronized the company's plant, began patronizing the municipal plant, and the eastern trust company asked Judge Anderson to issue an injunction against Mayor Hoesy and other Ft. Wayne officials, who were charged with conspiring to injure the business of the company and make payment on bonds impossible.

Judge Anderson has dismissed the plea on the ground that the street car company, which was not made a party to the suit, was both a necessary and proper party to the bill of complaint. That means that the case, if it is tried again must be heard in a state court. Mayor Hoesy charges that the injunction proceedings was an attempt to put the municipal lighting plant out of business. He said:

"We have had nothing to do with the real cause, the street car strike, further than to make an appeal to the company to arbitrate."

Recently the company asked the mayor to appoint special police to protect its property and strikebreakers from "possible" violence. The city official answered that as the company had refused to arbitrate and thereby protect the public, he did not favor using the public's money as requested and that the company could pay for its own police service, as provided by law.

THANKS A. F. OF L.

New York.—The Ladies' Garment Worker, official magazine of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, makes this comment on the recent acquittal of eight of its members, who were indicted in this city on various charges on the evidence of "gangsters."

"In the ordeal our union is passing through this year, the American labor movement has been with us throughout. The American Federation of Labor, through its president, Samuel Gompers, has rendered us invaluable support in the recent dispute with the employers, involving 50,000 workers, and has shown profound sympathy to our organization in the court prosecution of our eight officers and members. We wish in these columns to express our gratitude to the national, international and local unions who have responded to our appeal for moral and financial assistance. They have shown that fraternity and solidarity without which trade unionism would be meaningless words."

FREIGHT HANDLERS RETURN.

Boston, Mass.—Freight handlers on the Boston & Albany and the Boston & Maine railroads have returned to work after several satisfactory conferences with officials. All attempts to adjust differences between freight handlers and the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad have failed. The Boston & Maine freight handlers struck October 21 for better working conditions. Later the other roads became involved.

"CONSCRIPT WEALTH FIRST."

Sydney, New South Wales.—Australian trade unionists do not favor conscription of men for the European war while wealth escapes. At a meeting of the Sydney Labor Council it was voted that:

"This council is opposed to any form of compulsory service of life, health and limb that does not, first of all, bring wealth under conscription."

EDUCATING ALIENS

AMERICAN SCHOOLS THROWN OPEN TO CANDIDATES FOR CITIZENSHIP.

Throughout the country the plan of the Bureau of Naturalization of the U. S. Department of Labor to enlist the cooperation of public schools in the education and Americanization of candidates for citizenship is receiving the most gratifying support. Approximately 400 cities and towns have already joined in this nation-wide educational movement for the elimination of the hyphen and this number is increasing daily.

The magnitude of this work and its development since its inception are shown, in part, by the territory covered, the number of candidates for citizenship reached, and the night and day schools which have been established for their instruction. It is the intention of the Bureau of Naturalization to communicate with all applicants for citizenship in the United States, wherever they are to be found, and to secure the opening of classes for them. During the current scholastic year all superintendents of schools where classes may be formed will receive monthly from the bureau the name, address, age, nationality, and other necessary information concerning each alien residing within their jurisdictions who files a declaration of intention or petition for naturalization. In this manner the school authorities are enabled to get in touch with such applicants and afford them valuable assistance in preparing for citizenship. In addition to this the Bureau informs each applicant for citizenship that his name has been forwarded to the educational authorities, advises him to go to school, and points out the benefits to be derived from such attendance. The Bureau is also working in close cooperation with various patriotic and civic bodies of the country to secure the opening of public night schools where there are none.

The wives of all petitioners for naturalization are also advised to attend school, for the reason that they derive citizenship when their husbands obtain their final papers, and because, too, such instruction will materially aid the family to live as Americans live. It has been found that approximately two out of every three petitioners for naturalization are married, and it is toward the improvement of the home life and conditions that this phase of the movement is especially directed.

The records of the Bureau of Naturalization show that since the commencement of the school year on October 1 notifications have been sent to approximately 40,000 declarants, 20,000 petitioners, and 15,000 wives of petitioners, and each day hundreds are added to the list.

The present volume of naturalization shows that over half a million foreign-born residents annually bring themselves within the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Naturalization, and it is the plan of the Bureau, through the cooperation of the public schools with its educational movement, to change that portion of the alien body now in a condition of helpless dependence or mere self-maintenance to the state of productive capacity which is the birthright of all American citizens regardless of their origin of birth.

WOULD ENJOIN STRIKERS.

Columbus, Ohio.—The Dunlap Manufacturing company and the Modern Tool Die and Machine Company have filed petitions in common pleas court for an injunction against striking machinists. The plaintiffs assure the court that the strikers have formed a conspiracy "to injure the business of the companies."

GLASS BOTTLE OFFICIAL DEAD.

Buffalo, N. Y.—William Launer, secretary of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, died in this city suddenly. Deceased was elected secretary of the glass bottle blowers in 1894, and held that office continuously since that time.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR
Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys - - - - - Editor
Wm. H. Anglin - - - - - Associate Editor

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The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of its correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 26, 1915.

HISTORY.

History is a marvelous teacher. From her pages speak events, experiences and thrilling deeds—all products of the human brain. You are now playing a part of the future history of the world. Even the humblest man or woman has his part to play. And the part played must needs be recorded.

The work of your days and life—whether for good or ill, in its final summing up—is as sure to mark or influence some phase of the entire history of histories, as each act you perform today is sure to give color and form the final results of today.

Yes—you are now playing a part of the future history of the world.

It is the realization of this truth by men and women that inspires some to become great and notable while others remain obscure. For just as soon as people wake up to the fact that responsibility presses down upon them, they begin to draw upon their reserve power. And it is reserve power that helps make history fascinating.

You are now playing a part of the future history of the world.

It is not necessary, however, nor is it possible for us all to become notable in history. History is universal. And so is the mind that makes up the human soul. You—doing your work in the best way you know how—are as great an element in history as Alexander, or Washington, or Cromwell or such as they. Study history. It will arouse you to big deeds. Live as you would like to have history say you lived.—By George Matthew Adams.

OFFICIALS AT FAULT.

Ship owners and big business interests have tampered with the seamen's law in order to embarrass the measure and make it appear as a freak act, according to Andrew Furuseth, secretary of the Sailors' Union.

Charges that the ruling of the Federal Government with respect to the examination of sailors had been changed were hurled into Inspector Bulger's office when Furuseth, returning from several days' absence, found 200 sailors waiting to be examined.

The original intention of the act, declares Furuseth, who was the man that sired it and had it passed, was to provide for but one examination of sailors, a physical one. Under the present ruling of the Federal Government two are being made; a physical one and one to determine whether able seamen are also qualified boatmen.

Furuseth further declared that three months ago he offered to lend every assistance to local officials in making the examinations of sailors. They at that time had not received word from Washington. He does not blame the local officials for the tampering delay, but bureau men in Washington.

The schools of our country should not be used to teach our youth how to kill and maim other human beings. They are not intended or supported by the people for such a purpose. To build up, to improve and to preserve human life is a better, a more noble mission, and to such uses should our schools be devoted. Military training should have no place in the curriculum of publicly-sustained schools where children are sent by their parents for a totally different purpose. The California Board of Education is said to contemplate military drill in the public schools.—Labor Clarion.

High art consists neither in altering, nor in improving nature; but in seeking throughout nature for "whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are pure"; in loving these, in displaying to the utmost of the painter's power such loveliness as is in them, and directing the thoughts of others to them by winning art, or gentle emphasis. Art (caeteris paribus) is great in exact proportion to the love of beauty shown by the painter, provided that love of beauty forfeit no atom of truth.—Ruskin.

I do not know what I may appear to the world, but to myself I seem to have been only like a boy playing on the seashore, and diverting myself in now and then finding a smoother pebble, or a prettier shell than ordinary, whilst the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me.—Isaac Newton.

Books to me, that is those of our best writers, are ever new; the books may be the same, but I am changed. Every seven years gives me a different, often a higher appreciation of those I like. Every good book is worth reading three times at least.—Charles Bray.

The very process of acquiring knowledge is a privilege and a blessing. It used to be said that there was no royal road to learning; it would be more true to say that the avenues leading to it are all royal.—Lord Avebury.

It is not well, my friend, to run to the craftsman, whatever may befall, nor in every matter to need another's aid.—Bion.

There is perhaps no truer sign that a man is really advancing than that he is learning to forget himself.—J. C. Shairp.

He who would not frustrate of his hope to write well hereafter in laudable things ought himself to be a true poem.—Milton.

LECTURE

Monday, November 29, 1915, 8 p. m.
Typographical Temple

PROF. WILLIS L. MOORE, LL. D., Sc. D.

SUBJECT:
"Reminiscences of a Weather Man"

AUSPICES

Central Labor Union

PASTIME PARAGRAPHS.

By CYCLE.

Suffrage pageant December 13.
P-o-l-i-t-i-c-s!

The junior Rockefeller is a union man after his own heart.

The submarine pilot, like the old man Huerta, wouldn't know the American flag if he should see it.

Present indications are that the Congressional Record, during the coming session, will be well worth the price of subscription.

The Specification Chapel of the G. P. O. has a normal membership of about 40. There have been 17 deaths within the past four years.

As a rule street car conductors are obliging and courteous. It is only rarely that they appear to own the road and assume "public-be-damned" mannerisms.

The constantly increasing death-roll is evidence that the Grim Reaper is seemingly impatient with those who are wrangling over plans for the retirement of aged civil service employees.

Herr Krupp, the "big gun" man, has given 33,000,000 marks (a pitiful part of his immense fortune) as a foundation fund in support of the war widows and orphans of Germany, and the Kaiser has sent a message of thanks to Herr K. Now let the carnage go on.

In the hope that he may yet reverse himself and become a Presidential candidate, friends of Justice Hughes are urging upon him the necessity of a choice between personal convenience and party expediency. In other words, he should express a willingness to sacrifice a sure thing for an uncertainty.

VALUE OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Des Moines, Iowa.—"The development of the state industrially, and the hope of its citizens intellectually and spiritually, depends upon the education of the child," said State Superintendent of Public Instruction Devoe before the Iowa State Teachers' Association.

"The future of democracy rests upon the broad principles of the public school system. It is the one institution where all meet on common ground."

TO HONOR MERGENTHALER.

Baltimore, Md.—The Typographical Union has appointed a committee to consider the question of erecting a monument to Ottmar Mergenthaler, inventor of the typesetting machine. The union declares that "the greatest invention in the art of typesetting made in America, second only in importance to that of movable type, made by Gutenberg, was devised in Baltimore by Ottmar Mergenthaler."

TAILORS INCREASE WAGES.

New Haven, Conn.—Members of the Journeymen Tailors' Union, employed in the bushing department of several large stores, have been granted wage increases as follows: Pressmen, \$18 and up; former rates were \$16 a week. Tailors, \$16 and up; former rates were \$12, \$13, and \$14 a week. Female helpers, \$10 and up; former rates were \$7, \$8, and \$9. This union is nearly 100 per cent organized.

AN OBSERVING IOWA EDITOR.

Des Moines, Iowa.—Discussing the burning of workers in New York fire traps, the editor of the Register and Leader says:

"It would be too great an imposition upon the owners of mills and factories to compel them to safeguard the lives of workers. Property before lives is the accepted doctrine, and not in New York alone."

WILL CUT LIABILITY RATES.

Harrisburg, Pa.—The state insurance fund, which manages the state workmen's compensation insurance, has officially announced that rates will be 10 per cent less than the insurance rate manual.

The manual, which will be the standard for private concerns, has not been published, but the state declares that regardless of these figures, it will cut them 10 per cent.

Officers of the state insurance fund say they can reduce rates 10 per cent below those charged by private concerns because the state will not have to figure on agents' commissions or dividends for stockholders.

"There is also the advantage to the subscribers in the state fund," say officers, "that there will be no contingent liability to assessments. The purpose of the act was to make the payment of the premium the sole liability to subscribers, and no assessment will be levied in any case, as there is not one word in the act creating the state fund that directly gives or by implication suggests the right of assessments."

The 10 per cent reduction means that the state fund will not remain inactive while hostile manufacturers and private insurance companies war against the compensation act. Instead, the state officials propose showing manufacturers it is safer and more economical to insure with the fund.

FARMERS FAVOR RESTRICTION.

San Francisco, Cal.—In an address to the A. F. of L. convention, J. H. Patten, fraternal delegate from the farmers' national conference, told the unionists that America's agriculturalists favor restriction of immigration and strict exclusion of Chinese and Japanese coolie labor because "if the doors of the Pacific are thrown open white men will be driven from the farms." Other planks favored by the farmers, said the speaker, include parcel post, rural credits and direct legislation.

STRIKERS REJECT OFFER.

Nashua, N. H.—Striking textile workers have rejected the offer of mill owners, which provided that the strike be declared off and a conference fix wages at the level paid elsewhere for the same grade of work "if the Nashua rate was found to be lower." The strikers have notified their employers that arbitration is the only proposition that will be considered.

The strike involves about 3,500 workers who were unorganized when they struck, October 5, for a 15 per cent wage increase. Representatives of the United Textile Workers Union are in the city assisting the strikers.

MINING COMPANY MUST PAY.

Baltimore, Md.—The state industrial accident commission has ruled that the Blaine Mining Company, which carried its own insurance, is guilty of negligence, and must compensate Kimmel Boulpart, a miner, for injuries received because he carried large quantities of powder into the mine. It was shown that the company was aware of this practice, but the management offered in defense that a notice had been posted. The fact that the notice was written in English and could not be read by only 50 per cent of the men, led the commission to rule against the company.

C. & O. RAISES WAGES.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—A. F. of L. Organizer Flynn has notified Secretary Frank Morrison that conferences with the motive power department of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad has resulted in securing wage increases of 1 cent an hour for all shop laborers on that system.

WAGE INCREASE FOR 4,600.

Stamford, Conn.—The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company announces a general wage increase of 10 per cent effective November 15. About 4,600 workers are benefited.

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BROCKWELL'S BITS

A great pleasure for many Printers was the Thanksgiving Day services by the Government Printing Office Chorus in the office at noon on Wednesday last. The Public Printer presided, a musical program of merit was capably given, and a pleasing and appropriate address delivered by Rev. James Shera Montgomery, pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist Church of this city. The Chorus, which has as its director Mr. Benjamin A. Lineback, is a fine aggregation of Government Printing Office talent, comprising about 40 members. Frequent and pleasing entertainments of this kind have made it one of the most popular organizations connected with the establishment.

On Friday, November 19, 1915, J. M. Craig, one of Columbia Union's oldest members, dropped dead, while at his work, in the specification make-up section of the Government Printing Office. Mr. Craig, who was born in Ohio almost 81 years ago, had for many years been connected with the Printery, serving as compositor, maker-up, and foreman, his work covering several sections of the establishment, but being mainly in the "branches" (most of which have been abolished in the recent past), having served as foreman of one or two of these for a number of years. After funeral services here, the remains were taken to his old home at Greenville, Ohio.

Here is a story which vividly illustrates that which is very helpful to workingmen—organization:

A planter down in Kentucky had just employed a strange negro as a mule driver. He handed him a brand new blacksnake, climbed up on a seat behind a pair of mules and asked the darky if he could use the whip. Without a word the mule driver drew the black lash between his fingers, swung it over his head and flicked a butterfly from a clover blossom alongside the road over which they were traveling.

"That isn't so bad," remarked the planter. "Can you hit that honey bee over there?"

Again the negro swung the whip and the honey bee fell dead.

Noting a pair of bumble bees on still another blossom, the darky swished them out of existence with the cracker of his new blacksnake and drew further admiration from his new employer.

A little further along the planter spied a hornet's nest in a bush beside the highway. Two or three hornets were assembled at the entrance to the nest.

"Can you hit them, Sam?" he inquired.

"Yes, sah; I kin," replied the darky, "but I ain't agoin' to; deys organized."

A writer's responsibilities are great—much greater, sometimes, than he realizes. Here the Bits has been from time to time praising Ben Durr's surpassing skill as a rabbit hunter with no thought beyond stimulating him to even greater efforts in this line (with incidental contributions to the larder of the Bits), when it transpires that, smitten by envy or perhaps with laudable desire to emulate his fellow statesman (from Pennsylvania), Frank D. Smith manages to get himself invited to visit a friend in the vicinity of Rockville, who assured him of the existence of rabbits there by thousands—or maybe it was millions; and, with hope swelling his manly breast, goes forth determined to beat Durr's record. After two days' absence from his workplace, he turns up, tired, footsore, and disgusted. Pressed for details of the chase, he at last says: "I killed three rabbits and a half."

Close investigation which was made by friends disclosed that the three rabbits were mythical (or imaginary), but the reader is charitable; but the half rabbit was absolutely genuine. It was like this: Frank went out determined to bring in a big bag. After hours of walking, during which time he entirely destroyed the vici kid of his shoes (think of vici kid for a hunting trip), he found a sleeping rabbit, crept upon it, his heart in his mouth, so to speak, and, getting the muzzle of the gun close to the poor beast, literally blew it to pieces. According to Frank's account, he saved parts of the hind legs and a little fur from the front end of the beast. Questioned closely, he admitted that for several years he has been a careful reader of the Washington Post's editorials on the rabbit, wherein the writer has maintained that the rabbit is a fierce and dangerous beast, bringing a number of witnesses to prove this contention. The reader can imagine the varied emotions which pervaded Frank's mind as he crept upon the unsuspecting animal. He would be doubtless thinking "Why, he seems harmless; but, then, there are those circumstantial accounts of the rabbit attacking and slaying men when cornered. I don't know but what I had better get away now while I can." Then, as the poor animal stirs in his sleep, overcome with the danger of the moment, Smith shuts both eyes and lets both

barrels go, afterwards proudly bearing the mutilated hind quarters home as proof of his prowess as a hunter.

(Later: A well-defined rumor has it that the rabbit was a tame one, a pet of some one in the neighborhood, but it is impossible to verify this.)

John R. Sturgis, one of the most widely known members of Columbia Typographical Union, died at his home in this city on Monday morning, November 22, 1915, the end coming very suddenly, from heart disease.

Mr. Sturgis was born in this city on July 29, 1858, early in life going to the printing trade, of which he was a thorough master, and in due time becoming a member of Columbia Typographical Union, to which he bore faithful allegiance through all the years of his life. Coming to the Government Printing Office early in his career as a printer, he had worked in that establishment many years, principally on the Congressional Record during the early period of his service, and for a long time, up to the date of his death, in about every capacity, on specification work.

The funeral was held from his late residence, 1314 Florida avenue northeast, on Wednesday, November 24, 1915, under the auspices of Columbia Typographical Union, all of the pallbearers being members of that organization employed in the chapel where Mr. Sturgis last worked—George Gerberich, Valentine Ruff, John E. Hogan, Thomas H. Collins, Charles J. Duffy, and John W. Sherman. Burial was at Glenwood.

Many years ago I became acquainted with John Sturgis, and the comradeship of the shop soon apprised me of many excellent qualities in the man. He was open as the brightest day, straightforward and manly in all his actions, charitable of heart and mind, and generous to the needy to the limit of his resources—withal, a wholesome and happy presence and a man whom it was indeed good to know. At his passing the grip of grief is in many hearts. May that Land to which his spirit has been transferred be one of peace and concord and beauty.

W. N. BROCKWELL.

WHEELING BUTCHERS STRIKE.

Wheeling, W. Va.—About 250 members of the Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Union are on strike to enforce a 10 per cent wage increase. Plants employing about 150 butchers have signed the scale.

The just demand of these workers is shown by Editor Hilton of the Wheeling Majority, who says:

"To escape pneumonia they have to wear boots at their work. Boots that formerly cost \$3.25 and wore six months, now cost \$5 and wear three months. The meat inspection system has worked a hardship upon the men in that it has caused them to have more changes of working clothing without extra compensation. All have to change these several times a week, some of them several times a day. In the same day men will work in the early morning in a cellar with a temperature of 32 degrees, wearing several thicknesses of clothing, and the balance of the day at work so hot that they must strip. Between changing clothing, dodging pneumonia and paying more to work and live, they are justified in asking the small increase of 10 per cent. Their wages run now from \$2 to \$8 for nine hours. Few get \$8 in the packing houses."

REST LAW DEFINED.

Albany, N. Y.—The state industrial commission has ruled that it will not consider applications for exemption under the "one day of rest in seven" law where it is possible to comply with the law by the employment of additional workers. The only emergencies that will be considered are fire, flood or other conditions "which could not be anticipated in the statute itself."

MUST PAY PREVAILING RATES.

New York.—Painters' Union No. 9, through their attorney, has succeeded in having the city hold up several thousand dollars due a contracting firm that painted public school buildings. The law requires that prevailing wage rates shall be paid employees on municipal work. The firm violated this statute and will now probably pay the amount they saved to attorneys. Because of the precedent it has established, the decision is considered a far-reaching one.

INCREASE FOR TROLLEY MEN.

Milford, Mass.—The Milford & Uxbridge street railway system has raised wages of its trolley employees. New men will now receive 26 cents an hour for six months, 27 cents the next six months, 28 cents the second year, and then a cent an hour increase until the maximum of 32 cents is reached.

WAITRESSES DEMAND MORE.

Boston, Mass.—Waitresses' Union protests against a wage scale that forces them to depend on tips for an existence. A demand for higher wages will be made on employers. The union will continue its organizing campaign that success may be assured.

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LOAN OFFICE.

JUST EVERY-DAY LIFE

H. S. SUTTON.

Brother Brockwell expects to return to work, after a week's ailment, Friday of this week.

News item from the lino section is to the effect that Charles S. Gunn, on a recent trip for the Mergenthaler Company, sold 30 machines.

Guy McCord has made enough from his restaurant business to buy two houses in the northeast section. He expects to buy an auto in the spring; he already has a garage.

William H. Rowe, make-up Mono section, G. P. O., one of Columbia Union's delegates to the Central Labor Union, is visiting his brother, A. R. Rowe, in Lawrence, Kans.

December is the month devoted to canvassing for office for the several organizations with G. P. O. membership—such as relief societies, National Union, and many fraternal bodies.

Messrs. Johnson and Lacoek, lino section, on their Sunday hike, called on Titus Ellis, at his home in Alexandria. Mr. Ellis, they report, is recovering from a protracted period of illness.

The placing of a night shift in the G. P. O. printing sections carries with it a number of promotions, among others that of Mr. McFayden to the desk in charge of the Mono. keyboard room and Mr. Dierkin to the position of timekeeper, day proof section.

Through Copy Editor Murray, returning from Boston, Jack Desmond sends his regards. Mr. Desmond doubtless selected the writer because he will ever hold in kindly remembrance a quintet holding forth in a machine school over Costello's, when the machine game was young to the G. P. O. They were Voler Viles, Oscar Swartzfader, William Stubbs, Jack Desmond, and myself.

Miss Julia Burke's scrapbook has been growing the past week. John W. Clark contributes some old-time photographs of brother craftsmen and a patriotic poem by Mr. Puckette. I turned in the names of those joining the Columbia Typographical Society during the two decades, 1820-1840, with short biographical sketch of many of them. I dismantled my own scrapbook to make the contribution.

The death of Mr. Sturgis recalls piece days on the Congressional Record, afternoon composition, and a continuous performance, covering distribution from 12 noon to 5 a. m. The session I worked with Mr. Sturgis a goodly per cent of the force had earned the title of "swift." And none deserved it more than he. I thought night after night some one of us, under the tightening of the tension, would burst a blood vessel.

Kate Field said she could tell the time of day in Washington by the boys yelling newspapers. A dozen or more persons on my beat are human clocks. Three of these—Crock, Dietrick, and McEvoy—never vary more than a minute in their movements. Another group—Engel, Alderman, Sturm, and McLain—will run from two to three minutes. I hear an improved clock system is to be installed in the G. P. O. Said system must needs be far excellent to improve over the habits of the gentlemen above named.

About once in three years Columbia Union develops a "find," as witness Messrs. Long, Templar, and Flowers. This time his name is Moore. This gentleman had not spoken three sentences at the union meeting, Sunday afternoon last, before I exclaimed, "Gift of the gab." Inquiring of a neighbor, he said that the young man was Mark Moore's boy. He came by the gift honestly. It was the senior Moore's best asset. For several years Mr. Moore and myself attended the matinees. And Mark Moore left a monument in the fact that the label of the Law Reporter is No. 1, he being the first office in Washington to use the label, the Trades Unionist the second.

\$1 MINIMUM NEXT YEAR.

Quincy, Mass.—The Granite Cutters' Journal calls attention to the fact "that after the springtime of 1916 the minimum wage rate for members of this association (Granite Cutters' International Association) will be not less than \$4 per day of eight hours, and that agreements with five working hours instead of four on Saturdays will be changed not later than the above date to four working hours on Saturday."

PLUMBERS' CONTRACT SIGNED.

Dallas, Texas.—Plumbers and Steamfitters' Union has signed an agreement with the Master Plumbers' Association which is declared to establish higher standards than heretofore in the relations between the two parties. The workers have secured several betterments in their working conditions.

CHANGES IN THE G. P. O.

Appointments.

Mrs. Loise W. Chatterton, proof reader, reinstated.

Grant Miller, temporary messenger boy.

Christopher R. Smith, linotype operator, reinstated.

Ernest E. Wear, compositor, reinstated.

Lester S. Martin, monotype keyboard operator, reinstated.

James R. Sheridan, Joseph E. Walch, Andrew J. Heard, and Fred S. Crawford, probationary pressmen.

Wilfred C. Aitkenhead, skilled laborer, reinstated.

Thomas J. Croggon, probationary steno.

William F. Casey, probationary bookbinder.

Gary E. Walters, John J. Fogarty, Joseph B. O'Neal, and Guy A. Long, temporary linotype operator.

Paul G. Wrenn, William J. Harrover, George V. Porter, Preston S. Williams, Warren Gordon, Garfield G. Thompson, Thomas E. Carter, Asgail S. Rogers, and James T. Allen, temporary skilled laborers.

Transfers, Etc.

James G. Roche, messenger boy, \$420 per annum, office of the purchasing agent to messenger at 25c per hour, proof section.

John M. Richards, electrotype molder, 60c per hour, foundry section (day) to foundry section (night).

James W. Doocy, copy editor, 65c per hour, proof section (day) to proof section (night).

Miss Anna H. Hunt, Assistant telephone switchboard operator, \$600 per annum, office of the chief clerk, to telephone switchboard operator, \$720 per annum, office of the chief clerk.

Miss Helen A. McNicholas, telephone switchboard operator, \$720 per annum, office of the chief clerk, to helper at \$870 per annum, office of superintendent of documents.

Mrs. Madeline A. McKelligan, helper \$870 per annum, office of superintendent of documents, skilled laborer (female) 25c per hour, office of superintendent of documents.

Edward R. Hanglitter, monotype machinist; Dennis F. Sheehan, helper (40 cents); Henry G. Schulz, Wellington C. Robinson, caster helpers, from Monotype section (day) to (night).

Arthur E. Maccubbin, helper 45c per hour, pamphlet binding section, to helper at 50c per hour.

Frank Brodie, messenger boy, 15c per hour, office of superintendent of work, to messenger at 25c per hour.

Clarence N. Coates, John M. Jeffries, Robert W. McGrath, messenger boys, 15c per hour, office of superintendent of work, to messenger 25c per hour.

Claude E. Haines, assistant foreman 80c per hour, monotype section (day) to foreman \$2,250 per annum, monotype section (night).

William A. Pratt, assistant foreman 80c per hour, proof section (day) to foreman \$2,250 per annum, proof section (night).

Harry Johnson, electrotype finisher 60c per hour, foundry section (day) to assistant foreman 80c per hour, foundry section (night).

Walter H. Guthridge, proof reader 60c per hour, proof section (day) to chief reviser 65c per hour, proof section (night).

George H. Brooks, unskilled laborer 25c per hour, office of superintendent of documents, to \$626 per annum.

William S. Sill, monotype keyboard operator 60c per hour, monotype section (day) to deskman 65c per hour, monotype section (night).

John O'Donnoghue, deskman 65c per hour, monotype section (day) to assistant foreman 80c per hour, monotype section (night).

William H. McKimmie, messenger boy 15c per hour, job section, to skilled laborer 25c per hour, linotype section.

Frank Howard, unskilled laborer, stores division, to linotype section (day).

Thomas J. McDonough, temporary steamfitter 50c per hour, engineers section to probationary steamfitter 50c per hour.

Miss Violet E. Clarridge, skilled laborer (female) 25c per hour ruling and sewing section, to assistant telephone switchboard operator, \$600 per annum, office of the chief clerk.

R. R. CLERKS' STRIKE OFF.

Detroit, Mich.—The strike of Michigan Central Railroad clerks has been settled. Federal and state mediators assisted the interested parties in reaching an agreement. The strike was called to enforce higher wage demands, and it is stated that the strikers have made substantial gains.

PITTSBURGH SWEEPS CLEAN.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The Broom Makers' Union has organized every shop in Pittsburgh. The agitation of organized labor against convict labor, which resulted in the passage of a law by the last legislature ending this practice, is responsible, in a great measure, for the gains made by local broom makers.

ROSTER OF CENTRAL LABOR UNION

(Where not otherwise specified, meetings are on nights.)

Central Labor Union: Meets every Monday night at Typographical Temple.

Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month; first Saturday at 7:30; third at 4 p. m., Building Trades Hall. Secretary, C. P. Reichel, 24 North St. N. E.

Bakery Salomon's Union, No. 53: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, J. L. Condit, 907 First St. N. W.

Barbers Union, No. 239: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Hammel's Hall, No. 922 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, Joseph Handlos, 655 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E.

Barbers Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Thursday of each month, Cadet Armory, 706 O. St. N. W. Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman; Financial Secretary, Chas. Walker, 624 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.

Bartenders, No. 428: Meets second and fourth Sunday in each month, Painter's Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Francis J. O'Donnell, 1842 N. C. Ave. N. E.

Beer Drivers, No. 234, and Stablenmen: Meets on the first Sunday of each month at 10:00 a. m. in the Catholic Church, Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E. St. S. E.

Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at New Masonic Temple, Eighth and F Sts. N. E. Secretary, Wm. P. Kilroy, 817 North Capitol St.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Edward Fuhrman, 24 Quincy Place, N. W.

Bottlers Union, No. 251: Meets second Sunday of each month, Building Trades Hall, at 10:40 a. m. Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E. St. S. E.

Brewery Workers, No. 118: Meets on the last Sunday in each month, at 10:30 a. m., in the Catholic Church, Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, Frank Rom, 2122 L. St. N. W.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5: Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, C. W. Scherier, 48 Seaton Place N. E.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132: Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple. Secretary, E. B. Byrne, 425 G Street N. W.

Carpet Mechanics, Local 85: Meets third Friday of each month, Sixth and E Sts. N. W. Secretary, J. T. Kruse, 1424 W. St. N. W., Apt. 22.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets first Thursday in each month, Costello's Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Wm. H. Umba, 1424 10th St. S. E.

Cigar-makers Union, No. 110: Meets every Saturday, 705 Seventh St. N. W. (Wassman). Secretary, Edwin Tillou, 242 8th St. N. E.

Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of, Secretary, Edw. Northage, 110 R St. N. E.

Electrotype Molders and Finishers, No. 17: Meets third Thursday in the month at Typographical Temple. Secretary, J. T. Noonan, 138 R. I. Ave. N. W.

Elevator Conductors Protective Union, No. 1458: Meets every Tuesday night, at 8:15, 1110 Sixth St. N. W. Secretary, E. E. Nicholson, 3800 G. Ave. N. W.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10: Meets 419 Broadway, N. W. Secretary, J. F. Hertry, Box 62, Arlington, Va.

Engineers, Hoisting No. 77: Meets every Friday, 1458 Broadway, N. W. Secretary, F. J. Nichols, 616 Fourth street northeast.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 92: Meets Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday of each month, Moore Hall, Seventh and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, A. W. Locke, Twelfth and I Sts. N. W.

Engraved Steel and Plate Finishers, No. 846: Secretary, C. W. Hale, 1016 Eleventh St. N. E.

Federal Labor Union, No. 14644: Meets Second and Fourth Friday, at Typographical Temple. Secretary, C. R. Paxton, State Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12776, Plate Press Feeders: Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, George M. W. Smith, 1715 Jackson St. N. E.

Firemen, Stationary, No. 63: Meets every Wednesday, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, N. A. James, Hyattsville, Md.

Garment Workers Union, No. 11: Meets first and third Tuesdays, 618 Seventh street N. W. (fourth floor). B. Gentz, president; Miss R. Lyons, Recording Secretary.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Thursday of each month, Building Trades Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Albert Bear, 126 Old Place N. E.

Hair Dressers and Building Laborers, No. 21: Meets first and third Mondays, Cadet Armory, 706 O. St. N. W. Secretary, Albert Bear, 126 Old Place N. E.

International Molders Union: Meets every second and fourth Fridays, Donohue Hall, 818 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, G. W. McCaffery, 408 Twelfth St. N. E.

Laborers, Stone and Building, No. 46: Meets the first and third Friday of each month, 610 G St. N. W. Secretary, Jas. Conners, 1632 Fourth St. N. W.

Lithographers Union, No. 13: Samuel E. Long, Secretary, 610 Fourth St. N. W.

Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, Wm. W. Keeler, 148 Eleventh St. S. E.

Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 132: Meets third Thursday in the month at Typographical Temple. Secretary, L. W. Bauer, 722 K St. N. E.

Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 5: Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Edward Hauser, 1728 First St. N. W.

Moving Picture Machine Operators Protective Union, Local 234: Meets first and third Mondays each month, Gayety Theater, third Saturday, A. E. Meisner, or H. A. Spelling, Box 52.

Musicians, No. 161: Headquarters Kenois Building, Eleventh and G St. N. W., Room 411. Meets first Sunday in each month, 222 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Phone Main 2665. Secretary, John E. Birdsell, Kenois Building.

Painters, No. 368: Meets every Friday, Northwest Corner Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Chas. W. Gaines, 1223 E St. N. E.

Paperhangers Local, No. 420: Meets every Friday, 450 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. A. Maidens, Paperhangers' Hall, 450 Ninth St. N. W.

Pattern Makers Association: Meets first Friday of each month, Third and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, John H. Brown, 911 K St. S. E.

Photo-Engravers Union, No. 17: Meets first Monday in every month, Typographical Temple, 8 p. m. Secretary, E. T. Stolz, The Wardfield Apt., Alexandria, Va.

Plate Printers, No. 2: Meets fourth Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Chas. B. Cameron, Bethesda, Md.

Plumbers, No. 5: Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall, 450 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, J. S. O'Hagan, 124 Florida Ave. N. W.

Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 42: Meets second Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, 820 Sixth St. S. W.

Printing Pressmen, No. 1: Meets fourth Saturday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Thos. E. Blakely, 3527 O St. N. W.

Retail Clerks, No. 262: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Typographical Temple, 423-425 G St. N. W. Secretary, J. A. Geier, 619 F St. N. E.

School Custodian and Janitor, 14596: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, W. F. Cannon, Twelfth St. S. E.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 102: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Charles T. Thorpe, 326 Ninth St. S. E.

Slate and Tile Roofers, Local No. 12: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, J. H. Huddleston, 2416 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.

Steam Fitters and Helpers, No. 602: Meets first and third Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall, 450 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. F. Hickman, 618 Sixth St. N. W.

Stone Masons, No. 2: Meets Building Trades Hall on first and third Monday. Secretary, A. W. Furlong, 608 F St. N. W.

Stone and Marble Cutters: Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at Jonadab Hall.

Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants Association, No. 1177: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Pythian Temple, 1008 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Miss Jane J. Richmond, 831 Woodward Bldg.

Journeyman Tailors, No. 188: Meets first and third Monday of each month at 811 E St. N. W. Secretary, I. Geraci, 1451 N St. N. W.

Theatrical Stage Employees International Alliance Local 22: Meets third Sunday of each month, at the Eagle Club House. Secretary, T. I. Trundie, 1052 Jefferson St. N. W.

Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 101: Meets on the third Sunday of each month, 2:30 p. m., Typographical Temple. Secretary, Geo. G. Seibold, Typographical Temple.

Upholsterers Union, No. 58: Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month, Moore Hall, Seventh and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, E. P. Richardson, 760 Gresham Place N. W.

Washington Building Trades Council: Meets every Tuesday night, 450 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Stover D. Zee.

Yeast Workers' Union, No. 14689: Meets first and third Friday, Typographical Temple.

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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423-425 G St. N. W.

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The Trades Unionist

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

READ OUR ADVERTISEMENTS, PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS.

Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any man who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause.—President Gompers.

WITH A MISSION, WITHOUT A MUZZLE.

VOLUME XX. NO. 23

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1915.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

CONGRESS CONVENES MONDAY

The first session of the sixty-fourth Congress convenes Monday, December 6. Among the list of legislative enactments the American Federation of Labor will urge is the following:

- Immigration restriction.
- Old-age pensions and retirements.
- Eight hours for interstate railroad telegraphers.
- A liberal and comprehensive industrial education bill.
- Compensation act for District of Columbia workers.
- Compensation act for federal employees extended and liberalized.
- Compensation for railroad employees engaged in interstate commerce.
- Empowering states to regulate the admission of goods manufactured by convicts in other states.
- Prohibiting importation of goods manufactured in whole or in part by convicts of foreign countries.
- Preventing interstate transportation of goods in which the labor of children under certain ages is employed.
- Amend the hours of service (railroad men's 16-hour) law, with a minimum penalty provision incorporated.
- Additional safety laws, and placing the enforcement of same under the jurisdiction of the United States Department of Labor.
- The above list of major demands does not include declarations by the A. F. of L. San Francisco convention.
- Legislative representatives of the railroad brotherhoods have arrived in the city and opened headquarters. These officials, together with officials of the American Federation of Labor, will, as usual, act in unison on all questions of interest to the toilers.

MOORE'S THEATRES "SIGN UP!"

The Moving Picture Machine Operators' Union, of Washington, D. C., Local No. 224, I. A. T. S. E., are pleased to announce that Mr. Tom Moore has "Signed Up" his Garden, Strand and Plaza Theatres, and has notified us and also his Chief Operator, Mr. Jas. Hamilton (who is one of our good members), that hereafter all his operators must be affiliated with Local 224.

Mr. Moore, while long employing some of our members, is now convinced that his interests are best served by employing Union Operators exclusively.

He has expressed himself as believing that our President and Business Agent, Bro. B. A. Spellbring, has done a great deal to bring about a condition of mutual cooperation between the exhibitors and the Union Operators that is beneficial to both, and protects the public as well by insuring competent men in the operating booths of "Signed Up" Picture Houses.

Mr. Moore shows a broad-minded view in taking this attitude, which is very gratifying to Local 224, inasmuch as this principle of cooperation for the best interests of the motion picture industry and its patrons has been the key-note of our propaganda, and upon which we have dwelt long and hard.

Incidentally, Mr. Moore also pays the members of Local 224 a nice compliment, saying "I do not believe there is a better class of men in America than those in Washington. I will at all times be pleased to assist in any movement they undertake." In turn Local 224 is pleased to say that Mr. Moore's success is well deserved, and we trust will increasingly continue.

Fellow trades unionists, please patronize those Picture Theatres that have "Signed Up" with us. A list of the same will be found in another column of this paper.

WANT REPORT PUBLISHED.

San Francisco, Cal.—The A. F. of L. convention, last week, adopted a resolution that the government be asked to print and furnish free to the public copies of the reports of the United States commission on industrial relations.

MINIMUM WAGE FIXED.

Aberdeen, Wash.—The city council has passed an ordinance which fixes the minimum wage of all city employees at \$2.50 for an eight-hour day. Municipal contractors and sub-contractors must pay this rate, also.

PAINTERS DEFEAT A LOCKOUT.

San Francisco, Cal.—Union Painters have defeated the lockout of the Master Painters' Association, which attempted to break the recently adopted rule of these workers that from November 1 to March 31 five days would constitute a week's work. Contractors were not interested in this attempt to benefit the unemployed, and they locked out over 1,000 employees. After a few days' idleness, however, the master painters accepted the new system.

R. R. BROKE AGREEMENT.

Boston, Mass.—Last week it was announced that the Boston and Maine railroad had reached an agreement with its striking freight handlers. Unionists now declare this railroad has broken its agreement and the strike is still on. These workers struck October 21 last for wage increases. They were later joined by the Boston and Albany and the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroads. The Boston and Albany has adjusted its differences.

PROMISED FREE BOARD.

Wilmington, Del.—Employers of machinists in this city refuse better working conditions to their union workmen, but they can give free board and lodging to strike-breakers. This was shown by striking machinists, who have made public a blank form strike-breakers sign, and which state that "I understand I am to receive free board and lodging for as long a time as the company deems it necessary."

MACHINISTS STRIKE.

Madison, Wis.—Machinists employed by the Stearns Turret Machine company are on strike for an eight-hour day, time and one-half for overtime and double time for Sundays. Manager Stearns has refused to meet a committee of the union. He wants to meet them as individuals and declares "he'll run the shop himself" as he is a machinist—or was years ago.

HAS RIGHT TO INSPECT FOOD.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Pennsylvania has the right to inspect food products shipped from other states, rules the deputy state attorney general. The decision was given in regard to inspection of food products shipped into this state from New York and which, the manufacturers contend, complied with the federal food and drug act and were therefore exempt from Pennsylvania inspection.

WHAT IS YOUR OPINION?

We Desire an Expression from Every Trades Unionist in Washington

IN REGARD TO GUN TOTING IN THE D. C.

Would the Coroner's Verdict Exonerated Any One of the Striking Brewery Workmen, Had the Death of a Man Been Caused by Handling His Weapon as, it is said, the Chief of Police Claims it Did the Strikebreaker of the Brewery Where This Fatal Accident Occurred?—Is There Any Way of Determining Whether the Gun in Question Was His Own Personal Property, or Had Been Furnished Him?

You have an opinion!

We have, and one that is very pronounced.

As the editor of a labor paper, and standing in the rapid fire of a subsidized press this country over, we have long since learned that it is better not to mince words, but to call a spade a spade.

Our opinion was formed when we read the news account of the accidental death of one of the engineers at a local brewery, caused, it is said, by toying with a pistol of a fellow workman.

Our first reflection was that it would be laid at the door of the striking brewery workers.

More flagrant cases of maliciousness than this has been laid at the door of innocent parties in the past, and we reasonably expect a recurrence in the future.

Somebody evidently overlooked a one best bet in this regard, and accepted the tale of "toying" with it, and possibly "didn't know it was loaded," and the coroner returned a verdict in accordance therewith.

A peace-loving public, and men of trades organizations who do not tote pistols and do other overt acts contrary to law, awaited with some concern the action of the police department with regard to the owner of the gun.

Then seeing that nothing evidently was going to be done, it was brought up on the floor of the Central Labor Union and by resolution a letter was sent to the Chief of Police asking by what right was this man in the possession of a pistol, if he was permitted by the police department to carry one, and, if so, upon what grounds was the permit issued?

A very prompt reply was received that the man had a right to have a pistol at his place of business or at his home, and they had no evidence that he was carrying the same.

Now, we admit a man has a legitimate right to have a gun in his home, if he thinks he might ever need one to protect his family or himself from robbers, thieves, and would-be murderers.

This, however, is an abnormality on the part of the individual.

Where is the thief that robs from men who have nothing.

How many cases are reported yearly of thieves breaking in and stealing from homes where there is seldom as much as a crust of bread left from one meal to the other?

Then this man must have expected trouble.

Surely no thief would dare attempt to rob on the grounds of a brewery, a place where angels would fear to tread even if they could get admitted.

We therefore have our opinion based upon the reasonableness of the situation, and if the tables had been turned; if this had been one of the strikers instead of a strikebreaker, our opinion is that he would now be behind prison bars, where he would rightfully belong, whether the other fellow ever gets there or not.

We would therefore draw a parallel of this case with the striking brewery workmen.

This man, in the pursuit of happiness, follows the even tenor of his way without any molestation whatever. Don't suppose he has ever been spoken to by a striking breweryman, yet he feels the necessity of having a gun at his work. If he needs one there he must have one at the other end of the line also, or else this gun is answering for both places.

It is not reasonable to presume that he is guarded by a gun where no one can get to him, and goes unguarded upon the street and at his home where he could be attacked.

Then if he is the owner of a single gun and it is answering its purposes at home and at work, how does it get there. Certainly can't send pistols by wireless!

Of course, if he is another one of the men from some of the interned warships at our coasts, we could understand how he came to have a gun. It has been suggested that he might be. If so, that means more work for the police department, and they ought to do their duty there, if he is.

On the other hand, there is the locked out brewery workmen—some 235 in number, that this man who owns guns are depriving of a livelihood, or lending his aid.

These men, following their several duties as laid down by their organization, in an effort to win tolerable conditions, living conditions, have been cursed, reviled, abused, assaulted, and some of them have spent weeks in the hospital from the injuries received when attacked by thugs, presumably men who knew what their mission was, yet not a gun-play. Not a single man shot under circumstances that a man of peace would not have stood.

And it is a sad commentary upon the Metropolitan Police Department with such pitiful excuses, making the lives of honest men, of earnest men, of home-loving men, men with families and obligations the more hazardous.

Yes! that's our opinion! Change it!

FAVOR A MERCHANT MARINE.

San Francisco.—The A. F. of L. convention has declared for a merchant marine that will not be maintained by private parties, subsidized by the government, but through the creation of a shipping board empowered to build or purchase vessels for the government, for service in the foreign trade in times of peace and for effective naval auxiliaries in times of war. It is further declared that on these ships safety for travelers and freedom for seamen should be guaranteed.

GRANITE CUTTERS WIN.

San Francisco, Cal.—Organized granite cutters in this state, who have been on strike since June 1, have secured a settlement that includes substantial wage increases.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION MEETS

The Central Labor Union of Washington, D. C., held its regular meeting last Monday night, and transacted such routine business as came before that body, giving indorsement to a resolution recommending suffrage for the District of Columbia, which we publish:

"Whereas the joint committee of Congress that has been investigating the method of providing sufficient revenue for the maintenance of the needs of the District of Columbia and examining into the equity of the present method, which has been in operation since 1878, and commonly known as the 'Half-and-Half' plan, are now compiling their report to be presented to both Houses of Congress; and

"Whereas there developed at the public hearings a wide divergence of views on this subject from all classes of inhabitants; and

"Whereas the question of suffrage for the people of the District was forcibly called to the attention of the committee, and the injustice of having a city of over 350,000 people being denied the right of suffrage ably represented; and

"Whereas the Washington Central Labor Union has on many occasions favored the right of having a local self-government; and

"Whereas the present method of raising sufficient revenue for the maintenance of the District government was condemned by many of our citizens and unsavory criticism has been directed against it by many members of Congress which has been a detriment to the progress of the city and has had a demoralizing effect upon the building industry by preventing capital from investing in business enterprises, thereby working a great hardship upon the working people of the District; and

"Whereas the original tract of land used for the establishment of the nation's capital city was ceded to the United States Government by the States of Maryland and Virginia, and later that portion ceded by Virginia was ceded back by law; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we, the delegates to the Washington Central Labor Union, respectfully request that if there is to be a change made from the law of 1878 by Congress at this time that they provide the right of suffrage for the people of the District; and

"Resolved, That if Congress believes that the plan under which we are now working is detrimental to the interests of the country as a whole, that they pass a law ceding this territory back to the State of Maryland, allowing us to become a part of that State where we would have representation in both Houses of Congress—a right that we should enjoy as do the citizens of the balance of the country; and

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Senator Chilton, the chairman of the joint committee; the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President of the Senate, to be laid before these bodies when the question comes before them."

Prof. Willis Moore delivered a lecture to the Delegates on "Reminiscences of a Weather Man," at the conclusion of which a rising vote of thanks was given to Prof. Moore for the liberality shown in acquiescing in the invitation of the Central body.

OBJECTS TO "CHAIN GANG."

Wilmington, Del.—The Central Labor Union has forwarded a protest to the police commission against the practice of chaining men convicted of vagrancy and forcing them to work under these conditions.

FOR SAFETY ON WATER.

It is stated that the department of commerce has framed a bill which will be presented to Congress to give the Federal government complete control of the building of all merchant vessels of more than 100 tons gross tonnage. No certificate of inspection could be issued to any vessel unless the plans had been approved by a board of naval architects.

This proposal is an echo of the East-land disaster and the controversy over the steamboat inspection service that followed.

COURT REJECTS DICTAPHON.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Supreme Court Justice Kalish has set aside the conviction of two men found guilty in a lower court on "graft" charges on the evidence of a Burns detective and his dictaphon. The sleuth's testimony was supported by notes of a supposed conversation which a stenographer stated floated to him over the dictaphon. The court ruled that this was not sufficient corroboration because the stenographer could not see or never had heard either of the accused before. A new trial was ordered.

DISHONEST LABOR AGENTS.

Austin, Tex.—Commissioner Woodman, of the State Bureau of Labor, has notified all employment agencies in this state that he has revoked the license of one private labor agent because he "sent would-be employees to different points where there was no employment and refused to return fee charged; and acted in an immoral manner toward female applicants, and posted notices of jobs when there were none listed."

The commissioner warns these concerns that he "will have no mercy for the agent or agency that mistreats its applicants."

RENEW AGREEMENT.

Baltimore, Md.—Bottle, Cap, Cork and Stopper Workers' Union No. 10,875, chartered directly by the A. F. of L., has renewed its agreement with the Crown Cork and Seal company. Several betterments are reported by these workers.

MOTHERS' PENSIONS.

Racine, Wis.—County supervisors have set aside \$2,000 for mothers' pensions. A state law gives these officials power to pension mothers with children, and Racine county supervisors state that more money will be forthcoming next year if it is found the first appropriation is insufficient.

For the want of something better: Now is the time to subscribe.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR
Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys Editor
Wm. H. Anglin Associate Editor

Official Organ Central Labor Union, Affiliated with the A. F. of L.,
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ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 3, 1915.

LECTURED.

Prof. Willis L. Moore, LL. D., Sc. D., delivered a lecture at Typographical Temple, Monday evening, November 29, 1915, at 8 p. m. in response to an invitation extended by the Central Labor Union of Washington, D. C. His subject: "Reminiscences of a Weather Man" was a very good selection, and permitted the speaker to delve into the question that most concerns the organized worker—trades unionism—and those who had the pleasure of listening to Prof. Moore was by no means disappointed. Prof. Moore having carried a Typographical Union card for a long number of years, showed keenly that his interests are always with those that have joined hands seeking relief from a servile condition.

GOSSIP.

The very name has a nasty sound. You'll find it sneaking into the stores, the school room, the churches and societies. You'll find it masquerading under the name of friendship. You'll find it leaning over the back fence or edging between husband and wife. No place is sacred to it. It blackens the character of men and women and of innocent girls. It ruins the careers of young men. Suppose a man or woman is not as you are or as you may think they should be. Do you know you are right? Let other people think as they believe they should think, whether it is about politics or religion or morals. Don't gossip about them. Hell may be paved with good intentions, but the supporting pillars are the gossips.—Exchange.

LETTING BABIES DIE.

Considerable agitation and discussion has resulted from the refusal of a Chicago physician to perform an operation which might possibly have saved an extremely defective infant to a life of misery. The physician was sustained in his refusal by the parents. All acted on the conscientious belief that under the circumstances it was not wrong to let the baby die. All are agreed that had not the child's deformities extended to its mind, it should have been saved regardless of anyone's wishes. Whether even under the circumstances the physician was justified is a matter that will be well threshed out by others. But while the question of saving this deformed child was under discussion there were thousands of babies with no serious physical or mental defects dying or in danger of dying through deliberate neglect. These babies were suffering because their parents had been denied the opportunity to provide adequately for them. Legal restrictions bar these parents from needed opportunities. A comparatively slight operation would remove these restrictions. The operation required is not surgical, but legislative. But it cannot be performed without popular sanction. The citizens who oppose this sanction resemble the physician, but lack his excuse. Whether their opposition be due to ignorance or selfishness its result in the same. It dooms to misery and degradation, when it does not doom to death, thousands of helpless infants who, but for economic injustice, would be spared to a life of usefulness and happiness. Even if it were shown that the negligent physician was wrong, none can consistently condemn him who have deliberately maintained unjust economic conditions.—The Public.

DECRY MACHINE-MADE MEN.

The greatest thing in life is the right to be a man filled with a "divine discontent," and not a machine, declared Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commission of Education, in a speech in this city. He said he had no sympathy with any scheme or philosophy of education that has a tendency to make mere machines out of human beings or divide citizens of this country into peasant and other classes.

"I know of no reason," said the educator, "why one class should have the fullness of life and another class not have. We must regard humanity in all things. There is no relief by so-called philanthropy. Each person living must eat, wear clothes, have transportation, hear music, read books and participate in life. Today we are teaching things scientifically—not by imitation. Wherever the flag of this government flies we are training children. We are not trying to teach little children tricks by which they may be useful to employers, but we are giving them a liberal education which will enable them to earn a living and yet find a liberty and joy in their work."

Dr. Claxton expressed the hope that the day would not be far distant when every child, irrespective of race or condition, would be given an education extending through the high school. He said the boys and girls being trained now would live to see the United States have a population of 200,000,000, cities of 10,000,000 and many cities of 1,000,000. This condition, declared the speaker, would result in problems of greater quantity and more complexity. "We must fit these boys and girls for citizenship—that is part of their life," he said.

It is not an uncommon thing to find a girl worrying about next winter's styles, while her daddy is worrying about the cost of bacon and coal.

The man whose grocery bill and house rent falls on the same pay-day has something on all the fliers when it comes to aeronautics.

PASTIME PARAGRAPHS.

By CYCLE.

New Year resolutions will soon be due.

Professor Taft is still rooting for Root.

The Chicago football season closed with a death toll of 16, a gain of one over last year.

A Washington undertaker offers cut rates for funeral outfits as a chance to save money.

A profitable season of Christmas business may postpone fire sales which were scheduled for an earlier date.

The proposition to tax bachelors for neglect of duty sounds very much like \$50 or ninety days in jail.

Clergymen seem quite at home while discussing preparedness, and are pretty generally agreed on "the only way."

The toilers are sometimes accused of wanting the earth, but it has not yet been determined just how much the owners want.

The programme of Thanksgiving services throughout the city did not include hyphenated Americans as things to be thankful for.

Certain peace devotees are turning to Mr. Ford as a suitable candidate for President, and this at a time when the current seems strongly set against the "machine" man in politics.

The football game between the Army and Navy clubs in New York, last week, resulted in a score of 14 to 0 in favor of the Army. Thus it is proven that there is reason for greater "preparedness" on part of the Navy.

A thousand gas meters have been in session here during the week. They are a fine looking body of men, and there is no objection if their attachment for Washington should induce them to become permanent fixtures of the City Beautiful.

Sympathy for "Little Belgium" is well placed, but the inhuman and intolerable systems under Russian and British rule, which long antedate the present war, do not leave much to choose as between nations responsible for wrongs purposely and wantonly inflicted upon the common people in time of peace.

WEBSTER'S UP-TO-DATE.

CRANK: One who tells you something which you have not the sense to understand or appreciate.

SUFFRAGIST: A woman who has confidence in her sex, and believes she is human, and who is not afraid of her husband.

ANTI-SUFFRAGIST: A rich woman with a boss husband, who cannot appreciate freedom and liberty.

FOREIGNER: A fellow who came to this country after you came.

AMERICAN: A Red Indian, or a foreigner who has forgotten who his ancestors were.

WAR: Organized murder, robbery, and rapine.—The Common Herd.

THE LABORER.

Coal have I digged and wood have I hewn,
Yet cold is my heart and drear;
And I shiver full oft for a bit of the flame

My Promethian hand brought here,
I have given my strength to the useful plow,
And followed it after with seed;
Yet the grain is threshed, and the grain is ground
And still do I know my need.

I have tended the flock on the lonely plain,
And sheared in the noisy pen;
And watched by the loom—yet the I wear
Is Israel's draggled hem.

My brain has thought and my hand obeyed,
And my soul has dreamed its best;
Yet I lay me down, when the night comes on,
With a dead hurt in my breast!

Broad is the land my master owns,
And fruitful year to year;
But my estate is a rented lie
And my holdings lodged in fear!

—Elwyn Hoffman.

UNIONISTS AID THE BLIND.

Chicago, Ill.—Through the efforts of the Broom Makers' Union state authorities have raised the wages of blind broom makers at the Illinois Industrial home. Under the new rates blind men can now make one dozen brooms per day less and receive the same wages they formerly did.

Kind acts are never stepping-stones to misfortune.

FOR THE PEOPLE.

We are the hewers and delvers who toil for another's gain,
The common clods and the rabble,
stunted of brow and brain,
What do we want, the gleaners, of the harvest we have reaped?
What do we want, the neuters, of the honey we have heaped?

We want the drones to be driven away from our golden board;
We want to share in the harvest; we want to sit at the board;
We want that sword or suffrage has never yet won for man,
The fruits of his toil, God-promised, when the curse of toil began.

Ye have tried the sword and scepter, the cross and the sacred word,
In all the years, and the kingdom is not yet here of the Lord.
Is it useless, all our waiting? Are they fruitless, all our prayers?
Has the wheat, while men were sleeping, been oversown with tares?

What gain is it to the people that a God laid down his life,
If, twenty centuries after, His world be a world of strife?
If the serried ranks be facing each other with ruthless eyes
And steel in their hands, what profits a Savior's sacrifice?

Ye have tried, and failed to rule us; in vain to direct have tried,
Not wholly the fault of the ruler; not utterly blind the guide.
Mayhap there needs not a ruler; mayhap we can find the way.
At least ye have ruled to ruin; at least ye have led astray.

What matter if king or consul or president holds the rein,
If crime and poverty ever be links in the bondman's chain?
What careth the burden-bearer that Liberty packed his load,
If Hunger presseth behind him with a sharp and ready goad?

There's a serf whose chains are of paper; there's a king with a parchment crown;
There are robber knights and brigands in factory, field and town.
But the vassal pays his tribute to a lord of wage and rent;
And the baron's toil is Shylock's with a flesh-and-blood per cent.

The seamstress bends to her labor all night in a narrow room;
The child, defrauded of childhood, tiptoes all day at the loom;
The soul must starve; for the body can barely on husks be fed;
And the loaded dice of a gambler settle the price of bread.

Ye have shorn and bound the Samson and clobbered him of learning's light;
But his sluggish brain is moving; his sinews shave all their might.
Look well to your gates of Gaza, your privilege, pride and caste!
The Giant is blind and thinking and his locks are growing fast.

—James Jeffrey Roche.

LET SEAMEN'S LAW BE TESTED.

Fresno, Cal.—"The La Fôlette shipping law went smoothly into operation without any of the dire consequences predicted, except that in San Francisco one vessel formerly under foreign registry chose that day to hoist the American flag, and thereby come under the provisions of the bugaboo bill," says the Fresno Republican.

"Now that this law is in operation, suppose we try the experiment of letting it alone for a while, to see how it will work. That is what we do with other laws."

"The American shipping which has left American registry on the Pacific, pending the bill, was all shipping that would have been transferred in any event, and this for reasons that would have existed equally with or without this bill. That part of the experience is, therefore, of no significance. What is to come will be of decided significance. The sensible thing for all Americans is to wait and see."

FAVORS A FREE PRESS.

Chicago, Ill.—Judge Taylor has issued a temporary injunction against the civil service commission, which is denied the right to exclude the press from its office or deny newspapers access to its records. The court order means that the Civil Service News, a newspaper conducted in the interest of civil service employees, can not be barred from the office of the commission. The paper has questioned the methods employed by commissioners, who are charged, among other things, with dismissing employees to make temporary appointments.

CO-OP. STORES UNITE.

Johnston City, Ill.—At a meeting of managers of practically every co-operative store in southern Illinois an association was formed to combine their buying power that better prices may be secured as well as exchange views on co-operation.

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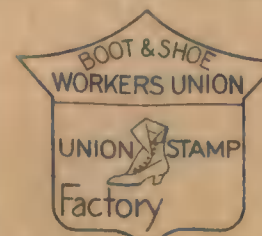
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BROCKWELL'S BITS

Speaking of aged and ancient newspapers, how is this? "After an interrupted career of 142 years," says the Typographical Journal, "the Newburyport (Mass.) Herald, one of the oldest newspapers in the country, has suspended publication. It was started in 1773, and has never missed an edition, it is said. At one time William Lloyd Garrison, the famous abolitionist, was an employee of the paper, serving thereon his apprenticeship as a printer."

Government Printing Office Council, No. 211, National Union, will hold its regular monthly meeting at Typographical Temple on Saturday evening, December 4, 1915. A large gathering of the members of this well-known fraternal insurance organization will no doubt take place, and all who can attend will find it well worth while to do so. In addition to the consideration of much important business, including the election of officers, there will be a distribution of Christmas packages, good union-made cigars to smoke, and a pleasant entertainment.

A member of Columbia Typographical Union well known to a large number of its members was William Allison, whose death occurred at the home of a daughter in this city on Saturday, November 27, 1915, his demise being very sudden, the result of heart disease. Mr. Allison was 67 years of age and is survived by his wife, a daughter, Mrs. H. E. Doyle, and two sons. Funeral services were held from the residence of Mrs. Doyle, 3818 Huntington Street Northwest, on Monday, November 29, 1915, burial being at Rock Creek Cemetery.

"Bill" Allison, as he was known to hundreds of printers here, had been a member of Columbia Union about 45 years, learning the trade, I think, in this city. Many of these years had been passed as a worker in the downtown offices, though at various times he had also been employed in the Government Printing Office. Almost every printer in the downtown section knew him, as also a great many in the National Printery. He was typical of the old order of things among printers—well versed in the art, outspoken in opinion, independent in action, and generous to those in trouble. A few months ago he was admitted to the Union Printers Home at Colorado Springs, but owing to the altitude being very detrimental on account of the heart trouble from which he suffered, remained there but a short time, returning to this city. He was a Virginian by birth, but had resided here since he was a child 6 years old.

If the Bits have seemed somewhat wabbly—that is, more wabbly than usual—of late, an excuse is forthcoming. The installments thereof during the past three weeks have been forwarded from the sick room of the Bitster, who, though rather painfully ill, was yet anxious to keep up connection with the paper and its readers. Writing for a workman's paper is a labor of love, and as nearly all human effort is sweetened by sacrifice so the filling of this column under the circumstances mentioned has had in it more than the usual amount of satisfaction. Incidentally I deem it proper to mention that the cordial good will, gentle kindness, unflagging attention, and genuine helpfulness of friends during this period of illness and inaction are most deeply appreciated by me.

"The San Antonio Express of Thursday, October 21, devotes a page of its space to a write-up of Typographical Union No. 172, which celebrated the fortieth anniversary of its organization with a grand banquet on the night of Wednesday, October 20, in conjunction with Pressmen's Union No. 33. The celebration was attended by many local, state and federal officials, some of whom were former members of No. 172. A fine menu, good music, and speeches of a reminiscent and congratulatory character were the principal features of the program. San Antonio union has developed into one of the most substantial in the South, and printers everywhere join in wishing it many happy returns of the day. The Express, too, is deserving of the highest praise for the share it has had in the upbuilding of the organization and the cordial relations subsisting between the publishers and the union."

Henry A. Nothnagel, a well-known member of the proof room chapel of the Printery, has been confined to his home for some weeks past by illness. Mr. Nothnagel is highly esteemed by all who know him, and years ago (1884, at New Orleans) represented Columbia Union in the International body. The sympathy of hosts of friends is with him in his illness and the hope of all these is that he may soon be restored to health.

W. N. BROCKWELL.

DETROIT MOLDERS STRIKE.

Detroit, Mich.—Iron molders are on strike to enforce a minimum of \$4 for 9-hour day. It is claimed that wages in some shops range as low as \$2.75.

JUST EVERY-DAY LIFE

H. S. SUTTON.

John W. Bramwood, a former secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union, contemplates entering the race for that office against incumbent Hays.

Operators' Relief Association, G. P. O., at its November meeting, re-elected as its officers for the coming year, president, John M. Barr; vice-president, Robert E. Daly; secretary-treasurer, Jesse F. Morgan.

Mr. McEvoy goes to the desk of night superintendent of printing, G. P. O., his position as foreman of the job section being filled by Mr. Powers, the second in command, Mr. Bowden succeeding to the position of assistant in the job room.

The Government has in course of preparation a valuable book, which should meet with the same demand as "the horse book" or "the Indian book." It will be a profusely illustrated story of the European war, from the viewpoint of the surgeon.

A bulletin from the Department of Commerce gives the production of cotton for the year ending July 31 last at 16,134,920 bales of 500 pounds each, valued at \$591,130,000. The cottonseed oil, one of the many by-products, was worth \$128,950,000.

Big business and little business are working with one end in view. The past season millions of dollars' worth of fruit and vegetables went to waste—partly through lack of transportation facilities. A half dozen elements are asserting this will not happen again. Every railroad is ordering freight cars. Canneries are no longer confined to the sunny side of the Alleghenies or the Pacific Coast States. In a few years the cannery will be as much a part of the small town as the trolley or the telephone. The big cities are building sanitary markets. The truck gardeners near them are buying auto trucks. Other forces at work are the housekeepers' clubs and the community clubs, organized for the purchase of provisions in quantity, without the middleman. Another factor, working in the direction of getting the goods to the consumer, is the parcels post. Late companies incorporated are a number for the manufacture of box-board and substitutes for wood. This, of course, is for shipping purposes.

Walt Mason is in the Adams syndicate. For six years past, according to Francis Arthur Jones, a writer of repute, Mr. Mason's efforts have appeared in 200 American newspapers, having a combined circulation of over 5,000,000. Mr. Mason contributes "war rhymes" to the London dailies and does other literary work. The "Little Green Tents" of Mr. Mason has a Whitecomb Riley ring, as witness—"The little green tent is a thing divine, the little green tent is the country's shrine, where patriots kneel and pray." There is one other man in the same class, "Abe Martin," so-called; his right name is "Kin" Hubbard, the first name being in honor of Frank McKinney, a former member of Congress from Ohio. While "Abe Martin's" stuff comes out of Indianapolis, he is not a Hoosier; he's a Buckeye. The Hubbard family hail from Bellefontaine. Mr. Hubbard has recently placed in book form several of his more pretentious sketches, sprinkled with his paragraphs.

ORIGIN OF "DEADHEAD."

There is no authentic origin of the word "deadhead," which is so frequently used in connection with transportation, but the following version is an interesting one:

Many years ago the principal avenue of a town passed close to the entrance of a road leading to the cemetery. As this cemetery had been laid out some time previous to the construction of the road, it was arranged that all funeral processions should be allowed to pass along free of toll. One day, as a well-known physician who was driving along this road stopped to pay his toll, he observed to the keeper:

"Considering the benevolent character of our profession, I think you ought to let us pass free of charge."

"No, no, doctor," said the gatekeeper; "we can't afford that; you send too many deadheads through as it is."

The story traveled around the country, and the word deadhead was eventually applied to those who obtained free courtesies.

WHAT CAN A FAMILY LIVE ON?

"The cost of living for the foreign-born family is less than that of Americans, because their standards are lower," writes Frederic J. Haskin in The Evening Star, while discussing the question, "What Can a Family Live On?"

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San Francisco, Cal.—All officers were re-elected at the A. F. of L. convention, which was forced to extend its sessions into the third week because of increased business.

It was voted that each member of organized labor should donate his earnings for the second hour of any one shift worked on Thursday, January 27, 1916, to a fund for the relief of the Danbury hatters who are being despoiled of their property by the American Anti-Boycott association. The executive council was instructed to send out an appeal to all affiliated unions apprising them of the present predicament of the hatters. This money will be used for the benefit of these distressed unionists and is not intended to be given manufacturers or their attorneys. The convention declared the hatters' struggle "was not in vain, for from it comes the enactment into the Clayton law of the principle whose application will remove the menace of the attack that has stripped these hatters of Danbury."

The executive council was authorized to levy a one-cent assessment to organize women workers.

The per capita tax of international unions was increased from two-thirds of a cent to three-fourths of a cent. The committee reported that "such an increase, though apparently insignificant, will be of sufficient amount to carry the Federation over this period and bring us early to the point where our office building may be operated on a self-sustaining basis."

Delegates W. D. Mahon of the street car men and Matthew Wolf of the photo-engravers were elected fraternal delegates to the British Trade Union Congress. These unionists had been elected to these positions in previous years, but the European war and the holding of their own conventions at the same time, made their visit to England impossible.

Delegate Harry P. Corcoran, representing the West Virginia state federation of labor, was elected fraternal delegate to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Baltimore was selected as the next convention city.

WHAT IS CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY?

Chicago, Ill.—"Labor has no more dangerous thing confronting it than the law of criminal conspiracy," writes Fred H. Moore, in the Tailor, official magazine of the Journeymen Tailors' Union.

"The law of criminal conspiracy today," he says, "is uncertain, defies intelligent analysis and is a perpetual menace to cooperation in any organized effort to do anything contrary to the wishes of those who control organized government."

"Under the law of conspiracy every one who co-operates in an organized movement is responsible for each and every act of each and every individual cooperating along the line of that movement, even though the act which the individual does is really outside of the range of the purpose of the original program, provided that a jury sees fit to say, when influenced by prejudice, malice and ill will, that a conspiracy has been formed. Some of the most vicious verdicts returned by juries have been under the cloak of the law of conspiracy."

"It makes possible manifold miscarriages of justice, reduces the administration of the law to the whim and caprice of judges and juries. We should direct all of our efforts to the destruction of this legal myth which possesses danger far greater than any virtues that any one can find in it."

EIGHT-HOUR LAW UPHELD.

Austin, Texas.—The court of criminal appeals has declared that the Texas eight-hour law is constitutional. A contractor was convicted in the Bexar county courts for violating this law, on complaint of the state labor department, and the decision was made on this appeal, which the supreme court rejects. It holds that the Texas law is similar to legislation declared valid by the United States supreme court.

Everett, Wash.—L. B. Willard, a night watchman, sued a Tacoma paving company for overtime, under the state eight-hour law. He testified he worked 14 hours a day instead of eight, as the law requires. The company assured the court that this was the first time this question has been raised during all its years in the paving business, and that it was customary to work watchmen from daylight to daylight. Superior Court Judge Ralph was not impressed with this defense, and after quoting the law, ordered the company to pay Willard \$123.75.

OPPOSE CONVICT BROOMS.

Baltimore, Md.—Trade unionists are preparing to open their campaign for labor legislation at the state capital this winter. Opposition to convict-made brooms will be one of the major subjects.

CHANGES IN THE G. P. O.

Appointments.—James Reed, skilled laborer, reinstated. Charles A. Beatty, skilled laborer, transferred from the War Department.

Leo E. Carrioco, probational messenger boy. Miss Blanche R. Seaton, temporary assistant telephone switchboard operator.

Mrs. Johanna Riordan, Mrs. Frances A. Stephens, Mrs. Katharine M. Humble, Mrs. Virginia Hobbs, probational press feeders.

Mr. August B. Buchne, Leroy W. Marceron, John F. Mayhugh, Thaddeus Schultz, Charles A. Tweedale, Chester J. Bild, Roy L. Bildman, George E. Bechert, Sumner E. Healy, John E. Hogan, temporary messenger boys.

William A. Thornton, Edward G. Beck, Garnett Denham, Mark D. Smith, Frank Bates, temporary linotype operators.

Miss Charlotte C. Batterbury, probational linotype operator. George S. Ball, probational linotype machinist.

Separations.—Harrison M. Browning, linotype machinist.

Wirt J. Henderson, messenger boy. Joseph B. O'Neal, temporary linotype operator, resigned.

Robert M. Miller, monotype machinist, resigned.

Transfers, Etc.—

William H. Francis, linotype operator 60 cents per hour, linotype section (day) to maker-up 60 cents per hour, linotype section (night).

Joseph J. Ganey, messenger boy, proof section (day) to (night).

Jacob Dodd, unskilled laborer, stores division to presswork division.

Patrick H. McCarthy, machinist's helper at 40 cents per hour, monotype section (day) to monotype machinist 60 cents per hour, monotype section (day).

William R. Burgess, proof reader 60 cents per hour, proof section (day) to compositor at 50 cents per hour, hand section.

William J. McEvoy, foreman at \$2,250 per annum, job section, to assistant superintendent of work (night) \$3,000 per annum, office of the superintendent of work.

Richard Powers, assistant foreman 80 cents per hour, job section, to foreman \$2,250 per annum, job section.

Fletcher Bowden, officeman 70 cents per hour, office of the foreman of printing, to assistant foreman 80 cents per hour, job section.

GOVERNING SYSTEM LEGAL.

Kansas City, Mo.—The state supreme court has upheld the commission form of government. The town marshal of Kirksville lost his job, and attacked the legality of this governing system. His attorneys claimed it was "un-American," because it combined the judicial and administrative functions.

The court ruled: "It has been uniformly held that the municipalities so governed are not in any sense sovereignities and hence do not fall within the provisions of the constitution which apportion the powers of sovereign states."

The commission form of government was first tried in Galveston after the 1900 storm, and since that time has spread to practically every section of the country.

U. S. MAY VIOLATE PATENT LAWS.

New York.—Federal Judge Hough has ruled that the government has a right to make temporary use of any device on which it has granted a patent and that the patentee cannot secure an injunction. The decision was given in the case of a wireless telegraph company against Emil J. Simon, a radio engineer. Judge Hough said: "The navy department has employed Simon to construct radio apparatus, without which certain war vessels now approaching completion cannot go into commission. If Simon does not complete his work an injury to the naval arm of the government will result. Therefore no injunction will issue."

BLACKLISTED MINER WINS.

Booneville, Ark.—Michael Broshers, a miner, has won his case against the Deibel Coal Company, of Dewar, Okla., which is ordered to pay the miner full compensation for every day the mine worked from November 27, 1914, to April 1, 1915. Broshers alleged he was blacklisted by the company. The case has been before numerous arbitration boards and commissions, and was finally settled when Judge Evans, of this place, acting as third member of the latest board, decided in favor of the miner.

LAND FOR HOMESTEADERS.

Orders designating 1,875,000 acres in California and 830,000 in South Dakota for entry under the enlarged homestead act have been approved by Secretary Lane of the interior department.

ROSTER OF CENTRAL LABOR UNION

[Where not otherwise specified, meetings are held at night.]

Central Labor Union: Meets every Monday night at Typographical Temple. Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month; first Saturday at 7:30; third at 4 p. m., Building Trades Hall, Secretary, C. P. Reichel, 24 North St. N. E.

Bakery Salesmen's Union, No. 33: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. L. Considine, 907 First St. N. W.

Barbers Union, No. 239: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Hammel's Hall, No. 922 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, Joseph Handlos, 655 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E.

Barbers Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Thursdays of each month, Cadet Armory, 706 O St. N. W. Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman; Financial Secretary, Chas. Walker, 524 Pennsylvania Ave. N. E.

Barbers Union, No. 428: Meets second and fourth Sundays in each month, Painter's Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Francis J. O'Donnell, 1842 N. C. Ave. N. E.

Beer Drivers, No. 234, and Stabblers: Meets on the first Sunday of each month at 10:00 a. m., 1000 14th St. N. W. Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E St. S. E.

Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at New Masonic Temple, Eighth and F Sts. N. E. Secretary, Wm. P. Kilroy, 817 North Capitol St.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Edward Fuhrman, 24 Quincy Place, N. W.

Butchers Union, No. 251: Meets second Sunday of each month, Building Trades Hall, at 10:00 a. m., Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E St. S. E.

Brewery Workers, No. 118: Meets on the last Sunday in each month, 10:00 a. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G St. N. W. Secretary, Frank Rom, 2122 L St. N. W.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5: Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, C. W. Schaefer, 48 Sinton Place N. E.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132: Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple, Secretary, E. E. Byrne, 425 G Street N. W.

Carpet Mechanics, Local 85: Meets third Friday of each month, 8:00 a. m., 10:00 a. m., 1424 W St. N. W., Apt. 22.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets First Thursday in each month, Costello's Hall, 6th and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Wm. H. Umhan, 387 10th St. S. E.

Cigarmakers Union, No. 110: Meets every Saturday, 708 Seventh St. N. W. Secretary, Edwin Tillou, 242 8th St. N. E.

Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of, Secretary, Edw. Northangel, 110 R St. N. E.

Electrotype Molders and Finishers, No. 17: Meets first Thursday in the month, at Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. T. Noonan, 138 R. I. Ave. N. W.

Elevator Constructors Protective Union, No. 14585: Meets every Tuesday night, at 8:15, 1110 Sixth St. N. W. Secretary, E. E. Nickelson, 3800 Ga. ave. N. W.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10: Meets 419 Tenth St. N. W., first and third Fridays, Secretary, J. F. Herrity, Box 62, Arlington, Va.

Engineers, Holston, No. 77: Meets every Friday, at 8:00 p. m., E. Cor. Tenth and Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, F. J. Nichols, 616 Fourth street northeast.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 88: Meets Typographical Temple, every Friday night, Secretary, A. W. Leake, Twelfth and E Sts. N. W.

Engravers, Steel and Plate Finishers, No. 244: Meets every Tuesday night, 1016 Eleventh St. N. E.

Federal Labor Union, No. 14644: Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, C. E. Paxton, Station K, Langdon, D. C.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12776: Plate Press Feeders, Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Gertrude M. McNally, 1715 Jackson St. N. E.

Firemen, Stationary, No. 63: Meets every Wednesday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, N. A. James, Hyattsville, Md.

Garment Workers, United, No. 11: Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month, 14th and G Sts. N. W., Secretary, Miss R. Lyons, Recording Secretary, Branch: Meets third Thursday of each month, Building Trades Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Albert Bear, 126 Todd Pl. N. E.

Graphic Artists and Building Laborers, No. 21: Meets first and third Mondays, Cadet Armory, 706 O St. N. W. Secretary, Albert Bear, 126 Todd Pl. N. E.

International Molders Union: Meets every second and fourth Wednesdays, Washington Hall, Third and Pennsylvania Avenue S. E. Secretary, C. W. McCaffery, 493 Twelfth St. N. E.

Laborers, Stone and Building, No. 46: Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month, Tenth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Jas. Connors, 1632 Fourth St. N. W.

Lithographers Union, No. 12: Secretary, E. Long, Secretary, 613 Florida Ave. N. W.

Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets every Wednesday at 8:15, 14th and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Wm. W. Keeler, 148 Eleventh St. S. E.

Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193: Meets third Thursday at 12:04 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, L. W. Bauer, 722 K St. N. E.

Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 5: Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Edward Hauser, 1729 First St. N. W.

Moving Picture Machine Operators Protective Union, Local 224: Meets first and third Mondays each month, Gaiety Theater, third Monday, Secretary, A. E. Meisenger, or E. A. Spellbring, Bus. Apt.

Musicians, No. 161: Headquarters Kenos Building, Eleventh and G Sts. N. W., Room 411. Meets first Sunday in each month, 422 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Phone Main 2655. Secretary, John E. Birdsell, Kenos Building.

Painters, No. 358: Meets every Friday, North-west Corner Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Chas. W. Gaines, 1223 E St. N. E.

Paperhangers Local, No. 420: Meets every Friday, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. A. Niekman, Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W.

Pattern Makers Association: Meets first Friday of each month, Third and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, John H. Brown, 111 K St. S. E.

Photo-Engravers Union, No. 17: Meets first Monday in every month, Typographical Temple, 3rd and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, E. J. Stutz, The Warfield Apt., Alexandria, Va.

Plate Printers, No. 2: Meets fourth Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Chas. E. Cameron, Bethesda, Md.

Plumbers, No. 5: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, J. S. O'Hagan, 124 Christie Ave. N. W.

Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 42: Meets Typographical Temple on the Fourth Wednesday of each month, Secretary, Harry Cuppert, 820 Sixth St. S. W.

Printing Pressmen, No. 1: Meets fourth Saturday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Thos. E. Blakely, 8527 O St. N. W.

Real Estate Clerks, No. 262: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Typographical Temple, 428-426 G St. N. W. Secretary, J. A. Geier, 619 F St. N. E.

School Custodian and Janitor, 14598: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, W. P. Cannon, 408 Twelfth St. S. E.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 182: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Charles T. Thorpe, 326 Ninth St. S. E.

Slate and Tile Roofers, Local No. 12: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Costello's Hall, 6th and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, J. D. Huddleston, 2416 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.

Steam Fitters and Helpers, No. 602: Meets first and third Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. F. Hickman, 618 Sixth St. N. W.

Stone Masons, No. 2: Meets Building Trades Hall on first and third Monday, Secretary, A. W. Furlong, 608 P St. N. W.

Stone and Marble Cutters: Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, at Jonathan Hall.

Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants Association, No. 11773: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Pythian Temple, 1008 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Mrs. H. B. Tuttle, Willard street N. W., Apt. 20.

Journemen Tailors, No. 188: Meets first and third Monday of each month at 811 E St. N. W. Secretary, I. Gersel, 1461 N St. N. W.

Theatrical Stage Employees International Alliance, Local 22: Meets third Sunday of each month, at the Eagle Club House, Secretary, T. T. Travis, 1083 Jefferson St. N. W.

Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 181: Meets on the third Sunday of each month, 2:30 p. m., Typographical Temple, Secretary, Geo. C. Seibold, Typographical Temple.

Unshoelers Union, No. 58: Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month, Moose Hall, Seventh and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, E. P. Richardson, 760 Graham Place N. W.

Washington Building Trades Council: Meets every Tuesday night, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Stover D. Zee.

Yeast Workers' Union, No. 14639: Meets first and third Friday, Typographical Temple.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Presbyterian Ministerial Association, M. E. Church Ministerial Association, Young Men's Christian Association.

INTERNATIONALS.

International Association of Machinists: Headquarters Rooms 402-407 McGill Building, 908-914 G St. N. W. Wm. H. Johnston, International President; George Preston, Secretary-Treasurer.

Plate Printers of North America (International Speed and Copy): Headquarters, International Secretary-Treasurer, Chas. T. Smith, Room 414 Washington Loan and Trust Building.

LOCAL AUXILIARIES.

Bakers Union, No. 118: Meets second and fourth Saturdays, at 7:30 p. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G St. N. W. Secretary, John G. Schmidt, 624 Sixth St. N. W.

Ladies' Auxiliary, Carpenters: Meets Tuesday nights, Hutchins Building, Tenth and D Sts. N. W.

Woman's Auxiliary, No. 13, of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101: Meets at Typographical Temple, fourth Monday in each month.

Allied Printing Trades Council: Meets third Thursday in the month at Typographical Temple, Secretary, C. H. Evans, 320 Fourth St. N. E.

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Meets Every Monday Night

Typographical Temple

423-425 N. St. N. W.

Secretary's Address: 1325 E. Capitol St.

Telephone: Lincoln 3955

OFFICERS

E. L. TUCKER, President

JOHN GERMAN, Vice-President

JOHN B. COLPOYS, Secretary, 1325 E. Capitol St.

JOSEPH E. TOONE, Financial Secretary

LUKE E. LUDLOW, Treasurer

JOSEPH C. CLARK, Sergeant-at-Arms

TRUSTEES: Wm. Zell, Chas. Cullins, J. L. Considine.

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Legislation: Jno. B. Colpoys (chairman), Jno. H. Lorch, William Clark, N. P. Alfais, D. J. O'Leary.

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Laws: Harry Oehler (chairman), N. A. James, Danil Hassett.

Resolutions: W. W. Keeler (chairman), J. H. Conroy, J. M. Foster.

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The Trades Unionist

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

READ OUR ADVERTISEMENTS, PATRONIZE
OUR ADVERTISERS.

Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any man who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause.—President Gompers.

WITH A MISSION, WITHOUT
A MUZZLE.

VOLUME XX. NO. 24

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1915.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

GUARD AMERICAN IDEALS.

The recent A. F. of L. convention at San Francisco made this declaration in support of its advocacy of a literacy test for immigrants:

"The American labor movement is not devoted in any of its manifestations or activities to any proposition having for its purpose the closing of the gates of opportunity to any man or woman, no matter what race or color, but in justice to the men and women of America who have developed by their industry and through their thrift, who have created from their intelligence and fostered by their genius institutions that properly should conserve the highest and dearest rights of mankind while securing a standard of living that is higher and productive of better results than any other known to the world's history, cannot complacently view, or quietly submit to the operation of any influence or the existence of any means the continuance of which would inevitably break down and eventually destroy the conditions of social life in America. We demand that those aliens, no matter from whence they come, be such as are properly qualified to participate in the responsibilities as well as the privileges of our civilization.

"So far as the literacy test is concerned the American Federation of Labor is irrevocably pledged to that proposed means for preventing the bringing into this country of unfit immigrants. It is the least of all the qualifications that might reasonably be required."



GEORGE MYERS.

Re-elected Business Agent to Represent the Carpenters' District Council, Washington and Vicinity.

COLUMBIA'S DEAD

Typographical Union No. 101 Pays Gentle Tribute to Its Departed

Of much interest was the thirteenth annual memorial service held by members of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, at Typographical Temple on Sunday, December 5, 1915. With sacred music, holy songs, lovely flowers, and eloquent words the organization paid tribute to those who have died during the last year.

The attendance was good, and the program excellent, opening with De Ville's "Vacant Chair," followed by appropriate remarks by the chairman of the Memorial Committee, Mr. Robert E. Bragg. After the prayer, Miss Florence Girouard artistically and feelingly sang Coenen's sublime "Come unto me." Then, to the accompaniment of low strains of music ("Lead, kindly light") from the orchestra, Secretary George C. Seibold read the names of the deceased—40 in number. The "Pilgrims' chorus," from Tannhauser, was given by the orchestra in a pleasing manner, a cornet solo of "The holy city" was well rendered, and a quartette composed of Messrs. Henry Collison, Burton Corning, Raymond Moore, and William Hanft gave an excellent rendition of "Lead, kindly light."

The principal address was made by Rev. Earle Wilfley, pastor of the Vermont Avenue Christian Church, and was much enjoyed and highly praised by all who heard it. Of the aims and aspirations and work of the printers' organization he showed much knowledge, and this, added to the deep feeling of the man, his fine conception of real fraternity, and his clear statements of what man should be to man, rendered his oration an ideal one.

After the throng had joined in singing "Blest be the tie that binds," the audience was dismissed with the benediction.

Taken altogether, the service was one of the best ever held by the Union, and thanks and congratulations are due to the very capable committee which so successfully handled the affair—Messrs. Robert E. Bragg, E. E. Harrison, Miss E. Catherine Heyler, J. L. Holland, and A. M. Forrester.

The list of those who died during the year follows: George T. Bruffy, Charles W. Henshaw, Franklin P. Wilkins, Eli P. Boring, Clifton E. Harrison, George E. Clark, Julian Higdon, William L. Schmalhoff, Edgar N. Trainham, Hugo Zwicker, William H.

Walton, Theodore F. Hall, William F. True, Harry B. Sweeney, Frank M. Lloyd, Flavius H. Barnhart, George E. Hupert, William A. Jacques, Thos. F. Hering, Henry B. Mahan, John H. Edsall, Theophilus McClure, William A. Randall, Albert Cottle, Johannes C. V. Lund, Joseph W. Fritz, Frank E. Pyne, Fred J. Marlinee, Richard A. McLean, Michael M. Cronin, John F. Connolly, Henry P. McCormack, George B. Tallman, Caledonius E. Jordan, Harry D. Beach, John A. Goodrick, James M. Craig, John R. Sturgis, William Allison, and George K. Little.

Of these departed members, 20 held their last employment in the various chapels of the Government Printing Office, 5 in down-town book and job offices, 2 on the Star, and 4 on the Post; while 1 died at the Home, and 8 were unemployed. Eight, or one-fifth of the total, were on the old-age pension roll of the International Typographical Union. Many States are one or two foreign countries are represented in this list, the District of Columbia leading with about 8, while Alabama had 1, Massachusetts 1, New Jersey 1, New York 7, Maryland 3, Virginia 3, Indiana 2, Wisconsin 1, Ohio 5, Pennsylvania 2, North Carolina 2, and Denmark 1, the birthplaces of the others being unknown.

W. N. B.

TRYING TO ADJUST STRIKE.

Columbus, Ohio.—William Blackman, representing the United States department of labor, is attempting to adjust the machinists' strike at the Dunlap and Modern Tool, Die and Machine company's plants. These workers are asking for a reduction of working hours.

AGAINST CONTRACT SYSTEM.

Boston, Mass.—Organized teamsters are being supported by the trade union movement in their campaign to abolish the contract system for the removal of garbage and ashes. It is stated that the mayor is in sympathy with the workers' plan.

LONGSHOREMEN RAISE WAGES.

Grand Haven, Mich.—After a 24-hours' strike longshoremen employed by the Crosby Transportation Company raised wages 5 cents an hour.

STIRRING PARAGRAPHS FROM ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT WILSON TO CONGRESS

"There was a time when the United States looked upon itself as a sort of guardian of the republics to the south against the encroachment or efforts of political control from Europe. But, while we have not abated that spirit, our purpose is now better understood so far as it concerns ourselves. All the governments of America stand upon a footing of equality and unquestioned independence."

"We have been put to the test in Mexico and we have stood the test. It remains to be seen whether Mexico has been benefited, but we have at least proved that we will not take advantage of her in her distress and undertake to impose upon her an order and government of our own choosing."

"The passion of the American people is for peace. Conquest and dominion is not in their reckoning nor agreeable to their principles."

"The War Department plans for strengthening the army is the essential first step and is for the present sufficient. The plans include the increasing of the standing army to a force of 141,843 men of all services and the establishment of a supplementary force of 400,000 disciplined citizens, who would undergo training for short periods throughout three years of a six-year enlistment."

"The navy plan involves only a shortening of the time within which plans long matured shall be carried out; but it does make definite and explicit a program which has heretofore been only implicit, held in the minds of the committees on naval affairs and disclosed in the debates of the two houses, but nowhere formulated or formally adopted."

"There are citizens of the United States, I blush to admit, born under other flags, but welcomed under our generous naturalization laws to the full freedom and opportunity of America, who have poured the poison of disloyalty into the very arteries of our national life; who have sought to bring the authority and good name of our government into contempt, to destroy our industries wherever they thought it effective for their vindictive purposes, to strike at them and to debase our politics to the uses of foreign intrigue."

"No federal laws exist to meet this situation because such a thing would have seemed incredible in the past. Such creatures of passion, disloyalty and anarchy must be crushed out. They are not many, but they are infinitely malignant, and the hand of our power should close over them at once."

STRIKE INCREASES WAGES.

Lowell, Mass.—An annual increase of about \$300,000 is recommended by the state board of conciliation and arbitration in wages of cartridge workers employed by the United States Cartridge Company. These employees struck recently and returned to work after the company agreed to accept the state board as arbiters. About 6,000 workers are affected, and the average increase is approximately 10 per cent. The decision dates from September 28, last, which means there is upwards of \$53,000 now due the workers for back pay.

GIRLS WANT SHORTER HOURS.

New York.—Shorter hours, recognition of their union and sanitary work rooms are demanded by the White Goods Workers' Union, which has called several strikes in unorganized shops. These girls are endeavoring to have unorganized shops join an association of manufacturers that represent this industry and which has a working agreement with the union.

TO REDUCE FIRE HAZARD.

New York.—The Central Federated Union has elected a representative to the "joint committee on industrial fire hazards," which is in process of formation to bring together various industries, civic and labor, interested in the enforcement of fire laws, in the strengthening of these laws and in arousing an effective public demand for making factories safe.

PRINTERS SIGN AGREEMENT.

Jersey City, N. J.—Commercial printing houses have accepted the new wage scale of Typographical Union. A three-years' agreement has been signed. The rates are now \$25 a week for hand men and \$27 for machine operators. The union is negotiating a newspaper scale.

HORSESHOERS' GOOD RECORD.

Jersey City, N. J.—In an address to the Central Labor Union, Organizer Boulanger of the International Horse-shoers' Union stated that their new agreement has been signed and that of the 72 shops in Hudson county but 12 are unorganized.

ORGANIZE; LOCKED OUT.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Laborers employed by the Union Steel Casting Company have been locked out because they refused to abandon their recently organized union, chartered by the A. F. of L. Organizer Lewis, together with an interpreter, is assisting these workers practically none of whom can speak English.

ENOUGH WORKERS IN ZONE.

On statements issued by Governor Goethals of the Panama zone, the war department announces there are sufficient workers on the canal. There have been an influx of unemployed to the isthmus because of the recent canal slides.

MOLDERS ASK FOR MORE.

Wheeling, W. Va.—Iron molders have asked for a minimum rate of \$4 for a nine-hour day. The old rate was \$3.50.

CHANGES IN THE G. P. O.

Appointments.

James T. Diggs, temporary skilled laborer.

Joseph A. Lynch, probational pressman.

Sidney C. Sommers, temporary linotype operator.

Mrs. Clara C. Breen, skilled laborer (female), reinstated.

Walter D. Haight, Leroy Evans, George F. Saur, and Joseph R. Reiff, temporary messenger boys.

Newton A. James and Henry Masie, temporary foremen.

Separations.

Garnett Denham and Frank Bates, temporary linotype operators, resigned.

Mrs. Madeline A. McKelligan, skilled laborer (female), resigned.

Miss Mamie R. Biggins, folder.

Transfers, Etc.

Edward A. Huse, Thomas A. McAloon, and John Sheridan, composers 50c per hour, hand section (day) to proof readers 60c per hour, proof section (day).

Samuel D. Barr, compositor 50c per hour, linotype section (night) to proof reader 60c per hour, proof section (night).

Harper J. McClurg, compositor 50c per hour, job section, to proof reader 60c per hour, proof section (day).

Levi Brown, compositor 50c per hour, monotype section (day) to monotype keyboard operator 60c per hour, monotype section (night).

Frank R. McFayden, copy editor, 65c per hour, monotype section (day) to offeman 70c per hour, office of the foreman of printing.

John H. Hogan, compositor 50c per hour, hand section (day) to maker-up at 60c per hour, Library of Congress Branch Printing Section.

Frank R. Spencer, compositor, 50c per hour, hand section (day) to press corrector 60c per hour, presswork division (night).

James F. Spence, proof reader 60c per hour, proof section, day, to maker-up at 60c per hour, linotype section, night.

Charles E. Dodson, linotype machinist 60c per hour, linotype section, (night), to linotype machinist in charge at 70c per hour, linotype section (night).

Hugh Everett, linotype operator 60c per hour, linotype section (night) to assistant foreman 70c per hour, linotype section (night).

Sheridan C. Koons, copyholder 50c per hour, proof section (day) to proof reader 60c per hour.

George H. Sehorn, maker-up, 60c per hour, hand section (day) to desk-

man 70c per hour, hand section (night).

Robert W. Christian, proof reader 60c per hour, proof section (day) to referee 65c per hour, proof section (night).

William F. Councell, maker-up 60c per hour, monotype section (night), to maker-up in charge at 65c per hour, hand section (night).

William H. Rowe, maker-up 60c per hour, monotype section (night), to maker-up in charge 65c per hour, monotype section, night.

William E. Nash, linotype operator 60c per hour, linotype section (night) to maker-up 60c per hour, linotype section (night).

Charles E. Slentz, linotype operator 60c per hour, linotype section (day) to maker-up 60c per hour, linotype section (night).

Robert H. Harstin, monotype keyboard operator 60c per hour, monotype section, night, to proof reader 60c per hour, proof section (night).

Dale C. Sheriff, linotype operator in charge 65c per hour, State, War and Navy Section, to linotype operator 60c per hour, linotype section (day).

Everett S. Whittemore, linotype machinist 60c per hour, linotype section (day), linotype operator in charge 65c per hour, State, War and Navy Section.

Harry E. Giles, Claude A. Jate, Arthur J. Symonds, and Henry C. Town, linotype operators 60c per hour, linotype section (day), to proof readers, 60c per hour, proof section (night).

John H. Hooper, proof reader 60c per hour, proof section (day) to copy holder 65c per hour, proof section (night).

Louis W. Cornwell, John M. Loughran, Arthur F. Tucker, Clarence J. Vliet, Charles J. Graf, composers, 50c per hour, monotype section (day) to monotype section (night).

Oscar W. Larman, compositor 50c per hour, linotype section (day) to maker-up 60c per hour, monotype section (night).

REFUSES TO ACCEPT AWARD.

Toronto, Canada.—The Canadian Northern Railroad, like the Toronto hydro-electric commission, has refused to accept an award of a board appointed under the Dominion industrial disputes act, which is intended to stop strikes and lockouts in public utilities.

Brotherhood engineers and firemen asked for the appointment of a board to adjust working conditions. The award did not fulfill the demands of these workers, but they accepted it. The company has rejected the decision, and now the two brotherhoods are arranging for a strike vote.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR
Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys Editor
Wm. H. Anglin Associate Editor

Official Organ Central Labor Union, Affiliated with the A. F. of L.,
District of Columbia, and Trades Council, of Alexandria, Va.

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ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of
correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will
send that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later
than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF THE TRADES UNIONIST

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 10, 1915.

RETURNED HOME.

Frank Morrison returns from the A. F. of L. convention, held in San Francisco, re-elected as its secretary, as well as Samuel Gompers president. If ever a cause was a success due to the prime efforts of its officers that cause has been the recognition of labor by state and nation through the very capable management of the affairs of the American Federation of Labor. May the Temple stand as a monument to the two men.

NEAR BEER TOO NEAR.

The fight is renewed against near beer, not because it is so far, but because it is so near—the slight differences in the per cent of alcohol in the two beverages does not warrant the exclusion of the weaker product from the revenue and license law.

The legislative committee of the Central Labor Union, composed of John B. Colpoys, John H. Lorch, William Clark, N. P. Alifas, and D. J. O'Leary—will take immediate steps to interest labor's friends in Congress in the matter, and will endeavor to have a law passed during the winter placing the two beverages on an equal footing.

We sincerely hope that public hearings will be held on this matter, when referred to its proper committee, in order that people who have had to do with the manufacture of this stuff will be given an opportunity to tell what they know about "near beer."

It is a well-known fact that it costs more to manufacture "near beer" than real beer, and the scruples of the manufacturers of both have been apparently so abnormally diverted during the past ten months in regard to other things of moral right, we see no good reason why a proper investigation should not be had.

THAT FORD PEACE PLAN.

We saw the fields of snow white with the budding of the fleecy staple, or a light brown with the blades of fodder that yet dangled from the stalk, while from still another and over a vast area came the breath of clover, and then, as far as the eye could see, was field after field, broken intermittently by a row of pines that, in the distance, climbed higher and higher until lost from vision.

We saw the people who ploughed their paths through these fields with furrows in their foreheads. They seemed to be under an acute spell of mental aberration, for the gravity of their concern would cause one to grow tense.

Their thoughts, every one, were at home, and well they might be, for an epidemic was abroad in the land. Spinal meningitis was raging and when attacked, whether in old or young, the victim too well knew he was to be borne to that long home.

Hundreds after hundreds of these people were toiling and praying that they might be spared the dire calamity.

But every cloud has its silver lining, and we found the sunshine of this awful dread in a single individual.

He lived just a little further from the roadside than the rest. He saw fewer people; he got less mail. His politics was unknown even to himself. His religion based upon the magic and mystery of dreams, he intuitively felt that he was to be forewarned of all impending danger.

Oh, yes; he heard of the spinal meningitis, although he could not call it that; but there was nothing there to alarm him. He had had the yellow-fever scare, the small-pox scare, the "black"-measle scare, even anthrax, known to him as "epizootics," gave him no alarm. He had them all beat!

It seems somewhere in the past, after his day's toil was over, his nightly footbath taken, lying flat of his back on the floor reading—possibly—the Hagerstown Almanac by a flickering oil lamp, he was cautioned when threatened from an epidemic to burn sulphur, presumably in the house.

The physiological effect of burning sulphur, to him, perhaps, was just about as clear as his politics, and in the house! Nothing doing. He had to sleep in the house.

This he had done! Burned sulphur!

He had religiously burned his trusty nickel's worth of sulphur in the back-yard, and allowed the fumes to rise into the firmament and purify the atmosphere for miles around, as he thought, and the simplicity of his security was never that of a doubting Thomas.

Mr. Ford's is a parallel case anent affairs of state; but he has the "sulphur." We do not believe, however, that he can build jitneys fast enough for his quantity to increase whereby the slightest stench may ever reach those that have the last and consequently best say as to whether the slaughter of human lives shall continue or not.

Oliver II, heretofore unknown, practically, on land and sea, is, by virtue of war, sharing in the glory of being a participant in the present struggle; and let us hope that it returns in one grand glorious piece!

And, again, war is not so bad. The men in the trench have no house-rent to pay.

And, yet again, groceries are of SMALL concern.

Come on, now, who's next in war!

Are you prepared?

JUST EVERY-DAY LIFE

H. S. SUTTON.

The G. P. O. relief associations are paying annual dividends to their membership, giving them a small saving for the holidays. One in the line section pays \$21.40 on two shares, the Mutual pays \$7, the Monotype \$7.20, and one in the pressroom \$10.34.

Fred Cawson has returned to the G. P. O. as pressman. Mr. Cawson, who formerly had charge of a special press built by the Hoe people, for the Congressional Record, has worked for the Goss and Cottrell companies in responsible positions, and the Post and Times, this city.

One position in the big printery has a happy habit of being filled by a pretty good set of people, among others the late Harry Templar. It is known as "officeman," or assistant in the room occupied by Chief Greene. Frank McFayden, who this week succeeds Fletcher Bowden therein, is no exception to the rule.

Two weeks' vacation with pay is announced by the Western Union Telegraph Company for all employees engaged in the transmission of messages who have been in the service for a continuous period of two years or more. Another announcement is by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad that all shop employees will be raised 1 cent per hour.

The New York Observer gives first-page space to the fact that "through the efforts of John B. Colpoys and Robert M. Wade, conciliators appointed by the Department of Labor, the machinists employed at the Steel and Ordnance Company, of Giesboro Point, D. C., have been granted all the demands made—time and a half for overtime, double time for Sundays and holidays, with a minimum rate of 56 cents an hour for toolmakers and machinists."

A visitor at the national capital is George M. Arbuckle, a former president of Olympia, Wash., typographical union. Mr. Arbuckle is at this writing publishing an up-to-date paper at Iditarod, Alaska, the only paper within a 700-mile radius. He has Mergenthaler equipment. In the absence of Mr. Arbuckle the paper is being conducted by Charles Deary, remembered from having been a recent candidate for the presidency of the International Typographical Union. Among the members of the craft in this city who were associated with Mr. Arbuckle in the Far West are Joe Johnson, J. L. Holland, R. E. Stenner, and James Heslet.

Partial list of the continued activities of big business during November—A shoe manufactory at Kalamazoo, a motor factory at Grand Rapids, and a tool company at Columbus. Midvale Steel Co., seven new mills at Contesville, Pa.; this company will also operate a steamship line to Havana and southern ports. Vulcanized Products Co., Muskegon, Mich., increases its capacity to 600 inner tubes daily; Electric and Gas Co., new buildings, Massillon, Ohio, \$100,000; Wisconsin Bridge Co., building for Studebaker Co., Detroit, additions, \$75,000; Duplex Razor Co., Jersey City, new buildings, \$80,000; Mercantile Realty Co., windowglass factory, Philippsburg, Pa., \$100,000; National Lead and Oil Co., oxidizing plant, New Kensington, Pa., \$100,000; cold-storage plant, Detroit, \$150,000; Illinois Steel Co., South Chicago, largest mill in the country for manufacturing steel rails, \$5,000,000. This list could be extended to cover a column. Attention is hereby directed for the benefit of the local commercial bodies, to what several other cities are doing.

Chairman R. E. Bragg, of the committee in charge of the annual exercises of Columbia Union on Sunday afternoon last, was ably assisted by the second generation. Walter Redfield, the leader of Redfield's orchestra, participating, is a son of our Harry Redfield, a member of a family with a trend to matters musical. William Hanft, a member of the quartette, is a son of the Mr. Theodore F. Hanft, now deceased, for many years working in the fourth division, G. P. O. The father of the soloist, Miss Florence Girouard, died a short time since. He was a linguist, a translator in the State Department. His acquaintance with printer craftsmen was obtained through his activity in the affairs of the National Union, he being devoted to looking after sick members of that organization.

BROOM MAKERS ARE ACTIVE.

Chicago, Ill.—Secretary-Treasurer Boyer of the International Broom and Whisk Makers' Union reports splendid success in an eastern organizing campaign. He says the month of November shows larger membership increases than any one month in the history of that union. In Pittsburgh signed agreements with every manufacturer have been secured. An aggressive local has been organized in Baltimore and the local at Philadelphia has been reorganized.



MY OPINION!

Should men tote pistols 'round the town,
As in some States are free to kill.
While the mountain-sides they tramp.

Should we, the folks of "The Nation's Seat,"
Saf' pistols upon the hip,
Excuse the firing when shooting occurs,
As the unavoidable sin.

Hadn't we better put forth the law,
Firearms never to carry.
Except in cases where order is kept,
By men whom the town pays a salary.

It won't do the Nation or Citizens here
Any harm to take every precaution
To keep men with no will,
From temptation to kill,
And end all their troubles in joshing.

A gun is a weapon alright in its place;
It's a bad tool for most men to carry.
So the law we'd enforce,
Mr. Pullman, of course,
On the subject may let his mind tarry.

December 3, 1915.

"ONE EVERY MINUTE."

They tell us "there's a sucker born each minute."
Just imagine how the years have brought them in.
How half the folks we think so awfully clever
Are bitting while they're growing old and thin.

If it's true a sucker has been born each minute,
minute,
What an awful state our present race is in.
Perhaps the highest, noblest of our country,
Has had the sucker minute wished on him.

Must we believe a sucker's born each minute?
Why! What constitutes a sucker then, we ask?
Is it falling for the wise guy at the card game,
Or, in anger, he who holds his temper fast?

When we hear them say a sucker's born each minute,
Then and there we say somebody's stung.
Some wise guy put a bundle off on "Cutie,"
But how about the Wise Guy's time to come?

The saying: "There's a sucker born each minute,"
Means somebody's wisdom not enough had
saw.

It's no disgrace to suffer while you're learning.
Ain't that the course professors all go through.

November 10, 1915.

"FORD THE FIXER."

No invitation came my way to travel
Over the ocean briny, deep and broad,
With Henry Ford, the Prince of Auto-making,
To plant a seed of Peace on Europe's sod.

His ship has sailed, charted on the angel
Going forth to end each nation's strife.
He thinks the ship is sailing rather late, sir,
Already there's been a million loss of life.



Good luck to all the people in the party,
As the vessel prys its way across the blue;
And when they make a landing with the English,
May they receive a welcome grand and true.

Kings may scorn the thought of battle ending;
A hopeless task, it's on with such a rage.
Yet shouldn't mankind make a noble effort
To check such horrors in this modern age.

Of course, the subject leaves us where we started.

You and I are watching every day,
All we know is what the Foreign Hange will tell us.
So we'll listen now to Ford in "Peaceful" play.

December 6, 1915.

NO HANDS: TOTAL DISABILITY.

Albany, N. Y.—A decision by the state court of appeals was necessary to convince an employer at Conifer, this state, that when an employee lost both hands that that constituted total disability within the meaning of the workmen's compensation law.

FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

Chicago, Ill.—An increase of 34 per cent in the number of places found for unemployed in October, 1915, as compared with the same month a year ago is the record of the Illinois free employment offices, according to General Superintendent Boyd.

WORKMEN'S FUND INCREASES.

Columbus, Ohio.—The state industrial commission reports that the state workmen's compensation fund has reached a new record. There are now 666,171 employees insured, 17,897 employers paying premiums into the fund and a balance in the state treasury of \$2,881,897. On an average, eight employers are joining the fund every day.

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BROCKWELL'S BITS

George K. Little, a member of Columbia Union attached to the Post chapel, died in this city on Friday, December 3, 1915. Mr. Little joined Philadelphia Union in February, 1891, and had worked here at various times. At one time he was employed on the Herald, but since he last deposited a card here (in October, 1914) he had worked on the Post. He was about 48 years of age, and the cause of his death was uremia. Burial was at Baltimore, where most of his relatives reside, and where an uncle, Rev. Frank T. Little, is a well-known divine. Those who knew Mr. Little considered him an amiable companion and an excellent man.

Washington printer folk have a representative on the Ford peace ship which left this country for Europe on December 4, 1915—Miss Mary F. Martin. The young lady, until her departure employed in the Southern Railway offices here, is a favorite niece of Miss Margaret Evans, a well-known employee of the proof room of the Government Printing Office, and was raised by that lady. Miss Martin, who is but 21, is an Edison dictating machine operator and is an expert in that work, being employed as such by Mr. Ford. She had but 48 hours' notice of her selection to go abroad, but arrived in New York in good time. She is a remarkably bright young woman, and Miss Evans is properly proud of her.

From the Annapolis (Md.), Evening Capital of December 1, I quote:

"There is no man in Annapolis more popular than the new sheriff, John R. Sullivan. Always good-natured, genial, wholesome, true to a friend, Sheriff Sullivan is liked by all who know him, regardless of political complexion, creed, race or condition. Everybody likes Sheriff Sullivan, whom it is impossible to excite to anger, and who, once a friend, is always a friend. 'Sheriff Sullivan is very near to this paper and its management. It was with the late editor of The Capital that Sheriff Sullivan, when a little boy, of ten or twelve years, learned his trade by being first a printer's devil.' John rose steadily in the business and at one time made the record in the old Maryland Republican office for setting most type in a given time."

"He was formerly superintendent of public buildings here, and later, for some years, clerk to the senate during the legislature. His election to sheriff was pleasing to a large constituency." The gentleman here referred to is well known and greatly esteemed by a goodly group of Washington printers. For a number of years he was a member of Columbia Union and a worker in the Government Printing Office here, and all his old friends in this city are delighted at his success. He is a true friend of union labor, they say, and has been of much service to the cause in many ways in his Maryland home.

At a recent election of officers these gentlemen were named to serve the Government Printing Office Mutual Relief Association for the coming year: President, A. W. Bowen; vice-president, E. M. Webster; recording secretary, E. F. Geyer; financial secretary, J. T. Rowe; treasurer, T. Frank Morgan. This is the pioneer of the many organizations of the kind now connected with the Printing Office. It was organized in 1883, at which time it was incorporated for 20 years, and on December 1, 1915, it was again incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia as a safeguard to the interests of its membership. It is worthy of note that nearly all the officers above named have served continuously for a long time, two or three for a period of 16 years. Since its organization it has paid to members for relief \$84,000, in addition to the yearly pro rata dividends paid to members so fortunate as not to draw benefits. During the year just closed it has paid out \$2,800 in sick benefits. During that period 14 of its members have died, each of these receiving the limit of \$60 sick benefits. The pro rata dividend this year is \$7. Notwithstanding the fact that nearly every section of the Government Printing Office has a relief association, the Mutual continues to hold its own as to membership, the roster bearing about 500 names. It has performed excellent work in all the years of its existence.

After an illness of several weeks, during which he underwent an operation at a local hospital, Mr. W. T. Herriage, a well-known member of Columbia Union, has resumed his duties as foreman of the Monotype keyboard section of the Government Printing Office—pleasing news to many friends.

Harry Howe, until about two years ago a well-known employee of the linotype section of the Government Printing Office, and who is pleasantly remembered by many among us here, is now conducting a job printing establishment at Gadsden, Ala. Writing to Mr. Lewis Jackson, an old friend and co-worker in the linotype section, Mr. Howe says:

"Guess I am doing more job work

than any other one job office in town; but I am not satisfied. My family want to go back North and I expect if I get an opportunity to sell out I shall do so, and hike up to West Virginia or Ohio, so as to be near my own people and my wife's. . . . Here is a good business in a good town for some one who wants to live in the South. So if you know of any printer who would like to locate in North Alabama, here is his chance.

"I keep in touch somewhat with the Government Printing Office through The Trades Unionist, and still take an interest in its workers."

"Remember me to all old friends."

According to a daily paper, Simon Pocher died at the Washington Asylum Hospital a few days ago. This eccentric old colored man was for many years a laborer in the Government Printing Office, from which he retired a year or so ago, owing to ill health and old age, and will be remembered by hundreds of printers all over the country who have at some time worked in the National Printery. One of the stories in the establishment about Simon was that just after the war between the States he was a member of the legislature in one of the Carolinas; but that, like many another story, was only a fable.

W. N. BROCKWELL.

PASTIME PARAGRAPHS.

By CYCLE.

The pessimist walks backward.

The optimist goes straight ahead.

Where one goes wrong many go right.

Hope Germany will keep her Boy-Ed at home after this.

Some people look for work as if they didn't care to find it.

People pray for cold weather, and when it comes they "knock" the coal dealer.

The main opposition to the single tax theory comes from well-to-do tax dodgers.

A boy's best friend is his mother, and a boy's best guess is the difference in size of two pieces of pie.

As an all-rounder in search of news comrade Sutton hits the trail, bags the quail, and, best of all, he's never stale.

It required an Executive order to head off those who seemed determined to fix the date of the President's marriage.

Indications all point to a rough House this winter. "Uncle Joe" and the smoke from that lighted fuse are both here.

While discussing the license question, some of the citizens' associations of Washington show a trend toward temperance, but not in their manner or language.

Wives of five U. S. Senators are active members of the national woman's suffrage cause. From this it may be inferred that at least five senators are in favor of cloture.

It is charged that the bull moosers eueched the Republicans out of a President. With this charge established, they might stand a better chance of winning by changing their name to the Progressive, Euchre Party.

Speaker Clarke claims to think that Col. Roosevelt will receive the regular Republican nomination for President. If what Mr. Clarke claims to think should not happen it will not be the first time.

Major Sylvester, late chief of the Washington police force, has secured a job with the Dupont Powder Co., at Wilmington, Del. The risks from a "blowing up" are even greater there than those he encountered here, following the woman suffrage parade.

As many of the declared candidates for the Republican nomination as can be seated will assemble in banquet hall at the New Willard next Monday evening for critical exposure and girth measurement. Names of ex-Presidents do not appear in the advertised list.

As an expression of opinion on gun toting, it would seem perfectly proper to carry a gun on the streets, provided it is not loaded, and eminently proper to have a gun in the house, provided, further, that the gun is placed under lock and key and the key put where no one can find it.

The commissioners have laid before Congress their estimate for running expenses of the District of Columbia during the next fiscal year, which totals the neat little sum of \$15,473,876.34. If necessary, in order to avoid prolonged discussion, the honorable commissioners would probably be willing to "knock off" the 34 cents.

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LOAN OFFICE.

INTERESTING READING

House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C., Dec. 2, '15.
Col. Robert M. Thompson,
President Navy League,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Colonel:

I assume from your letter of the 20th ult., and from your various utterances as President of the Navy League, that the impression you desire to create in the minds of the American people is that none of the men who founded, or who have been, or are now, directors of or contributors to the Navy League, have ever been, or are now, in any manner interested in any concern which would profit, financially from the \$500,000,000 bond issue for battleships, etc., which you are advocating.

I understand your position to be that none of the money which the Navy League has used to banquet Members of Congress and Secretaries of the Navy or to carry on the propaganda for the vastly increased naval appropriations which you advocate, has come from any gentlemen who stand to profit therefrom. I contend that the opposite is true.

In your letter you request that I give you some specific information. I call your attention to the fact that Elbert H. Gary, who is described in the Directory of Directors for 1914 as "Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chairman of the Finance Committee of the United States Steel Corporation," contributed \$1,000 on June 10, 1915, and that on the same date representatives of the J. P. Morgan estate subscribed \$2,000.

I call your attention to the fact that J. P. Morgan, who is a director of the United States Steel Corporation, was formerly treasurer of the Navy League and is now a director of and a contributor to the Navy League and that J. P. Morgan's brother-in-law, Herbert L. Satterlee, was one of the incorporators of the League, and is at the present time the General Counsel of the League. I also note that Edward T. Stotesbury, a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and a director of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Cambria Steel Co., Phoenix Iron Co., Riverside Metal Co., Temple Iron Co., Wm. Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Co., and fifty-four other corporations, banks and trust companies, is one of the honorary vice-presidents of the Navy League.

I also call your attention to the fact that George F. Baker, jr., No. 2, Wall Street, New York, son of a director of United States Steel, contributed \$1,000 to the Navy League, June 10, 1915.

I call your attention to the fact that Robert Bacon, formerly a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and now first director of United States Steel, is a director of the Navy League.

I call your attention to the fact that Henry C. Frick, a director of United States Steel, and ten other corporations, banks and trust companies, is one of the vice-presidents of the Navy League.

United States Steel controls the Carnegie Steel Company, which has drawn down from the Navy contracts aggregating \$32,954,377 for armor plate alone, and if the Navy League's \$500,000,000 bond issue goes through Congress this firm will profit still further.

I call your attention to the fact that Allan A. Ryan, a director of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, contributed \$100 to the Navy League on June 10, 1915, and to the further fact that George R. Sheldon, a director of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, and the American Locomotive Co., both of which concerns have profited hugely from European war orders, is one of the vice-presidents of the Navy League. Mr. Sheldon is also a director of twenty-four other corporations.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation has obtained from the Navy Department armor contracts amounting to \$42,321,237, and if the Navy League's program goes through, Bethlehem stands to receive increased orders.

From the foregoing it would appear that two of the three concerns composing the armor ring in this country have representation either among the contributors to the Navy League or among the officers or directors of the Navy League.

The Government has purchased from these two concerns, Bethlehem and Carnegie, \$75,275,614 worth of armor plate, paying an average price of approximately \$440 a ton therefor.

If this armor plate had been manufactured in a government armor-plate factory, which the Navy League has cold-shouldered, at least \$25,000,000 could have been saved to the American taxpayers. There have been ten estimates by Government officials as to the cost of armor in a Government plant and the average of these estimates is \$238 a ton. By contrasting \$440, the price we have paid the private manufacturers, with \$238, the cost at which we might have manufactured this armor in a Government plant, it is possible to obtain an inkling as to the reason we do not now have more preparedness to show for

the colossal appropriations made for that purpose.

I note there are thirty-one directors of the Navy League. The personal fortunes of these thirty-one men, by the most conservative estimate, aggregate \$100,000,000, or \$3,000,000 to each director. I contend that any board of directors whose individual fortunes average \$3,000,000 can hardly be considered as representative of the views, feelings and heartbeats of the great mass of the American people.

On November 19th I publicly stated that inasmuch as the Navy League insisted that its management and backers are entirely free from any atmosphere of war-trafficking influences, I would, as soon as Congress convened, introduce a resolution providing for an investigation of the League, past and present, to take the responsibility of testifying, under oath, whether they are interested or ever have been, in war-trafficking firms, or concerns which stand to profit from the proposed \$500,000,000 bond issue.

On November 21st I received a letter from you threatening a suit. I consider your letter nothing more nor less than an attempt to intimidate me into abandoning my plans to seek a Congressional investigation of your organization. When I am right, the Navy League can not intimidate me.

I now desire in all good faith to take the responsibility of making a suggestion to the Navy League. I suggest that you call a meeting of the Board of Directors and go on record in favor of the Government manufacture of battleships, submarines, armament, munitions, etc., in order that the people may obtain the preparedness which you are advocating at cost. I recommend that you either do this or fold your tent and quietly take your departure from the National Capital.

Very respectfully,
CLYDE H. TAVENNER.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS AND THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY BY LAW.

By Herman Jessen.

That the rank and file of the American Trade Unions consist of intelligent workers who do their own thinking shows the present referendum election of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.

The present general president Geo. F. Hedrick, of Albany, N. Y., voted at the Philadelphia A. F. of L. convention against the shortening of the workday by law. His opponent, Victor Buhr, of New York City, claims that no international officer has the right to say how the workers shall get the shorter workday, as conditions find one method more practical than the other, or vice versa.

The Painters are an organization that feel the competition of the 9 and 10 hour day and the evolution of the industries lately more than any other union. They have been fighting 25 years to get the 8 hour day on finishing of wood trim. After getting control of the wood industry, evolution, the steel trust and the fire insurance companies replace wood with metal and with the change of the material goes the condition under which it is manufactured.

Metal trim is controlled by the steel trust, whose factories work long hours and pay small wages. The present administration of the Painters Union organizes some of the factories on the 9 and 10 hour basis with low wages which makes it impossible for members of the Brotherhood in large cities where the finished product is used, to strike against it, as it is finished by members of their own organization.

The work that was formerly done by the men in the large cities at the rate of eight hours per day and a high rate is now being done by members of the same union at the ten hour rate and smaller wages.

The men that fought for the eight hour day for years are now walking streets with an eight hour constitution in their pockets. The conditions of the painting industry show plainly that the eight hour day by law would benefit not only those that work longer hours now, but would also make a fairer competition for the workers in the big cities possible.

Buhr's campaign committee in New York and Chicago are making these points the issue in the election which takes place December 11th, and it will be interesting for the whole American labor movement how the rank and file of a large organization expresses itself through the ballot. In nearly all elections of international unions it is impossible to let the rank and file know about the real issue and the votes cast are not always an expression of the wish of the man.

The vote in Philadelphia caused President Daily of the Metal Polishers Union his position.

We wonder, if Hedrick will be the second victim.

BLACKSMITHS WANT 8 HOURS.
Boston, Mass.—Organized blacksmiths are conducting an eight-hour campaign. International officers are assisting and it is announced that the agitation will continue indefinitely, if necessary.

ROSTER OF CENTRAL LABOR UNION

[Where not otherwise specified, meetings are held at Typographical Temple.]

Central Labor Union: Meets every Monday night at Typographical Temple.
Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month; first Saturday at 7:30; third at 2 p. m., Building Trades Hall, Secretary, C. P. Reichel, 24 Myrtle St. N. E.

Bakery Union, No. 33: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. L. Considine, 907 First St. N. W.
Barbers Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Hammel's Hall, 922 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, Joseph Handley, 656 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E.

Barbers Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Thursdays of each month, Cadet Armory, 706 O St. N. W. Secretary, Chas. A. Bonham; Financial Secretary, Chas. Walker, 624 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.

Barbers Union, No. 428: Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at Typographical Temple, Secretary, Francis J. O'Donnell, 1342 N. C. Ave. N. E.

Beer Drivers, No. 234, and Stabblers: Meets every Friday evening at 10:00 a. m., in Costello's Hall, Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E St. S. E.

Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, 21 New Masonic Temple, Eighth and F Sts. N. E. Secretary, Wm. P. Kilroy, 817 North Capitol St.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Edward Fuhrman, 24 Quincy Place, N. W.

Bottling Union, No. 251: Meets second Sunday of each month, Building Trades Hall, at 10:00 a. m., Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E St. S. E.

Brewery Workers, No. 118: Meets on the last Sunday of each month, at 10:30 a. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G St. N. W. Secretary, Frank Rom, 2122 L St. N. W.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 51: Meets every Friday evening at 7:30 p. m., Secretary, C. W. Scherier, 48 Seaton Place N. E.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132: Meets every Friday evening at 7:30 p. m., Typographical Temple, Secretary, E. B. Byrne, 426 G Street N. W.

Carpet Mechanics, Local 85: Meets third Friday of each month, at 7:30 p. m., in Eagles Hall, Secretary, Chas. T. Krause, 1424 W St. N. W., Apt. 22.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets every Friday evening at 7:30 p. m., in Costello's Hall, 6th and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Wm. H. Umhan, 737 10th St. S. E.

Cigar Makers Union, No. 110: Meets every Saturday evening at 8:00 p. m., in Wagon-makers' Hall, Seventh and T Sts. N. W. Secretary, Edwin Tilton, 242 St. N. E.

Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of: Secretary, Edw. Northrup, 110 R St. N. E.

Electrotype Molders and Finishers, No. 17: Meets first Thursday in the month, at Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. T. Noonan, 1308 Ninth St. N. W.

Elevator Conductors Protective Union, No. 14585: Meets every Tuesday night, at 8:15 p. m., 1110 Sixth St. N. W. Secretary, E. E. Nickerson, 3800 O St. N. W.

Elevator Constructors, No. 19: Meets 419 Tenth St. N. W., first and third Fridays. Secretary, J. F. Herrity, Box 52, Arlington, Va.

Engineers, Housing No. 77: Meets every Friday, at 8:00 p. m., Hall, S. E. Cor. Tenth and Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, F. J. McLaughlin, 615 11th St. N. E.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 59: Meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 p. m., Typographical Temple, every Friday night, at 8:15 p. m., A. W. Leake, Twelfth and S Sts. N. W.

Engraved Steel and Plate Finishers, No. 945: Secretary, C. W. Haisle, 1016 Eleventh St. N. E.

Federal Labor Union, No. 14444: Meets second and fourth Friday, at Typographical Temple, Secretary, C. B. Paxton, Station K, Langford, D. C.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12776, Plate Press Feeders: Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Gertrude M. McLaughlin, 1716 Jackson St. N. E.

Firemen, Stationary, No. 63: Meets every Wednesday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, N. A. James, Hixsonville, Md.

Garment Workers, Union, No. 11: Meets first and third Tuesdays, 613 Seventh street n. w., (fourth floor), B. Gentz, president; Miss R. Lyons, Recording Secretary.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Thursday of each month, Building Trades Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Albert Beer, 126 Todd St. N. E.

Rod Carriers and Building Laborers, No. 21: Meets first and third Mondays, Cadet Armory, 706 O St. N. W. Secretary, Albert Beer, 126 Todd St. N. E.

International Molders Union: Meets every second and fourth Wednesday, Washington Hall, Third and Pennsylvania Avenue S. E. Secretary, C. W. McCaffery, 403 Twelfth St. N. E.

Laborers, Stone and Building, No. 46: Meets first and third Fridays of each month, Twelfth and Q Sts. N. W. Secretary, James Connors, 12 E St. N. W.

Lithographers Union, No. 13: Samuel E. Long, Secretary, 618 Florida Ave. N. W.

Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth St. and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, Wm. W. Keeler, 148 Eleventh St. S. E.

Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193: Meets every Thursday at 1204 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, L. W. Bauer, 722 K St. N. E.

Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 51: Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Edward Hauser, 1729 First St. N. W.

Moving Picture Machine Operators Protective Union, Local 224: Meets first and third Mondays each month, Gayety Theater, third 2655. Secretary, A. E. Meisenger, or E. A. Spelling, Bus. Agt.

Musicians, No. 161: Headquarters Kenosia Building, Eleventh and G St. N. W. Room 211. Meets first Sunday in each month, Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Phone Main 2655. Secretary, John E. Birdsell, Kenosia Building.

Painters, No. 368: Meets every Friday, Northwest Corner Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Chas. W. Gaines, 1223 E St. N. E.

Paperhangers Local, No. 420: Meets every Friday, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. A. Maiden, Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W.

Pattern Makers Association: Meets first Friday of each month, Third and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, John H. Brown, 911 K St. S. E.

Photo-Engravers Union, No. 17: Meets first Monday in every month, Typographical Temple, 5 p. m., Secretary, E. T. Stutz, Third Wardfield Apt., Alexandria, Va.

Plate Printers, No. 2: Meets fourth Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Chas. E. Cameron, Bethesda, Md.

Plumbers, No. 5: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, J. S. O'Hagan, 124 Florida Ave. N. W.

Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 42: Meets Typographical Temple on the fourth Wednesday of each month, Secretary, Harry Cumpster, 350 Sixth St. S. W.

Printing Pressman, No. 5: Meets fourth Saturday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Thos. E. Blakely, 3527 O St. N. W.

Retail Clerks, No. 262: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Typographical Temple, 428-426 G St. N. E. Secretary, J. A. Geier, 619 F St. N. E.

School Custodian and Janitor, 14596: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, W. P. Cannon, 124 Twelfth St. S. E.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 102: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Charles T. Thorpe, 226 Ninth St. S. E.

Shoe and Tire Repairers, Local No. 12: Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Costello's, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, J. D. Huddleston, 2416 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.

Steam Fitters and Helpers, No. 602: Meets first and third Wednesdays at Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. F. Hickman, 618 Sixth St. N. W.

Stone Masons, No. 2: Meets Building Trades Hall on first and third Mondays. Secretary, A. W. Furlong, 608 F St. N. W.

Stone and Marble Cutters: Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, at Jonadab Hall, Secretary, I. Gersel, 1451 N St. N. W.

Theatrical Stage Employees International Alliance, Local 22: Meets third Sunday of each month at the Eagle Club House, Secretary, P. J. Trundie, 1082 Jefferson St. N. W.

Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 101: Meets on the third Sunday of each month, 2:30 p. m., Typographical Temple, Secretary, Geo. G. Seibold, Typographical Temple.

Upsholders Union, No. 58: Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month, Moose Hall, Seventh and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, E. P. Richardson, 700 Grosvenor Place N. W.

Washington Building Trades Council: Meets every Tuesday night, 480 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Stover D. Zee.

Yeast Workers' Union, No. 14635: Meets first and third Friday, Typographical Temple.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.
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Young Men's Christian Association.

INTERNATIONAL.
International Association of Machinists: Headquarters, Rooms 402-407 McGill Building, 908-914 G St. N. W. Wm. H. Johnston, International President; George Preston, Secretary-Treasurer.

Plate Printers of North America (International Steel and Copper): Headquarters: International Secretary-Treasurer, Chas. T. Smith, Room 414 Washington Loan and Trust Building.

LOCAL AUXILIARIES.
Bakers Union, No. 118: Meets second and fourth Saturdays, at 7:30 p. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G St. N. W. Secretary, John G. Schmidt, 624 Sixth St. N. W.

Ladies' Auxiliary, Carpenters: Meets Tuesday evening at 8:00 p. m., in the hall of the Building Trades Hall, Tenth and S Sts. N. W.

Woman's Auxiliary, No. 13, of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101: Meets at Typographical Temple, fourth Monday in each month.

Allied Printing Trades Council: Meets third Thursday in the month at Typographical Temple, Secretary, C. H. Evans, 320 Fourth St. N. E.

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The Trades Unionist

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

READ OUR ADVERTISEMENTS, PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS.

Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any man who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause.—President Gompers.

WITH A MISSION, WITHOUT A MUZZLE.

VOLUME XX. NO. 25

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1915.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR



FROM DEPTHS TO HEIGHTS.

Down in the depths of the lowly slums
Once or twice in life there comes
A creature whose being greatness brings
From the lowly heritage a blessing springs.

Up from the basest spot on earth
Springs a being of endless worth,
Raised amid humble only by fate
To grow on the morrow to immortal state.

Out of the seemingly worthless place
Some times we gather the slightest trace
Of earth's best riches, love and grace,
Amazed we meet it face to face.

Then let us be guided daily, we,
Forgetting our station of high degree,
By highest and noblest thought for man.
After all, we owe debtors to the Almighty's plan.
December 10, 1915.

ALL FOR MOTHER'S SAKE.

There'll be no bitter ending,
No drop of tear or tear,
Less of worry and fretting,
If mother is always near.

There'll be no court of horrors,
No scenes of cold disgrace,
With less perplexing problems
When fond of her embrace.

There'll be no heavy losses,
No sleepless weary nights,
Less remorse and pining,
If mother shares the fights.

There'll be no home of sorrow,
No waiting long or late,
Less of shiftless living,
If it's all for mother's sake.
December 10, 1915.

THE FAREWELL SIGH.

Just before death's grasping waves,
Clothes me calmly o'er,
Embraces me in its last embrace,
From whence no man has tore;

Just let me breathe a farewell sigh,
Amid the morning dew,
The sigh will be for unkind deeds
And things I didn't do.

Above the place wherein they lay
My helpless, lifeless form,
Let the word of "service" rest—
That for which we're born.

FORGET IT!

If you see a tall fellow ahead of the crowd,
A leader of music, marching fearless and proud,
And you know of a tale, whose mere telling
Would cause his proud head in anguish to be bowed,

It's a pretty good plan to forget it.

If you know of a skeleton hidden away
In a closet, and guarded and kept from the day
In the dark; whose showing, whose sudden display,
Would could grief and sorrow and life-long dismay,
It's a pretty good plan to forget it.

If you know of a spot in the life of a friend,
(We all have spots concealed, world without end),
Whose touching his heart-strings would sorely
Till the shame of his showing no grieving could mend,

It's a pretty good plan to forget it.

If you know of a thing that will darken the joy
Of a man or a woman, a girl or a boy,
That will wipe out a smile, or the least way annoy
A fellow, or cause any gladness to clove,
It's a pretty good plan to forget it.
—Selected.

Patronize only those saloons displaying the sign which reads: UNION BEER EXCLUSIVELY SOLD HERE.

VIOLATE WOMEN'S LAW; FINED.

Atlantic City, N. J.—District Court Judge Shinn has fined several shopkeepers for violating the state law prohibiting a work day for women in shows and factories of more than 10 hours. This is the first Atlantic City conviction under this law. Complaint was made by Labor Commissioner Bryant.

POST-OFFICE EMPLOYEES QUIT WORK.

Fairmont, W. Va.—The post-office clerks and letter carriers in this city who recently tendered their resignations in a body as a protest against working conditions, and who have since been arrested on the charge of interfering with the mails, are members of the United National Association of Post Office Clerks and the National Association of Letter Carriers. These two organizations are not affiliated to the American Federation of Labor.

The strike of 25 post-office clerks and letter carriers, members of non-affiliated organizations of postal workers, at Fairmont, W. Va., can be traced to the interference of departmental officials in trying to prevent employees from organizing effectively, according to Thomas F. Flaherty, secretary of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, affiliated to the American Federation of Labor.

"It has long been the mistaken policy of department officials and post-office inspectors," said Secretary Flaherty, "that in the service can be kept docile and tractable if herded into a mutual admiration society controlled by Washington postal officials and used chiefly for political purposes. These officials resent the attempts of the to control their own organizations. They exert every influence to scare men from the labor movement. The possibility of strike is the favorite argument used against affiliation to the American Federation of Labor by these high salaried government officials.

"The Fairmont incident shows the danger of this policy of tyrannizing employees. These clerks and carriers, feeling aggrieved at a seeming injustice imposed upon three of their fellow-workers and knowing the utter futility of appealing to their department-controlled organizations for support or relief, took drastic action by quitting work in concert. And the very department officials who are responsible for creating the condition that brought about the strike have now ordered the arrest of the men on a charge of conspiracy for delaying the mails. These men are not conspirators. Many of them have worked in the office for years, rendering good, faithful and efficient service.

"There will always be danger of recurrence of this trouble until the absolute power of demotion and dismissal is taken from the political heads of civil service departments. At present the employees have no appeal from the arbitrary judgment of official bureaucrats. Had these Fairmont postal workers possessed the right to appeal from the ukase of department officials to some detached tribunal this incident would not have occurred. We need a civil service court of appeals, clothed with power to review the judgment of department heads in cases of discipline, and with the aid of the American Federation of Labor, we will seek to have such a court established by the sixty-fourth Congress."

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MACKENZIE KING UNDER FIRE.

Toronto, Canada.—W. L. Mackenzie King, right bower for John D. Rockefeller, jr., is a candidate for the house of commons in an Ontario district, but his political colleagues do not consider that his work with the Rockefeller interests is a vote getter, so they have declared that the ex-minister of labor for Canada give up Rockefeller or Sir Wilfred Laurier, the party leader.

REVOLVING DOORS BARRED.

Des Moines, Iowa.—State Labor Commissioner Urlick has ruled that revolving doors do not comply with the law requiring that all entrance and exit doors must open outward. He holds that while a revolving door opens outward it does not open the legal way when one is entering.

LABOR FORWARD MOVEMENT IS PRACTICAL AND DEVELOPS ENTHUSIASM

Trade unionists should at all times encourage labor forward movements, declared the last A. F. of L. convention, on recommendation of the executive council.

These activities develop enthusiasm in the workers' cause, they unfold great opportunities for aggressive action, they equip men to defend the philosophy of trade unionism, they solidify the ranks of those who toil, and they invariably result in an increased trade union membership.

"The labor forward movement has become an established agency in the extension of the trade union movement, and has grown increasingly in favor," says the executive council, in its annual report.

"Perhaps one of the most valuable characteristics of many of these movements is that the plans for carrying out activities begun by labor forward movements have become a permanent part of the work. This indicates the realization of the fact that some outlet must be provided for the enthusiasm and spirit aroused by the labor forward movement. This special kind of work affords an opportunity for activity on the part of all members of the labor movement. Since it has the effect of developing the ability and the desire for work on the part of individual members, it adds permanent strength and aggressiveness to the organizations.

"The educational value cannot be overlooked in estimating the labor forward movement.

"As the members of the labor movement become speakers and orators for labor, they, also, become defenders of the cause of trade unionism, and they feel a more intimate concern for the success of the cause. The success equips them for larger and wider activities and greater usefulness in carrying on the work of the movement.

"Labor forward movements generate an enthusiasm and open up greater opportunities for future work. The nature of this kind of a campaign makes for closer association between members of the same and different trades and industries, and hence develops the feeling of fraternity and federation.

"We feel that the labor forward movements of the country are the means for renewing devotion to the cause of labor, which is the cause of humanity, and for arousing enthusiasm and creating new ideals for our age-long struggle for liberty and better life.

"In conducting these campaigns it is well to have in mind that anything which is vitality and intimately associated with the lives of the people must touch emotions very closely.

"The labor movement can not afford to abandon sentiment and idealism. One of the most common and primitive means for the expression of sentiment is through music. It is regrettable that there are so few labor songs now in common use. However, if each organization throughout the country will do something to supply this deficiency, out of the whole effort there no doubt will come shortly a collection of labor songs and labor music that will be of assistance in developing and directing the sentiment of our movement.

"While the effort of the trade union movement to secure better wages, shorter hours, and better conditions is the basis of this activity, yet it reaches its highest effectiveness when associated with that which is capable of stirring the very depths of human nature. Our labor movement must not be too busy to take time for sentiment with special labor forward campaigns, but in connection with the regular meetings of all organizations there should be at least a little time devoted to the idealism that gives the labor movement purpose and direction."

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IRON WORKERS' STRIKE ENDS.

Providence, R. I.—The Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe company, at Valley Falls, near here, has ended a five months' strike by reaching an agreement with the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. The company first imported strike-breakers, but later closed its mills because of unsatisfactory services by these nonunionists.

EIGHT HOURS FOR BARTENDERS.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—The eight-hour day attracted bartenders in this city and they began agitating the question. As a result their employers have signed an eight-hour agreement with the Bartenders' Union.

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RECORD FOR R. R. EARNINGS.

The net earnings of the 187 principal railroads in the country for September, 1915, are far in excess of the earnings for the same month of 1914, says the interstate commerce commission. The net earnings for September, 1915, were \$109,263,653, a net of \$447 per mile, against a net of \$402 per mile in 1914.

FIVE-DAY WEEK FOR WINTER.

San Francisco, Cal.—Five days a week during the winter season is the new rule announced by the Varnishers' and Polishers' Union, which is attempting to equalize work. The Painters' Unions of this city are working under the same rule.

HOW ABOUT WAGES?

Grand Rapids, Mich.—An increase in the price of furniture is necessary, declared speakers at the convention of the National Furniture Manufacturers Association. Figures were quoted alleging that lumber had increased 10 per cent, hardware and trimmings 100 to 150 per cent, mirrors 15 per cent and stains 200 per cent.

As wage rates in the furniture industry are among the lowest, the speakers made no reference to this cost.

MACHINISTS WIN STRIKE.

Columbus, Ohio.—Machinists employed by the Modern Tool, Die and Machine Company have won their strike, securing an eight-hour day and wage increases that average 6 per cent. The company has agreed to dismiss an injunction against the strikers. William Blackman, federal department of labor conciliator, assisted in adjusting the differences.

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PLUMBERS RAISE WAGES.

Macon Ga.—Plumbers have raised wages to \$5 for an eight-hour day without suspending work.

Retail clerks, chauffeurs and laundry workers are discussing organization and it is believed locals in these callings will be formed in the near future.

CARPENTERS WANT 8 HOURS.

Baltimore, Md.—Carpenters in this city are demanding \$4.50 for an eight hour day, beginning the first of the year. The present rate is \$3.50. These workers say Baltimore ranks among the leading cities near the fifty mark in wages and sixth in population.

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SHEET METAL WORKERS STRIKE.

Providence, R. I.—Because employers ignored their demand for a wage increase, over 100 sheet metal workers suspended work. They have been joined by other employees and the plants are completely tied up.

STATE UNIONISTS TO MEET.

North Yakima, Wash.—Officers of the State Federation of Labor have issued a call for the fifteenth annual convention, to be held in this city, beginning January 17.

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CARPENTERS MAKE GAINS.

Portland, Me.—The Carpenters' Union has secured a three-years' agreement with employers. Union shop conditions are to prevail, as are shorter hours and increased wages.

ASKS FOR CONFERENCE.

Toronto, Canada.—Organized machinists have asked their employers to confer with them on the question of wages and hours, which these workers insist should be revised.

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When Stanley Cobb applied for a license to marry Margaret Corn, the marriage license clerk refused to issue the license, thinking it was a joke. When convinced, however, he shelled out. "Pop" Corn was said to have opposed the marriage, but when appealed to said "shucks" in a husky voice.

WALSH'S LETTER

SUBMITTING THE INDUSTRIAL RELATION COMMITTEE'S REPORT TO THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

To the Sixty-fourth Congress:
On behalf of the Commission on Industrial Relations, I have the honor to submit herewith its final report.

A MODEL REPORT.

The assembling of facts and the report of the Staff, from the records of our public hearings and the reports of investigators, under the direction of Mr. Basil M. Manly, might well be taken, in my opinion, as a model of efficiency and scientific treatment by Government bureaus.

FACTS UNDISPUTED.

The plan of submitting none but undisputed facts in the final report of the Commission has been faithfully adhered to.

No statement or conclusion of facts adverse to the attitude of any person or group of persons is submitted, except as declared or assented to by the persons or by the individuals comprising the group affected.

ACTUAL CONDITIONS.

Thus, for perhaps the first time in the history of our Government, the facts in relation to the conditions in the industries examined and the relations inquired into are placed beyond the realm of controversy, and established upon the solid and scientific basis of ascertained and indisputable fact.

SOCIAL JUSTICE.

It is believed that the work of the Commission has been conducted in a spirit of social justice and an earnest desire to serve the public by bringing into the light the facts regarding the industrial relations of the country.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

For the creation of this spirit, as well as for an earnest insistence that the education of the public should be the keynote, I feel that full credit should be accorded Mr. George P. West, and that in addition thereto he should be credited with the inspiration and planning of many of the most effective hearings.

FRANK P. WALSH,
Chairman.

Patronize only those saloons displaying the sign which reads: UNION BEER EXCLUSIVELY SOLD HERE.

GARMENT WORKERS STRIKE.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Garment workers employed in the Nat Sanger tailor shop are on strike to enforce a 50-hour week. Increased wage, sanitary workshops, pay for overtime and recognition of the United Garment Workers' Union. These demands have been agreed to by about 50 other employers.

EARNINGS REACH HIGH POINT.

Philadelphia, Pa.—All previous records of earnings for the month were surpassed in October by the Pennsylvania railroad system. The statement shows gross revenues of \$36,204,904, as compared with \$35,470,609 for the previous month, and an increase of \$5,248,191 over the earnings for October, 1914.

NEW WAGE SCALE NOT A RAISE.

Boston, Mass.—The Telephone Operators' Union is preparing a new wage scale. This may account for the company posting notice of "a voluntary raise in wages." These union girls, however, show that the so-called "raise in wages," consists of reducing the number of years before the weekly maximum of \$12 is paid. The maximum was formerly six years, but the company has volunteered to make it five years.

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The Trades Unionist

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John B. Colpoys Editor
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ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of its correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 17, 1915.

AGAIN, MR. FORD'S PEACE PROJECT.

The subject of preparedness among the members of the Ford peace party brought forth the wireless report of a mutiny in their ranks which, being evidently human, is very naturally to be expected from any body of people possessing the dynamic qualities of the average American.

It matters very little to the average human being whose spirit of subjugation from the time that Moses crossed the Red Sea even unto now, still keeps them enslaved to some ideal, some principle, some characteristic, some belief, some hobby, and whether for war or for peace, it goes without saying that they stand ready to fight for what they think is right.

The man who finds opposition to the trade-union movement is far more willing to back up his judgment with a paid constabulary than he is to offer any persuasive power in the hope of showing someone the error of their way.

The man who claims a certain brand of religion is perfectly willing to invoke the aid of the man-of-war that our missionaries may be privileged to go around the heathen heartstone and rob it of the most cherished flower of the flock—cause it to repudiate that religion that so many millions have passed to the great beyond believing in.

The politician has been known to be held accountable for the destruction of not great numbers, but men of great influence in a political way.

Pacifists, therefore, are not to be jeered because they display a human sign exemplified every minute of the hour, every hour of the day, in every walk of life—that same spirit that is causing the countries of Europe today to try their strength and grow great at the expense of a weaker nation.

Mr. Ford's idea, therefore, is very salutary from several viewpoints. First, we would look for the motive that prompts his efforts. If it is a little notoriety in exploiting his vast amount of wealth—he has that notoriety. If it is done to further the cause of the Ford as the best automobile of its kind manufactured—he had that singular distinction before he started. If it is to put him before the people in a political way, to our mind he is not the man, neither is this the time or place. Is it a real desire or belief that he can point the way for an amicable settlement of the differences existing between warring nations to stop the wholesale massacre of defenseless men, who have either to be shot on the firing line or up against a stone wall, together with the untold suffering of innocent children and helpless women? Who knows?

Even finite wisdom is unable to penetrate the walls of that mysterious source of thought—the heart. If he is sincere, we wish him god-speed on his journey. If he can be successful, to him give all the praise.

Yet, while the flower of the land is making his sacrifice—giving his all—we reflect upon the man higher up: his profanity, his desecration, his prostitution, his lasciviousness, his covetousness, his pleasure-taking, his every manifestation of the wickedness of the heart, showing but a partial development of his deep depravity while dreadful havoc is being made by that unrelenting slaughterer of human kind—war!

To talk a man into an enlistment under the present order of things in Europe is not taking advantage of him in a way—further than to be a victim in support of a moral imbecility among the crowned heads.

But, don't forget, that feeling of repulsiveness in you for a fellow being is far more pronounced in a material way than the real desire on the part of a soldier to take a human life.

Secretary Lane estimates that American tourists who used to spend \$100,000,000 a year in Europe are spending it at home this summer. Incidentally America is being discovered by Americans.

Prepare the workingman with short hours, good wages, and a few of the privileges that accrue to the wealthy class, Mr. President, and he will be prepared to defend the country against invasion.

The trades unionist program of preparedness has met the combined opposition of the wealthy classes from its inception; but when "big business" calls for preparedness, and that preparedness calls for men to make it effective, from whence do they come? Not from the homes of the idle rich.

A subsidized press is the first to point its finger at the organized workers of the world and cry "You are not patriotic!" It is paid space rates for its patriotism and is so succed mean it don't want anyone else to get a slice of it.

The working people are paying the war tax levied by this government, and are satisfied to do it in lieu of going to war, which they would have done under a different administration.

It is not going to be a hard matter to put a program of preparedness into effect as far as Congress is concerned, but the workingman of America that is contesting every foot of his ground to live may not be as willing to contest that same ground to die.

PNEUMOGASTRICISMS

BY "BILLY" ANGLIN.

After all, there is but one Christmas present.

That present is not to be valued by its intrinsic worth.

That present is not to be measured by the amount of postage or express charges paid for its delivery.

That present will not cause you to feel hurt that it is not more.

That present will not cause any regrets upon the part of your own expenditures.

That present cannot be bought—it is not for sale—it can only be given.

That present may not be visible to the naked eye, unless you are observant and possess a sympathetic humane nature.

That present emanates from that mysterious source of thought—the heart.

That present is APPRECIATION.

A thousand miles from home, not a cent and Christmas Eve. The hotel was deserted by every one busy with the burden of shopping for Santa Claus. Nothing else to do, I went to my room. There being always something exquisitely touching during the Yuletide, aside from my penitence for being penniless, in my solitude I grew reminiscent. Memory turned back over a flight of years and an individual Christmas for each one. In my mind's eye I saw the first filled stocking of my recollection. I saw also a face—now gone but not forgotten—spread with a smile at first for what we then felt so thankful for, taper into a flush of cheek and flood of tears. By gradations I chased the Santa Claus one by one each year until the present, and I could always find those tear-dimmed eyes with every scene. And it was a sweet recollection to me this night—I felt so near to those so dear who I missed so well. I recalled my father always acted as if he wished Christmas would never come again, although, as a rule, he seldom used the slipper during the holiday season.

Kid-like, we could never understand the partiality shown by Santa Claus. Christmas Day was usually spent by us making resolutions for the incoming year in the hope of growing in favor with dear old Santa and getting some of the nice presents he brought to our little playmates.

We saw very little of our mother and father on Christmas Day. They seemed best suited to sit in the kitchen and roast chestnuts—also resolute for the coming year.

Maturity brings meaning to many things, until today as a man in the role of father, straining every point to go further with each succeeding Christmas to reduce the heartaches of the season to the minimum, only to find that my efforts are futile, I sometimes feel that the apparent season's grouch of my parent was justified.

But thank God for the revelation of that kindly fugitive smile that appeared on the face of my dear old mother, between emotions of love, pity, and hope for the future every Christmas morning. It was not caused by what we had, but had not received.

No more priceless gift could be bestowed or received. The recollection of that picture on memory's pages shall live when all other presents have perished.

And when you look upon the material things of this world's goods which are too often used today to prostitute the commemoration of the mighty sufferer whose identity was detected by the dying penitent, as the Monarch under the veil of sorrow, who cast an imploring glance to be remembered by Him when He came into His Kingdom, and was given recognition to further crown those concise memorials of love and sorrow with such prodigality of beauty and pathos in order to continue to charm and attract the souls of humanity, remember that a real desire is as great as the deed.

In this season lies the expression of that fixed eternal relation which Christ's birth and death have established between the littleness of the creature and the Majesty of the Creator.

In this season every individual—Jew or Gentile, Christian or Heathen, atheist or infidel—are all moved by a spirit of beneficence—that of giving and receiving—which to all nations, creeds and sects is but a mute acceptance of The Christ and further fulfillment of the prophecy.

SEAMEN REMEMBER FRIEND.

Secretary of Labor Wilson has been presented a hand-embossed and engraved copy, in book form, of the resolution passed by the International Seamen's Union, thanking him for his work in behalf of the seamen's law. At their last convention the seamen remembered the efforts of the mine workers' ex-secretary-treasurer.

P. O. REVENUES ARE LARGE.

November revenues of the 50 largest postoffices of the country, producing approximately one-half of the postal receipts, show an increase of \$2,033,138, or 17.96 per cent for those offices over November a year ago.

THE BOYHOOD OF JESUS.

BY WENDELL PHILLIPS STAFFORD
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, District of Columbia.

To think that He was once a child, a man! Felt the soft mountain press His foot, And spread His fingers in the brook that ran Under the first-tree's brown, o'erhanging root;

To think that He watched for the first white star, And wondered what fine sails the silver moon Hoisted to clear the sunset's golden bar, Like any child, and went to sleep as soon;

To think that He was cuddled in kind arms, And held against His Mother's warm, smooth cheek, Believed her kiss had healing for all harms, And learned to love before He learned to speak;

To think that He, too, felt His father's hand Bathing His play-stained face with waters cool, And learned to watch him as he worked or planned, Admiring the great arm and shining tool;

To think that He was pleased with little toys His father made Him when the work was done, And drew them round the house with laugh and noise, Until His mother said, "Be still, my son!"

To think that He would wander in the field To find the lilies, sumptuously dressed, The foxes shying to their holes concealed, The spotted sparrow safe upon her nest.

And never think of Solomon at all, And how the filly had no need to spin, Or guess that anywhere the night could fall On men who had no place to slumber in;

To think that He grew up a fair, tall lad Whom all the village loved, and went to school, And shouted with His fellows and was glad To make the silvery plunge into the pool;

And yet to think He sometimes must have walked All by Himself, when summer suns were low, Until the twilight and the starlight talked In the strange tongue that only dreamers know!

Because, whatever more He may have been, He was a man, like any one of us, In every single way except the sin, Still crowded out by love's great overplus.

MOVIE OPERATORS

Local 224 has had the pleasure of a visit from two Simplex machine representatives. Mr. A. V. Birkholm, special traveling representative and Mr. L. W. Atwater, the sales manager. They have been stirring up things in movie circles, but that is to be expected, for "Birk" is a live wire on the job every minute, and Atwater is the same old—Atwater, which explains largely why the Simplex machine has made such rapid progress, especially in the last year.

This Birkholm is a little fellow, but his appetite is large—it takes lots of fuel to keep a human dynamo going full speed all the time. Incidentally, he is the scientific department of the Precision Machine Co., who manufacture the Simplex.

Make no other engagement for Tuesday, February 1, 1916—for you will want to be present at our Annual Ball, which will be held at Old Masonic Temple, Ninth and F. We are going to have a surprise for you, something new, and a motion picture will be made.

One thing more—See our list of "Signed Up" theatres in another column of this paper; theatres not in this list are not worthy of your patronage.

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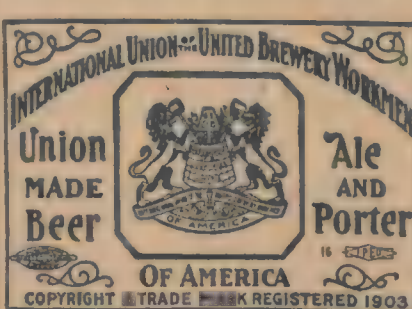
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This will prove a highly acceptable Christmas gift, and the housewife can continue the set by adding pieces as the occasion requires.

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D. J. O'CONNOR
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BROCKWELL'S BITS

"Fifty members of the new Congress have been newspaper workers," says the Washington Star. And most of the others have doubtless been workers of the newspapers.

Regular monthly meeting of Columbia Typographical Union Sunday, December 19, 1915, at 2.30 p. m., at Typographical Temple. Members can combine work and pleasure by attending.

Among printer visitors to Washington during the past week was Charles S. Heinline, who was for a number of years employed in the State branch of the Government Printing Office, resigning that position about four years ago and going to the West for the benefit of his own health and that of his wife, both suffering from lung trouble. Mr. Heinline's trip to this city was to see his mother. He is an attaché of the United States land office at Roseburg, Ore., where he has resided for some time. Friends here are pleased to know that the health of both Mr. and Mrs. Heinline is now very good.

John B. Dickman, chairman of the I. T. U. Committee on Postal Telegraph and Telephone Service, recently received a letter from Fred C. Scriven, secretary of the Union Printers' League of New Jersey, saying that that body had passed at its last meeting a strong resolution in favor of the bill introduced by Representative Lewis for the government ownership of telegraphs and telephones, the gist of the resolution being—

"That local unions affiliated with this body be requested to bring to the attention of their members the efforts of Mr. Lewis, and request that action be taken on same tending to secure the support for the bill before Congress." The secretary was directed to send copies of this resolution to Mr. Lewis and to the I. T. U. delegates to the American Federation of Labor meeting at San Francisco. For such work as this by the New Jersey Printers' League Mr. Dickman and his associates on the committee are very thankful. It is the kind that counts.

Recently I received a welcome and entertaining letter from Mr. L. H. Post, for many years a proof reader in the Government Printing Office, now living at Anacortes, Wash. He tells me of a much enjoyed visit lately made to Tacoma and Seattle, meeting in the latter city Charlie Ennis, also a former Printery worker pleasantly remembered here. Mr. Ennis, successfully practicing law in Seattle, is described as "feeling fine and looking fat and jolly." A son of Mr. Post, who learned the printer's trade in this city, is the publisher of one of the most successful weekly papers in the Northwest, the Anacortes American. The numerous friends of Brother Post will be glad to know that he is, with his amiable wife, thoroughly enjoying life in his new home. After many years of faithful and intelligent labor this splendid veteran of the printer's craft is getting that to which he is richly entitled—rest and surcease from care. May that pleasing life be his for many years.

Mr. John Taylor Waldorf is at present enrolling clerk of the United States Senate. He hails from San Francisco, Cal., and is an old hand-set printer, and not so very old at that. Some years ago, however, he took the reporting end of the profession, and became, per force, a brother-in-law to politics. And sometimes, if one guesses right, politics is more fruitful than subbing on a morning newspaper. Anyhow, the Bits is pleased to congratulate Brother Waldorf on the snugness of his present ensconcement. He is a most delightful session holder and knows many old-time printers, of whom he talks entertainingly. He told Joe Johnson a new one the other day regarding T. Jeff McGovern. And by the way, where two or more printers are gathered together T. Jeff is famous. It happened some twenty years ago in Omaha. One of the boys spoke of going to Denver. T. Jeff heard of it, and knowing the characteristics of that particular individual and of the printer man in general, said to him: "What do you want to leave here for—there's no work in town?"

W. N. BROCKWELL.

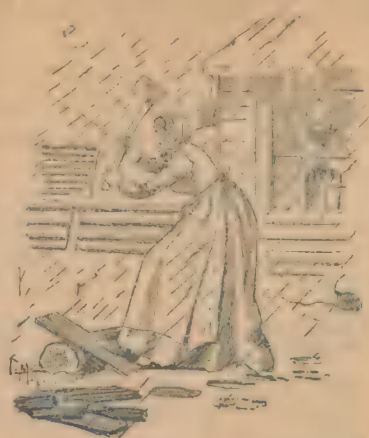
EIGHT HOUR DAY APRIL 1.

Madison, Wis.—Striking machinists at the Steinle Machine Company's plant have returned to work. The management has promised an eight hour day with ten hour's pay after April 1. The union has increased its membership nearly ten-fold within the past few months.

LABOR LAW OPENS SCHOOLS.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Superintendent of Public Schools Garber estimates that about 20,000 working children will be returned to school for eight hours a week after January 1, when the new child labor law, passed by the last legislature, becomes effective.

AN UNDISPUTED RIGHT



Think you that she has not earned the right to vote?

—Cycle.

JUST EVERY-DAY LIFE

S. SUTTON.

Carnahan Press is instituting a monotype outfit, with Walter A. Heitmuller in charge.

Literature setting forth the merits of candidates for I. T. U. honors is beginning to arrive in the chapels.

Sam De Nedry goes as delegate to the Central Labor Union from Columbia Union, taking the place of G. R. Sims.

Running your eye down the fraternal page of the Sunday daily of this city reads like a roster of the several chapels, so many names of the printer man appear among the officers elect of the various organizations.

Bakery Salesmen's Union No. 33, and Bakery Workers' Union No. 118, are making a successful campaign against nonunion bakery products being brought into this city. Agents from the unions, canvassing the markets and groceries report a general disposition to patronize the home product.

"And Harvey smiled"—his annual smile; and in the neighborhood of 40 mono operators took a new lease on life. Which is another way of saying the Congressional season has opened, with its attendant night forces. Harvey Southwick, be it known, is the official timekeeper.

Our relief associations sink into insignificance when compared to the one operated by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. It is 35 years old and payments to date reach the sum of \$20,098,888. Money is loaned to members to assist in buying homes and last year \$1,440,000 was used for this purpose.

Wide publicity should be given to the accomplishment of the 27 trade unions of Quincy, Ill., with an aggregate membership of 2,600. Conjointly, they raised \$9,000 and purchased a building from the Y. M. C. A. With borrowed \$10,000 they enlarged and modernized the building, among other additions being a dance hall and a bowling alley. These attractions bring in a revenue of over \$500 each annually. The several bodies have ample meeting and committee rooms. Rentals for the past year have been: From union bodies, \$1,356; from tenants other than union, \$2,120; tournaments, \$776. Incorporation provides the enterprise remain in the name of the movement. No individual or set of individuals can secure ownership.

This furnishing material for the scrapbooks of readers of this column bids fair to become a habit. Yet these little verses, dedicated to the I. T. U. membership by Mr. J. J. Galvin, of San Francisco, carry an appeal it is difficult to resist.

From seashore, o'er the prairie, and on through mountain pass—
By farm, and church, and schoolhouse, and through the wild morasses—
You toiled with type and presses to the virgin frontiers,
And ever were the vanguard of the sturdy pioneers.

O tell me not, ye scholars, of science, art, and song—
O tell me not the laurel wreaths to you alone belong.
Your science, art, and minstrelsy were wanderers on the earth
Until the Art Preservative made manifest their worth.

Ye Brothers of the Hemispheres! Ye Brothers of the Isles!
Ye radiant men and women who have crowned the world with smiles!
You may well feel triumphant in achievements of your art;
There is no calling on the earth that plays a nobler part.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY MARCH 1.

Wilmington, Del.—Machinists employed by the Hilles & Jones company have returned to work on a 51-hour week schedule, which will be decreased to 48 hours on March 1.

Nearly 100 bolters-up and helpers employed by the Harlan & Hollingsworth corporation are on strike for 25 and 23 cents an hour, respectively. The strikers are mostly Polish, ignorant of American ways, and have been receiving from 14 to 18 cents an hour for the hardest kind of work.

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The Corby Company

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Which Begins December 20, Closes January 15. Three Classes: 50 Cents; \$1.00, and \$2.00 Per Week. 3 Per cent Interest Allowed.
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M. Sullivan. 5631-2 15 St. S. E.

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BULLETIN

MARYLAND STATE AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FEDERATION OF LABOR

The executive board of the Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor met in Washington on Sunday, December 12, at the Typographical Temple.

Representatives from the Moving Picture Operators of the District of Columbia appeared in favor of the bill to provide for a practical examination for all Operators and a more stringent license law.

The board concurred in the proposition presented, and the legislative committee will take the matter in hand and strive to have the measure enacted into law.

Delegate Schmidt of the Bakers was present and asked the board to endorse their efforts to have a workmen's compensation law passed. This the board did, at the same time pointing out some of the defects in the Maryland statute and advising those having the matter in charge to guard against the same defects. President Chas. W. Gill, of the Firemen's Association of the District requested assistance to have a pension law passed for the firemen. The board directed the legislative committee to assist this organization.

President Jones and Delegate Harry Oehler presented the claims of the School Custodians and Janitors of the District in an able manner. The board will lend every effort to prevent the janitors and others in the school from being made pawns in the political chess game. Letters commending the janitors were read from Mr. E. L. Thurston, superintendent of Schools, and from the president of the Board of Education.

President N. C. Sprague, of Washington Printing Pressmen No. 1, and H. C. Evans, International Representative of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, were before the board asking to have the body go behind the printing bill, known as H. R. 323, which seeks to place all printing, engraving and book-binding in the Government Printing Office and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. This bill if passed will prevent unfair competition now in vogue between unfair offices throughout the country and the union houses. The board decided unanimously that this was one of the most important matters yet brought to its attention, and voted to spare no effort to have this matter enacted into law.

The contract for the issuing of the convention book was approved and will be issued by the same party as before.

The secretary was instructed to send copies of the reply received from Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels, in the Marine Band controversy, to the Musicians' Unions in Baltimore and Washington, and to the American Federation of Musicians.

The board instructed the secretary to make the necessary arrangements for the March convention in Annapolis; after which, there being no further business, the board adjourned.

James L. Considine, of the Bakery Salesmen's Union, of Washington, has been appointed as deputy organizer of the State Federation. The other deputy organizers in Washington are Brothers Harry Oehler and Robert S. Jones.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in Baltimore was that held on Monday last by Local 977, of the United Textile Workers of America at West Park Recreation Center in Hampden. The large auditorium in the building was filled with men and women eager for organization. One hundred and thirty-eight applications for membership were received and a class of ninety-seven were initiated. President John Golden and Vice-President Walker of the Textile Workers were present as was also President Ferguson, Vice-Presidents Clark and Neary and Secretary Hardy of the State Federation. Mrs. Sara A. Conboy, secretary-treasurer of the Textile Workers was expected to be present, but was unable to come to Baltimore because of illness. The obligation was administered to the class by President Golden. This organization, chartered the fifteenth of October of this year has grown steadily until it now numbers over eight hundred members.

The annual election of officers of the Allied Printing Trades Council of Baltimore was held on Monday, December 6. The officers elected for the ensuing year, and who will take office on the first Monday in January, are: President, James Bruff, of Bookbinders, No. 44; Vice-President, Leroy Magness, of Photo Engravers, No. 2; Recording Secretary, Miss Mary Conroy, of Bindery Women, No. 123; Secretary-Treasurer, Henry J. Hardy, of Web Pressmen, No. 31; Sergeant-at-arms, William Hagner, of Press-feeders and Assistants, No. 16.

The pressmen's organizations in Baltimore have endorsed the following international officers for election in

February: President George L. Berry; Vice-Presidents, John Brophy, William McHugh and Shuford B. Marks; Secretary-Treasurer, Joseph C. Orr; Home trustee, John J. Collins; School trustees, Frank Dermody, William Geary and Harry Muss.

HENRY J. HARDY,
Secretary.

CHANGES IN THE G. P. O.

Appointments.

Miss Maybel L. Marshall, Mrs. Besie B. Garrett, Miss Teresa M. Donovan, Miss Celeste S. Smith, Miss Kathy C. Guigon, Miss N. Kathleen Neale, Miss Jeannette V. Malone, Miss Helen F. Klopfer, Miss Mary B. Madigan, and Miss Emma S. Jones, probational skilled laborers (female).

Miss Ruth E. Morris, skilled laborer (female) reinstated.

Mrs. Jessie L. Brashears, skilled laborer (female) transferred from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Messrs. Bernard M. Mulvihill, John W. Mattingly, Stanley A. Shaner, Charles J. Tracy, temporary messenger boys.

Miss Ruth Armstrong, probational clerk.

Messrs. William A. Stewart and William G. Jones, emergency linotype operators.

Messrs. John B. Maher, jr., William B. Prigg, George L. Abendschein, jr., Philip L. Gamse, Frank E. Murray, probational messenger boys.

Messrs. Matthew Yingling, Elbert A. Holmes, Arthur A. Nauok, Charles Kracke, Daniel R. Prettyman, Reuben A. Scarborough, James E. Clifton, Raymond T. Williams, Elmer S. Kyle, Charles A. Harris, James F. Wilson, temporary skilled laborers.

Frank Lazarus, probational pressman; Thomas A. Hassett, temporary skilled laborer.

Misses Jessie B. Brush and Lillie M. Sunderland, probational press feeders.

Charles M. Flanagan, Everett M. Stone, emergency linotype operators.

Separations.

Theophil Tiverny, watchman, resigned.

Edward F. Jackson, skilled laborer, resigned.

Albert Donaldson, messenger, resigned.

Sidney C. Sommers, temporary linotype operator, resigned.

Messrs. John Wells, Thomas L. Scott, Harold Rattley, Edgar Bobbitt, Edward Garrett, unskilled laborers (temporary).

Transfers, Etc.

William T. Hall, deskman 70 cents per hour, proof section (night) to estimator and jacket writer \$6.40 per diem, office of superintendent of work.

Arthur J. Symonds, proof reader 60 cents per hour, proof section (night) to linotype operator 60 cents per hour, linotype section (night).

Charles W. Burnett, compositor, 50 cents per hour, hand section to proof reader, 60 cents per hour, proof section (day).

George A. O'Donnell, bookbinder 50 cents per hour, office of the foreman of binding, to bookbinder in charge, 60 cents per hour, office of the foreman of binding.

James E. Maynard, proof reader 60 cents per hour, to referee 65 cents per hour, proof section (day).

David A. Taylor, compositor 50 cents per hour, monotype section (night) to maker-up 60 cents per hour, hand section (night).

Joseph Dierken, copyholder 50 cents per hour, proof section (day) to proof reader 60 cents per hour.

James H. Heslet, compositor 50 cents per hour, hand section (day) to proof reader, 60 cents per hour, proof section (night).

Howard J. Gaylor, compositor 50 cents per hour, monotype section (night), to proof reader 60 cents per hour, proof section (night).

Howard D. Lowd, compositor 50 cents per hour, to proof reader 60 cents per hour, proof section (day).

Ernest P. Knapp, linotype operator 60 cents per hour, linotype section (night) to proof reader 60 cents per hour, proof section (night).

Andrew L. Parker, press corrector 55 cents per hour, to press reviser 70 cents per hour, presswork division, intermediate.

George R. Proudeley, pressman in charge 60 cents per hour, to pressman in charge 65 cents per hour presswork division (night).

Lewis Stark, bookbinder 50 cents per hour, forwarding and finishing section, to machine operator in charge 60 cents per hour, pamphlet binding section (day).

John A. Cotter, proof reader 60 cents per hour, to deskman 65 cents per hour, proof section (day).

Jesse W. Morgan, monotype keyboard operator 60 cents per hour, to copy editor 65 cents per hour, monotype section (day).

Franklin Welch, monotype keyboard operator 60 cents per hour, to copy editor, 65 cents per hour, monotype section, night.

Bartholomew W. Butler, proof reader 60 cents per hour, to copy editor 65 cents per hour, proof section (day).

Valentine Ruff, maker-up, 60 cents per hour, to deskman 65 cents per hour, hand section.

ROSTER OF CENTRAL LABOR UNION

[Where not otherwise specified, meetings held at night.]

Central Labor Union: Meets every Monday night at Typographical Temple.

Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month; first Saturday at 7:30; third at 8 p. m., Building Trades Hall, Secretary, C. P. Reichel, 24 Myrtle St. N. W.

Bakery Salesmen's Union, No. 33: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. L. Considine, 907 First St. N. W.

Barbers Union, No. 239: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Hammel's Hall, No. 922 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, Joseph Handies, 656 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E.

Barbers Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Thursday of each month, Cadet Armory, 706 E. St. N. W. Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman, Financial Secretary, J. H. Walker, 924 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.

Bartenders, No. 428: Meets second and fourth Sunday in each month, Painter's Hall, Sixth and E Sts. N. W. Secretary, Francis J. O'Donnell, 1842 N. C. Ave. N. E.

Beer Drivers, No. 234, and Stablenmen: Meets on the first Sunday of each month at 10:00 a. m., in Costello's Hall, Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E. St. S. E.

Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month, at New Masonic Temple, Eighth and F Sts. N. E. Secretary, Wm. P. Kilroy, 817 North Capitol St.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Edward Fuhrman, 24 Quincy Place, N. W.

Brewery Workers, No. 118: Meets on the last Sunday in each month, at 10 a. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G St. N. W. Secretary, Frank Rom, 2122 L St. N. W.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5: Meets first and third Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, C. W. Scherler, 48 Staton Place N. E.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 127: Meets first Friday evening at Typographical Temple, Secretary, E. B. Byrne, 426 G Street N. W.

Carpenter Mechanics, Local 85: Meets third Friday of each month, Sixth and E Sts. N. W. Bagley Hall, Secretary, C. T. Krause, 1424 W. St. N. W. Apt. 22.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets first Thursday in each month, Costello's Hall, 6th and E Sts. N. W. Secretary, Wm. H. Umhan, 787 10th St. N. W.

Cigarmakers Union, No. 110: Meets every Saturday, 108 Seventh St. N. W. (Washington Building), Secretary, Edwin Tulio, 242 St. N. E.

Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of, Secretary, Edw. Northangel, 110 R St. N. E.

Electrotype Molders and Finishers, No. 17: Meets first Thursday in the month, at Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. T. Noonan, 188 E. L. Ave. N. W.

Elevator Conductors Protective Union, No. 1458: Meets every Tuesday night, at 8:15, 1110 Sixth St. N. W. Secretary, E. E. Nickelson, 330 E. St. N. W.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10: Meets 419 Tenth St. N. W. first and third Friday. Secretary, J. F. Herrierty, Box 52, Arlington, N. W.

Engineers, Hauling No. 77: Meets every Friday, at 5:30 p. m., Hall, S. E. Cor. Tenth and Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, E. J. Nichols, 616 Fourth street northeast.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 5: Meets every Wednesday, Typographical Temple, Secretary, A. W. Leake, Twelfth and St. N. W.

Engraved Steel and Plate Finishers, No. 48: Secretary, C. W. Hale, 1016 Eleventh St. N. E.

Federal Labor Union, No. 14644: Meets second and fourth Friday, at Typographical Temple, Secretary, C. R. Paxton, Station E, Langdon, D. C.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12776, Plate Press Feeders: Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Gertrude M. Nichols, 171 Jackson St. N. E.

Firemen, Stationary, No. 63: Meets every Wednesday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, N. A. James, Hyattsville, Md.

Germantown Workers Union, No. 11: Meets first and third Tuesdays, 618 Seventh street n. w., (fourth floor). B. Gentz, president; Miss R. G. Gentz, recording Secretary.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Thursday of each month, Building Trades Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Albert Beer, 126 E. N. E.

Hed Carriers and Building Laborers, No. 21: Meets first and third Mondays, Cadet Armory, 706 E. St. N. W. Secretary, Albert Beer, 126 E. N. E.

International Molders Union: Meets every second and fourth Wednesday, Washington Hall, Third and Pennsylvania Avenue S. E. Secretary, C. W. McCaffery, 408 Twelfth St. N. E.

Laborers, Stone and Building, No. 46: Meets the first and third Fridays of each month, Eleventh and Q Sts. N. W. Secretary, Jas. Connors, 1632 Fourth St. N. E.

Lithographers Union, No. 19: Samuel E. Lons, Secretary, 613 Florida Ave. N. W.

Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets every second and fourth Wednesday, Lodge Hall, Fourth and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, Wm. W. Keeler, 148 Eleventh St. S. E.

Mechanics, Washington Lodge, No. 193: Meets every Thursday at 1201 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, L. W. Bauer, 722 K St. N. E.

Musicians, No. 161: Headquarters Kenois Building, Eleventh and G Sts. N. W., Room 411. Meets first Sunday in each month, 322 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Phone Main 2666. Secretary, John E. Birdsell, Kenois Building.

Painters, No. 369: Meets every Friday, Northwest Corner Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Chas. W. Gaines, 1223 E. St. N. E.

Perapangers Local, No. 420: Meets every Friday, 480 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. A. Madama, Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W.

Pattern Makers Association: Meets first Friday of each month, Third and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, John H. Brown, 911 K St. S. E.

Photo-Engravers Union, No. 17: Meets first Monday in every month, Typographical Temple, 2nd and E Sts. N. W. Secretary, E. T. Stolz, The Warfield Apt., Alexandria, Va.

Plate Printers, No. 2: Meets fourth Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Chas. E. Cameron, Bethesda, Md.

Plumbers, No. 5: Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall, Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, J. S. O'Hagan, 124 Florida Ave. N. W.

Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 42: Meets Typographical Temple on the Fourth Wednesday of each month, Secretary, Harry Coppert, 320 Sixth St. S. W.

Printing Pressmen, No. 1: Meets fourth Saturday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Thos. E. Blakely, 3827 O St. N. W.

Retail Clerks, No. 262: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Typographical Temple, 426-428 G St. N. W. Secretary, A. Geier, 619 F St. N. E.

School Custodians and Janitor, 14586: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, W. P. Cannon, 408 Twelfth St. S. E.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 102: Meets first and third Wednesday of each month, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Charles T. Thorpe, 326 Ninth St. S. E.

Slate and Tile Roofers, Local No. 12: Meets first and third Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, J. D. Huddleston, 2416 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.

Steam Fitters and Helpers, No. 602: Meets first and third Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. F. Hickman, 618 Sixth St. N. W.

Stone Masons, No. 2: Meets Building Trades Hall, first and third Monday. Secretary, A. W. Furlong, 608 P St. N. W.

Stone and Marble Cutters: Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at Jonathan Hall, N. W.

Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants Association, No. 11773: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Pythian Temple, 1008 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Mrs. H. B. Tridippe, Willard street N. W. Apt. 20.

Journeymen Tailors, No. 188: Meets first and third Monday of each month at 811 E St. N. W. Secretary, I. Geraci, 1481 N St. N. W.

Theatrical Stage Employees International Alliance, Local 22: Meets third Sunday of each month, at the Eagle Club House, Secretary, T. I. Brundie, 1023 Jackson St. N. W.

Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 101: Meets on the third Sunday of each month, 230 p. m., Typographical Temple, Secretary, G. G. Seibold, Typographical Temple.

Upholsterers Union, No. 58: Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month, Moose Hall, Seventh and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, E. P. Richardson, 758 Graham Place N. W.

Washington Building Trades Council: Meets every Tuesday night, Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Stover D. Zee.

Yeast Workers' Union, No. 14659: Meets first and third Friday, Typographical Temple.

FEATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Presbyterian Ministerial Association.

Christian Church Ministerial Association.

M. E. Church Ministerial Association.

Young Men's Christian Association.

INTERNATIONALS.

International Association of Machinists: Headquarters, Room 402-407 McGill Building, 908-914 U St. N. W. Wm. H. Johnston, International President; George Preston, Secretary-Treasurer.

Plumbers of North America (International Steel and Copper): Headquarters, International Secretary-Treasurer, Chas. T. Smith, Room 418 Washington Loan and Trust Building.

LOCAL AUXILIARIES.

Bakers Union, No. 118: Meets second and fourth Saturdays at 7:30 p. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G St. N. W. Secretary, John G. Schmidt, 624 Sixth St. N. W.

Ladies' Auxiliary, Carpenters: Meets Tuesday nights, Hutchins Building, Tenth and D Sts. N. W.

Woman's Auxiliary, No. 13, of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101: Meets at Typographical Temple, fourth Monday in each month.

Allied Printing Trades Council: Meets third Thursday in the month at Typographical Temple, Secretary, C. H. Evans, 320 Fourth St. N. E.

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Eight and Eye Sts. S. E. 36th and M N. W.

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Meets Every Monday Night

Typographical Temple

423-425 E St. N. W.

Secretary's Address: 1325 E. Capital St.

Telephone: Lincoln 3955

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JOHN GERMAN, Vice-President

JOHN B. COLPOYS, Secretary, 1325 E. Capital St.

JOSEPH E. TORNE, Financial Secretary

LUKE F. LUDLOW, Treasurer

JOSEPH C. CLARK, Sergeant-at-Arms

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Delegates to Alexandria: John J. Pucell, Chas. Wright.

8th St. bet. 6 & 7, N. E.

9th St. bet. 6 & 7, N. E.

10th St. bet. 6 & 7, N. E.

11th St. bet. 6 & 7, N. E.

12th St. bet. 6 & 7, N. E.

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65th St. bet. 6 & 7, N. E.

66th St. bet. 6 & 7, N. E.

67th St. bet. 6 & 7, N. E.

68th St

The Trades Unionist

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

READ OUR ADVERTISEMENTS, PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS.

Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any man who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause.—President Gompers.

WITH A MISSION, WITHOUT A MUZZLE.

VOLUME XX. NO. 26

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1915.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

THE CENTRAL BODY

The Central Labor Union met in regular session last Monday night, President Tucker presiding.

Special Committee appointed to confer with District officials in reference to certain ones carrying concealed weapons, reported that the District Attorney satisfied them he did not have sufficient evidence to prosecute the man who owned the revolver with which the Engineer at one of the local unfair breweries met his death.

Brewery Workers made a progressive report—continuing to establish their sign throughout the city notifying all concerned that UNION BEER IS SOLD HERE EXCLUSIVELY. Although these men have been out now for several months a spirit of optimism pervades that they are going to win, and just to show that they are not any weaker financially, every man drawing benefits, will receive in place of his \$7 Christmas week \$16 as an offering of good will.

Painters reported that their committee had seen the Commissioners of the District and felt satisfied they would do all in their power to see that proper scaffolding would be applied to all buildings under construction in the future. The amendment to the building laws submitted to the Commissioners by the Painters for their enactment follow:

"To regulate the construction, maintenance and inspection of scaffolding or slings, hangers, blocks, pulleys, stay, braces, ladders, irons, or ropes that are used in the construction, alteration, repairing, painting, cleaning or pointing up of any building within the limits of the District of Columbia.

"Section 1. That whenever complaint is made to the District Commissioners, Building Inspector's Office, Superintendent of Police, or any member of the police department, that the scaffolding or slings, hangers, blocks, pulleys, stays, braces, ladders, irons or ropes of any swinging or stationary scaffolding used in the construction, alteration, repairing, painting, cleaning, or pointing up of any building within the limits of the District of Columbia, are unsafe or liable to prove dangerous to life or limb of any person working on same, shall be immediately stopped until after inspection, and if, after the inspection of such scaffolding and any part of same is found to be unsafe to life or limb, the District Commissioner, Building Inspector, Superintendent of Police, or any member of the police department shall prohibit the use thereof, and request the same be altered or reconstructed so as to avoid any danger.

"Section 2. All scaffolding, or staging, swung or suspended from any overhead support which is more than ten feet from the ground or floor, shall have a safety rail of sufficient strength to bear any sudden strain, such rail to be properly secured and braced, and to be at least thirty-six inches above the main portion of the scaffolding or staging.

"Section 3. When swinging scaffolds or staging are used, it shall be the duty of the employer to furnish safety lines to tie all hooks and hangers back on the roof of such building structure or other place of work, and also to provide safety lines hanging from the roof for each man working on same, at no time shall more than two men be allowed to work between two hangers or falls upon such scaffolding or staging.

"Section 4. Any person who violates or fails to comply with the foregoing provision of these regulations shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction there with shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars (\$50.00) or by imprisonment not exceeding ninety days or both, at the discretion of the court."

Carpenters reported that the managers of the Glen Echo Park refused to employ union men.

Machinists called attention to the fact that there were no labels on the uniforms worn by Cadets.

Bakers reported that both their organizations were using every effort to get merchants to discontinue the sale of the Drake and Wark Baking compa-

nies cake, and ask that all unions allow their committee the privilege of the floor when requested.

Stenographers reported that they had signed contracts with Geo. D. Horning, Ralston and Richardson and The Committee on Industrial Relations, thereby increasing their membership to 170.

The Secretary was instructed to communicate with card members of the House of Representatives urging the employment of Stenographers affiliated with the union.

Retail Clerks reported progress in the matter of D. J. Kaufman.

Resolutions Committee reported favorably on the resolution introduced by L. A. Sterne, of the Stenographers at the last meeting, to celebrate the 66th birthday of the President of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Samuel Gompers, and suggested that the motion carry with it the appointing of a committee to wait upon Mr. Gompers and see if the same would meet with his approval. The motion prevailed and the chair appointed Robt. Jones and Hubert Newson as the committee.

A great deal of routine business was taken up and disposed of at this meeting, after which the meeting adjourned.

CHRISTMAS WEDDING.

On Saturday, December 25, 1915, at 8 o'clock W. Scott Hern will be married to Mrs. Mary E. Correll. The bride being a staunch trades unionist and one of our great labor advocates of Universal Brotherhood, while the groom belongs to Local 132, Carpenters and Joiners of America.

We wish for them much success in their journey through life.

CHRISTMAS COOKIES.

A Christmas story: "I didn't expect anything this year."

First turkey: "What is your opinion of Christmas, anyhow?"
Second ditto: "Don't ax me."

Two noted Eves in history—Mother Eve and Christmas Eve.

The cash girl in the notion store didn't need anybody to tell her that Christmas was coming.

"Charley, I wonder what would be a nice present to give papa for Christmas?" asked Clara.
"Give him a pair of padded slippers," suggested Charley.

A green Christmas makes a cross coal man.

PRETTY CHRISTMAS CUSTOMS.

In some of the small towns on the Riviera a curious custom takes place on Christmas eve, when at the chief church in the town, during the midnight mass, a number of shepherds from the hills make their appearance wearing the picturesque dress of their calling.

The chief shepherd carries a lamb in his arms and, advancing to the high altar, gives it to the priest as a Christmas offering from the shepherds and a symbol of the Nativity.

In some towns of southern Germany a pretty custom prevails on Christmas eve.

A veiled woman walks through the streets after nightfall, carrying a child, chosen for his beauty and goodness to personify the infant Saviour. The cottage windows are left ajar so that the representative of the Christ Child can leave some gift upon the window sill.

Every good child thus finds on Christmas morning fruit and sweets, but the bad children only receive a birch rod, typical of well deserved chastisement.

LUMBER MEN VIOLATE LAW.

Colebrook, N. H.—Representatives of the federal department of labor are in this vicinity investigating violations of the immigration and contract labor laws. Lumber interests are charged with violating these statutes.

CHRISTMAS

WE WISH For You Long Life and Prosperity. May Health, Happiness and Success Ever Attend You, and Hope be Love's Shining Star to Lead Ever Onward and Upward.

Sound over all waters, reach out from all lands: The chorus of voices, the clapping of hands; Sing hymns that were sung by the stars of the morn.

Sing songs of the angels when Jesus was born! With glad jubilation Bring hope to the nations!

The dark night is ending and dawn has begun; Rise, hope of the ages, arise like the sun, All speech flow to music, all hearts beat as one!

Sing the bridal of nations, with chorals of love, Sing out the war vulture and sing in the dove, Till the hearts of the people keep time in accord

And the voice of the world is the voice of the Lord! Clasp hands of the nations In strong gratulations;

The dark night is ending and dawn has begun; Rise, hope of the ages, arise like the sun, All speech flow to music, all hearts beat as one!

Blow, bugles of battle, the marches of peace; East, west, north and south, let the long quarrel cease.

Sing of glory to God and of good will to man! Hark, joining in chorus, The heavens bend o'er us!

The dark night is ending and dawn has begun; Rise, hope of the ages, arise like the sun, All speech flow to music, all hearts beat as one!

—John Greenleaf Whittier.

RING OUT, WILD BELLS!

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky, The flying cloud, the frosty light: The year is dying in the night— Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.

Ring out the old, ring in the new, Ring happy bells across the snow; The year is going, let him go; Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Ring out the grief that saps the mind, For those that here we see no more; Ring out the feud of rich and poor, Ring in gladness to all mankind.

Ring out a slowly dying cause, And ancient forms of party strife; Ring in the nobler modes of life, With sweet manners, purer laws.

Ring out the want, the care, the sin, The faithless coldness of the times; Ring out, ring out, my mournful rhymes, But ring the fuller minstrel in.

Ring out false pride in peace and blood, The civic slander and the spite; Ring in the love of truth and right, Ring in the common love of good.

Ring out old shapes of foul disease, Ring out the narrowing lust of gold; Ring out the thousand wars of old, Ring in the thousand years of peace.

Ring in the valiant man and free, The larger heart, the kinder hand; Ring out the darkness of the land, Ring in the Christ that is to be.

—Tennyson.

CHRISTMAS CAROL.

O'er Bethlehem's plan there shone a star That guided wise men from afar, To the child in manger laid, Immanuel Jesus is his name; The Prince of Peace has come to dwell, Hosanna! hSout! Immanuel.

The long expected, promised Lord He comes, and Counselor is his name, Is born today, by Kings adored, While to the world God doth proclaim The mighty God on earth to dwell, Rejoice! Rejoice! Immanuel.

He comes to man by lowly birth, To spread salvation through the earth. From everlasting, he's the same, Our God and Wonderful his name, King David's seed in man to dwell, Rejoice! Rejoice! Immanuel.

Peace on earth, good will to man; Sing of free salvation's plan; With angels join in the refrain, Jesus, God with us, is his name. Hallelujah, peace on earth, Rejoice! Rejoice! the Saviour's birth.

Rejoice and loud hosannas sing, Hosanna to the new-born King; Angelic hosts to man proclaim Our Father's love, our Saviour's name, Hallelujah! Peace on earth, Rejoice! Rejoice! the Saviour's birth.

—Exchange.

THE FIRST CHRISTMAS.

The night enrobed in purple Was blazing with a star, And the milky-way went streaming Like a filmy silver bar. And in the distant city The lights like lamps of love, Were burning for the shepherds, Like those that burn above.

Around a lowly manger The shepherds gently knelt, For every heart was swelling— Each one a joy had felt. They brought their gifts, rare trinkets And costly garments, too, The splendid purple, And silks of azure blue.

They brought sweet spice and incense, For he was Lord and King; The gates of heaven opened— They heard the angels sing. And then, across the manger A shadow quickly fell: For Herod's thoughts were evil— His motive all could tell.

The night was robed in purple, But in the eastern sky, A silver blue was shining— The day was drawing nigh. And there within the city Upon that blessed morn, The sun beheld the Saviour Of mankind had been born.

—Adelbert Clark.

THE BOY WHO DIDN'T BELIEVE.

He didn't believe in Santa Claus As the King o' the Christmas crowned; "How can he come down a chimney, An' he so fat an' round?"

An' where's the reason an' where's the proof 'Bout reindeer runnin' across the roof?"

An' so it came, on the Christmas eve, He built the biggest fire The chimney ever had known, an' said As the red flames climbed up higher: "I'll find where your Santa Claus is at; I'll b'lieve in him if he comes through that!"

An' Santy Claus, he came along With a merry laugh an' shout, An' he called to the North Wind, brave an' strong, "Come! Blow that fire out!"

An' down he came as the North Wind blew, An' the little boy said, "I b'lieve in you!"

—Exchange.

Though some perhaps of the kindred band, Are scattered afar and wide, And some we love, in the better land Are keeping this Christmastide, Yet all may join in one song to-day, The song that can never cease, And heart meet heart while we kneel and pray, God give us his love and peace.

—Exchange.

CHRISTMAS.

It comes this year as it has come for centuries, in spite of all the jarring voices that war against its gracious message. Its song of "peace on earth" rang out into a world that had little welcome for it; that denied even the right to live to him who translated its music into a human life. It was a song of faith. Drowned a thousand times by the discordant shouts of hate and war, it has not faltered in the calm confidence of the truth it was given to proclaim. Again and again as the tumult and the shouting have died away, it has been heard still flooding earth and sky with its holy melody.

It is the song of the world's great optimist. There were ears that heard it even amid the darkness which fell upon that "green hill far away without a city wall." Ears there are that will hear it this year despite the clash of hostile armies and the roar of a thousand, cannon. Multitudes there are who will sing it with the same confident faith as in those days of peace when they trusted reason was soon to take the place of war. To doubt the final triumph of the truth sung to the world in the "Glad Tidings" of its first Christmas day, is to sail a sea without a bottom or a shore, chart and compass lost.

We do not hesitate then to send out our Christmas greeting. The things that are seen are temporal. It is in the realm of the unseen that we must seek just now that which abides in the Christmas message and which no night of war, save for a time, can dim with its primeval darkness. Perhaps only such a horror as this could forever sicken the world of war.

If we dare not wish our readers a Merry Christmas, we do wish them all the gladness homes and hearts may know when faith and hope and love still live. To all little children who look forward to the day with joy we send our wish for a very "Merry Christmas." Notwithstanding the pain and loss the year has brought, we shall find the Christmas joy just in proportion as we strive to kindle it in other hearts. Never was need greater since time began that each of us live out toward all men everywhere the spirit of the imperishable song, "Peace on Earth, Good Will toward Men."—Ex.

HOLLY SCRATCHES.

And thereby hangs a stocking.
All that glitters is not diamonds.

Gifts are seldom what they seem.

Never look a gift in the cost mark.

Christmas bills are stubborn things.

The gift deferred maketh the heart sick.

Mistletoe makes the heart grow fonder.

Santa Claus is not as red as he is painted.

Belief in Santa Claus is the best policy.

Buy gifts in haste and repent at leisure.

Gifts make the man, the want of them the fellow.

Every Christmas tree must stand on its own bottom.

To give hideous gifts is human, to forgive impossible.

One Christmas bargain makes the whole of womankind spin.

Uneasy lies the head that's trying to make twenty dollar buy forty gifts.

It is a wise merchant who knows his own goods when they are brought back for exchange.

A little knowledge is a dangerous thing, especially on Christmas eve, when a kid discovers his father acting the part of Santa Claus.



MARY PHAGAN'S SISTERS.

Since they buried Mary Phagan in the Southern Sunny State, Thousands of factory girls are mourning her sad and cruel fate. And they whisper in the workrooms as they toil amid the dust, She at last is free from slaving, while continue here we must.

Our lives, we hear them whisper, never catch the public thought. Until some great disaster or some awful crime is wrought, Then when one of us are taken like poor Mary, little flower, A lot of sympathy a forthcoming, but it only lasts the hour.

If the public really loved us they'd put us back in school To get an education, breathing air that's pure and cool; If the wearers of the garments our childish hands could see, They'd crowd the corridors of Congress our crouching souls to free.

As it is our lives are stunted, and we scramble to disense— We support a crippled mother as she prays upon her knees, For God to send his mercy for the factory girl—her child Before some fiendish monster another's life beguiles. December 22, 1915.

CHRISTMAS.

Christmas comes but once a year And welcomed is the day. It brings so much of golden cheer To hear Old Santa say:

"You've been living, girls and boys, Through summer, spring and fall; And now I've come to hitch my sleigh And down your chimney crawl.

To those of you who've been real good And helped your parents most, A grand surprise I have in store— We hear Old Santa boast.



Christmas trees we see lit up With stars as in the East, Stockings full of precious gifts, And then the turkey feast

Too soon the day is come and passed And sports of winter fled; Little time has Lou to skate, Or Paul to use his sled.

It's Christmas just a day a year— A day of gifts and joy, Because the King of Heaven and earth Gave Christ—the baby boy.

ELMER T. GOOD.

December 19, 1915.

THE CHRISTMAS CARD.

About a hundred years ago the first Christmas cards were used. These were printed in London and consisted of a visiting card with the words, "A Merry Christmas," printed on it. Later the cards were made with a little scenery on them and a picture of the robin. This bird was used because he is called the English Christmas bird, and also "The Saviour's Bird" on account of the old legend regarding its red breast. From this time on the cards became more numerous and of more varied kind.

SHORT BUT USEFUL.

The Christmas tree does not live long, but its short life is a useful and beautiful one.

IRON MOLDERS STRIKE.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—In an effort to establish the eight-hour day in this vicinity, about 1,500 iron molders are on strike.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR
Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys Editor
Wm. H. Anglin Associate Editor

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The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and we will do that. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF THE DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 24, 1915.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS TO ALL.

As an offering to our readers for a Christmas editorial, we take pleasure in submitting the article below from the pen of the editor of our esteemed contemporary, The Labor Record, of Youngstown. We could not do better:

The season of good cheer is here again, and there is no country on the civilized globe that has more cause for a feeling of the proper spirit of Yuletide than has the United States, for when we consider the hardships and suffering that prevail in the countries of Europe, especially among the warring nations, and when we consider that the burden of this hardship and suffering falls upon the workers, it is but meet that we, the toilers of America, pause for a moment in the celebration of our prosperity and the knowledge that we are free from this grim reaper that strews the plain with the dead and mangled bodies of those who in any event have nothing to look forward to but a continuation of hardship and suffering, to raise our voice in protest to this slaughter of the innocents, and to do what we can to alleviate the sufferings of the real victims of this grewsome spectacle of war—the women and the children—who are fighting a more heroic battle against starvation and grief than those who are fighting for they know not what in the trenches.

When we stop and think that it is at this time of the year our wish for "God's peace on earth; Good will to man," this spectacle of the warring nations stands out in even more hideous form, and yet, in a world where the opposites exist, where love and hate both have their duty to perform in the gradual evolution of man, we feel that there is but one thing we can do, and that is to hope for a speedy conclusion of the war and to be ready to do all in our power to ease the weight of hardship that must follow in the reconstruction of the ruined portions of the countries that have been sacrificed to the aggrandizement of the war Lord.

When we stop and think that the cheer that enters into the Christmas festivities of the families of the workers can be traced to the good that has been accomplished by the trade union movement, we are doubly sensitive to the credit that must go to this grand cause that has done so much to uplift and assist the great mass of the toilers.

For this reason, we should, after properly considering the sufferings of our fellow toilers in the warring nations, and doing what we can to afford the women and children of those countries an opportunity of at least knowing that this Yuletide, devote our attention to seeing to it that our homes are made cheerful and that sunshine permeates the rooms as the laughter and happiness of the children by participating in the spirit of the day—the job of giving.

We wish all our readers, the merchants, the business men and our thousands of friends a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

A CHRISTMAS PRAYER.

Teach me that sixty minutes make one hour, sixteen ounces one pound, and one hundred cents one dollar.

Help me to live so that I can lie down at night with a clear conscience without a gun under my pillow, and unhaunted by the faces of those to whom I have brought pain.

Grant, I beseech thee, that I may earn my meal ticket on the square, and in the doing thereof I may not stick the gaff where it does not belong.

Deafen me to the jingle of tainted money and the rustle of unholy skirts. Blind me to the faults of the other fellow, but reveal to me mine own.

Guide me so that each night when I look across the dinner table at my wife, who has been a blessing to me, I will have nothing to conceal.

Keep me young enough to laugh with my children and to lose myself in their play.

And when comes the smell of flowers, and the tread of soft steps, and the crushing of the hearse's wheels in the gravel ont in front of my place, make the ceremony short and the epitaph simple: "Here Lies a Man."—Exchange.

Demands have been made upon Congress to publish many thousand copies of the report of the Industrial Relations Committee.

PNEUMOGASTRICISMS

By "BILLY" ANGLIN.

The pendulum swings to and fro; the tide rises and recedes, numerals run from odd to even, and we mark time perambulating from sorrow to joy, from hate to love, from pain to pleasure, from poor to rich, from night to day and ultimately from life to death.

Neither two of which contains at the same time—a characteristic in some form or another which goes to make up that universal element of the human consciousness, giving to it a postulate of the existence of a Deity—that inevitable inference of an infinite mind governing the world.

A true natural theology is based upon a true psychology.

Nature reveals only fate, only an indissoluble chain of sequences without beginning and without end, excluding with equal necessity both providence and chance, working without will she takes counsel neither of the good or of the beautiful; creating nothing she casts from her dark abyss only eternal transformations of herself unconsciously and world without end.

But man, by his intelligence, rises above nature in virtue of this; independent to oppose and capable of conquering and controlling its forces. As man has a living faith in this power, superior to nature which material manifestation are so often made, so has he a belief in the observance of Christmas festivities with an impassioned fervor.

As the odd cannot contain the even nor the heat contain the cold, neither can the thrice-told story of the birth of the Saviour present other than nature in regular order—a story beautifully ordered by Providence to radiate with intensity upon all classes, all sects, all creeds, in every station in life.

For nineteen hundred years it has been told in the nursery and the only impress left upon the child was the radiance of the beautiful Star that shone over Bethlehem, pointing the way to the wise men of the East.

For nineteen hundred years less fortunate children have sat around a humble hearthstone at the feet of a kindly mother and her version left the impress only of his lowly station of birth.

That same star is still shining for those today who commemorate this august event in the art of giving by its kind, value and appearance—the style in which it reaches you—whereby you are left to determine upon the dignity or vulgarity of the giver.

That same lowly manger is used today as a comforter to the poor by those who console by comparison and point to the star as the ray of hope eternal in the human breast.

To-day, while thousands of theologians will proclaim through Him "Peace on earth, good will to all mankind," the star is shining brightly for the manufacturer of war munitions, while the station of birth of the lowly Nazarene will melt the murderous heart of the man in the trench unless he's there by force and not from choice.

Something is wrong. If, in the face of all the teachings for these past hundreds of years, we have simply acquired a thin skin of veneer, which, when cracked, finds us more barbarous with our modern methods of murderings, then let's change that teaching. Try something else.

The pearly gates, golden chariots and silvery streets no longer allure, neither the eternal pangs of an unquenchable fire causes men to reflect upon the enormity of their crime in the greed for what?

More power—more money.

GREATLY APPRECIATED.

Paymaster Wilver and Assistant Nelson, in true Yuletide spirit, dispensed good cheer to employees of the Government Printing Office during the week by an even exchange of new gold and silver coin and crisp currency for bills somewhat worn. It was a courtesy greatly appreciated by those imbued with the spirit of seasonable gift-making.

O. S. W.

TO ENFORCE FIRE LAWS.

Harrisburg, Pa.—The state department of labor and industry has ordered inspectors to take drastic action in order to prevent the blocking and obstructing of fire escapes on factories, tenements and public halls. Recent fires in Pittsburgh and Brooklyn, which cost a score of lives, are cited as reason for the present activity.

TRAIN TYPO APPRENTICES.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Typographical Union and printing employers have reached an agreement on the question of educating over 100 apprentices. A fully equipped printing establishment will be installed in one of the public schools, which will be attended three nights a week by the boys without cost to them.

A CHRISTMAS CAROL.

"What means this glory round our feet,"
The Magi mused, "more bright than morn?"
And voices chimed clear and sweet,
"To-day the Prince of Peace is born!"

"What means that star," the shepherds said,
"That brightens through the rocky glen?"
And angels answered overhead,
Sang, "Peace—earth, good will to men!"

"Business hummed years and more
"Back those sweetest" uncles were dumb:
"The little children might be bold
"To seem so slow to come!"

"It was said, in words of gold
"No time as sorrow e'er shall dim,
"That little children might be bold
"In perfect trust to come to him."

All around about our feet shall shine
A light like that the wise men saw,
"To our loving wills incline
"To that sweet life which is the law."

So shall we learn to understand
The simple faith of shepherds then,
And clasping kindly hand in hand,
Sing, "Peace on earth, good will to men!"

And they who do their souls wrong,
But keep at eve the faith of morn,
Shall daily hear the angel song:
"To-day the Prince of Peace is born!"
—James Russell Lowell.

HE NEVER BLAMED THE BOOZE.

He took a bottle up to bed
Drank whiskey hot each night;
Drank cocktails in the morning,
But never could get tight.
He shivered in the evening,
And always had the blues,
Until he'd had a bowl or two,
But he never blamed the booze.

His joints were full of rheumatism,
His appetite was slack,
He had pains between his shoulders,
And chills ran down his back.
He suffered with insomnia,
At night he couldn't snooze,
He said it was the climate;
But he never blamed the booze.

His constitution was run down,
At least that's what he said;
His legs were swelled each morning,
And he often had a bad head.
He tackled beer, wine, whiskey,
And if they didn't fuse,
He blamed it to dyspepsia;
But he never blamed the booze.

He said he couldn't sleep at night,
And he always had bad dreams;
He claimed he always laid awake,
Till early sunrise beams.
He thought it was malaria,
Alas! 'twas but a ruse—
He blamed it on to everything;
But he never blamed the booze.

His liver needed scraping,
And his kidneys had the gout
He swallowed lots of bitters,
Till at last they cleaned him out.
His legs were filled with dropsy
Till he had to cut his shoes.
He blamed it on the doctors,
But he never blamed the booze.

Then he had the tremens,
And he tackled rats and snakes.
First he had the fever,
And then he had the shakes.
At last he had a funeral—
The mourners with darkened hues
This epitaph had carved for him:
"He never blamed the booze."

—Contributed.

MAN OR GOD?

To think that a wild and senseless din
Provoked a mother's mandate: "Son, be still!"
Could live a life "unsouled by mortal sin,"
Is thinking black is white, when'er we will.

How sad to know that "this fair lad, whom all
The village loved," at length did quit
His joyous life, and, as a man, recall:
"The world has hated me; I'm not of it!"

And, as a god, should finally disclaim
His very parents; and at Galilee
Reply to his own mother in disdain:
"Thou woman! What have I to do with thee?"

Could one who in infinite wisdom basks
E'er utter this advice, so wild, unseemly:
"Return to Caesar all his coin he asks,
"And soldiers, be contented with your wage?"

Shall he who teach equality today
Renounce our birthright, and now condemn
To make a king, whom all must hence obey
And say: "Before him every knee shall bend?"

Nay: "Once within the flight of ages past
There lived a mortal man, and who was he?"
Inquirer, whoso'er thy lot is cast,
In love or error he resembled thee!

"What think you then of Christ?" No thought is clear
Where truth and falsehood blend; yet say in brief,
That for the martyred man I shed a tear,
But for the god I smile in belief.

—David Eccles.

Landover, Md.

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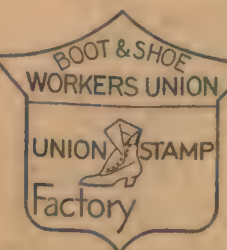
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BROCKWELL'S BITS

The publication of this paper occurs on the sweetest of all days—Christmas—and to all who read these lines I wish the greatest happiness for the occasion, and also that the New Year soon to dawn may bring many blessings.

For a holiday reminder from far away I am indebted to Samuel H. Music, who sent me from Manila the beautiful and useful calendar for 1916 put out by the Philippine Bureau of Printing. Mr. Music, who is well known and esteemed here, where for a number of years he worked in various capacities in the Government Printing Office, is now acting director of printing in the Philippine bureau. The calendar is a fine example of the excellent work Mr. Music and his associates turn out.

Some reformers surely go the entire route when they get started. Here is a law recently introduced which reads that "the office be abolished and salary reduced \$500"—which really seems like hanging a man after he has been shot.

Cornelius A. Connor, of the Government Printing Office proof room, has the sympathy of many friends in the death of his father, which occurred in this city on Thursday, December 16, 1915. The deceased was born in County Kerry, Ireland, 81 years ago, but when 12 years old came to Washington, where he had lived ever since. He was highly esteemed as a business man and beloved by a large circle of friends. His wife died but three months ago. Two sons, two daughters, and several grandchildren survive Mr. Connor. He was a member of the Oldest Inhabitants' Association, which organization attended his funeral, and was also prominent in the Catholic Knight of America.

Cheever C. Conlee, well known here, having worked in the Government Printing Office and most of the downtown shops, has been heard from. In a card to John B. Dickman he says he is located and printing in Dayton. Back in the days when I knew "Con" he was a journeyman "sessioner," and 'twould warm the cockles of my heart and be worth the price of a large Christmas present to hear the ring of his mighty hammer again. I send him greetings.

With considerably more than the average of attendance, there was no lack of interest at the December meeting of Columbia Typographical Union on Sunday last. Many matters were discussed—qualifications for membership, unfair lists, boycotts, etc.—and much routine business disposed of. A pleasing diversion from the business of the session was the presentation of a sword to Capt. George G. Wilson, the speech accompanying the handsome present (the gift of many friends being made by Frank Kidd, one of the Union's most pleasing orators. Mr. Wilson, who is known to a large number of his fellow-members of Columbia Union, accepted the emblem of "preparedness" in a fitting manner. With a foremanship in the Government Printing Office, a brand-new sword, and a recent appointment from the President as captain of Battery B of the District of Columbia Artillery, things are certainly coming George's way—whereat his friends are much pleased.

Mr. A. L. Roberts and his wife have issued invitations to the celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of their marriage, which occurs on January 1, 1916, the happy gathering to be at their home, 1305 Girard Street Northwest, from 8 to 10 o'clock Saturday evening, January 1, 1916. Mr. Roberts is a long-time member of Columbia Union, employed in the proof room of the Printery, and there, as elsewhere, has many friends. All of these sincerely hoping that their golden wedding will be followed by many years of health, peace, prosperity, and happiness for this worthy pair.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Harvey J. Southwick, of the National Printery, I was recently shown a letter from Wilber Owen, a prosperous lawyer of Toledo, Ohio. Mr. Owen, whose friendship and acquaintance I recall with peculiar pleasure, was a worker in the Government Printing Office about 18 years ago (coming there in 1893 and resigning in 1897), and while in that establishment studied law and graduated in that profession at one of the local colleges. His industry, ambition, and many fine personal traits made him a great favorite here, and many friends he left behind have watched his upward career with interest and pride and feel much gratified at his success. His firm is Owen, Owen & Crampton, and special attention is paid to cases in patent law.

From Pasadena, California, his friends here—and they are numerous—recently heard from E. J. Handley, for many years employed on Specifications in the Government Printing Office. A letter to Horace W. Whitaker, editor in that establishment,

shows that "Uncle Ned" and his wife have had a fine time visiting the Exposition and many other places in California and adjoining States. His letter abounds in fine descriptions and enthusiastic praise for the magnificent scenery and wonderful climate of the Pacific coast region. The latter part of the present month Mr. and Mrs. Handley will go to New Orleans, remaining there during the winter (and of course taking in the wonderful Mardi Gras carnival) and returning to this city about April 15. While his travels have afforded wonderful pleasure, the principal object of his absence from this city was due to his health requiring a warmer climate for the winter months.

W. N. BROCKWELL.

JUST EVERY-DAY LIFE

H. S. SUTTON.

Dr. Grant S. Barnhart has purchased a \$15,000 residence out of the proceeds of his practice since he severed his connection with the printing craft.

Otis Singleton, who injured an arm a short time since, has recovered sufficiently to have the member taken from its plaster cast.

Robert W. Congdon, supply division, G. P. O., is called to Boston by the death of a sister.

S. H. Musick, acting director of printing in the Government office at Manila, P. I., sends the writer, per registered package, a most elaborate specimen of topography in the shape of a calendar. "In its entirety, a product of the Bureau of Printing." A tropical scene, with the printing building shown "up stage," forms the background. In addition to the usual checkerboard grouping of the days in their respective months, temperature and rainfall, moon phases, and typhoon signals are given. Mr. Musick's personal card, inclosed, is a neat bit of printing. The national colors, on a shield flanked by eagle and scroll, is centered with the coat of arms of the Philippines, the whole happily blended in gold, and the red, white, and blue. Mr. Musick also favors several of his proof room friends with a copy of the calendar.

Last year the Eastman Kodak Co. distributed \$500,000 among its employees. This year, after declaring a dividend of generous proportion to stockholders, they double the sum—\$1,000,000. An employee who can show five years' service receives an amount equal to so many weeks' pay, the sum increasing with longevity. The McCreery dry goods house, New York City, with the coming year introduces a vacation-with-pay plan based on length of service.

A labor editor of repute is in the city, in the person of H. J. Conway, publisher of the Retail Clerks International Advocate, at Lafayette, Ind. The Advocate issued under the auspices of the clerks' organization, appears in magazine form, has signed editorials, carries departments, and displays its Hoosier birth by presenting several poems, the handiwork of James Whitcomb Riley.

CHANGES IN THE G. P. O.

Appointments.

Charles S. Moss and George H. Mires, emergency linotype operators. Orzello R. Gilbert and Charles H. Van Hook, probational linotype operators.

Frank E. Lanman, Otto W. Herrmann, Alfred O. P. Grant, temporary bookbinders.

Eugene A. Pfeiffer, Charles Kershbaum, Max H. Ellison, John J. Dolan, jr., probational messenger boys.

Mrs. Ida B. Turner, probational skilled laborer (female).

Miss Clara B. Thorne, skilled laborer (female) transferred from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

James Boyle, watchman, reinstated.

Mrs. Katharine M. Humble, probational press feeder.

John S. Greene, probational book-binder.

Separations.

John C. Hogan, temporary messenger boy, resigned.

Frank A. Williams, emergency boiler-maker.

William F. Everett, skilled laborer, resigned.

William P. Prigg, probational messenger boy, resigned.

John F. Mayhugh, temporary messenger boy, resigned.

Mary E. Mangan, clerk, resigned.

Transfers, Etc.

Frederick Brown, temporary linotype operator, 60 cents per hour, to probational linotype operator, 60 cents per hour, linotype section.

Mark D. Smith, temporary linotype operator, 60 cents per hour, to probational linotype operator, 60 cents per hour, linotype section.

Lee J. Runyan, proof reader, 60 cents per hour, proof section, night, to deskman, 65 cents per hour, proof section, night.

Charles W. Irey, compositor, '0 cents per hour, monotype section, to proof reader 60 cents per hour, proof section, day.

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LOAN OFFICE.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

To all International and National Unions and their Local Unions; to all State and City Central Bodies and to all Local Unions.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

Will you give an Hour? Not an Hour to Read This, But an Hour of Your Labor in a Righteous Cause, on Hatters' Day, January 27, 1917?

The plight in which the Hatters of Danbury, Connecticut, find themselves arouses the concern and the sympathy of all the workers as well as of all liberty-loving citizens of America. The Danbury Hatters have performed a service of historic importance in the struggle for industrial freedom.

Efforts of employers in America to keep their workers in subjection have been particularly heartless and unrelenting. They have used all their power and influence economic, political and particularly the courts. The legal theory that has enabled the employers through the courts to restrict the industrial freedom of their employees was based upon a concept that labor power was a commodity and that employers possessed rights derived from a kind of ownership of the labor power of their employees and "vested rights" derived from the right to do business. This principle was the basis for flagrant abuse of the injunctive writ and for interpretation of anti-trust law to apply to voluntary organizations of workers associated for the establishment of better conditions of work and for the maintenance of their personal rights and freedom.

When this abuse of the injunctive process and perversion of trust laws became so frequent and so dangerous as to menace the very existence of organizations of workers, the organized labor movement sought for cases pending in the courts that could be used as test cases to establish clearly through a decision from the highest court of the land whether there was judicial sanction for this principle which classified labor power as a commodity and which had been used to restrict efforts of workers to better conditions of life and work.

Organized labor could not, of course, begin to institute such cases. We had to wait until the cases were brought against our movement and select those which presented the fundamental principles involved.

Two cases were found illustrative of most flagrant injustice. They were the contempt cases against Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, and the suit that the so-called "Anti-Boycott Association" through D. E. Loewe and Company brought the Hatters of Danbury, under the provisions of the Sherman Antitrust law.

During the early period of the case before the courts, the United Hatters of North America bore all the legal expenses involved. Then the membership of the entire organization throughout the country was involved in a great strike in which every available dollar of the organization was expended, and expended with victory resulting. It was during the time when the United Hatters of North America was in financial embarrassment that the American Federation of Labor was appealed to, and the A. F. of L. then assumed the financial obligation of meeting every expense of the case before the courts, involving 7th the amount of \$98,756.02.

Twice the case was before the Supreme Court of the United States: In 1908, on a writ of certiorari, the Supreme Court held that Sections 1, 3, and 7, of the Sherman Antitrust Act were applicable to the case and to all organizations of wage-earners organized not for profit, but for the securing of higher wages, a shorter workday and better working conditions, that is for human welfare and again when the case came before the court upon the appeal from the decision of the Federal District Court, on January 5, 1915, when the Supreme Court of the United States rendered a final decision upon this case which had been pending in the federal courts for more than eleven years.

In addition to declaring formally the difference between labor power and articles and commodities to which trust laws properly apply, the Clayton Act limits and regulates the uses of injunctions and forbids their use for purposes against which the workers had so long and so justly complained. Thus the Hatters' case has been of incalculable service to all of the wage-earners of the country, establishing their rights and securing opportunities necessary for their protection and the continued betterment of industrial relations.

But as a result of the last decision of the Supreme Court, many of the Hatters of Danbury, Connecticut, find themselves in dire distress, for, in addition to deciding the principle against which they contended, the court also reaffirmed the award of damages against them. The award was for three-fold damages and interest accruing on that amount and costs, amounting in all to something over \$300,000.

During the early history of the

case, the bank deposits and the homes of these members of the Danbury Hatters' Union were attached to insure payment of any award that the court might fix. During the more than eleven years that the case had been pending, some of the members of this union have died. The survivors were always and are now under the burden of imminent loss of their little savings and their homes, and so have their dear ones and those dependent upon them.

It must be understood also that the suit was brought against members of the Hatters' Union who had reached ripe old ages, ages ranging from 60 to 80 years. They were selected by Loewe simply because they had some little savings, some ownership in their modest homes. Because of their ages and enforced indigent condition, made indigent by the attachment, every device was planned that their condition might be relieved.

It is a matter of common information that the framers of the Sherman Antitrust Act did not intend that law to apply to the normal activities of wage-workers. This fact augmented the injustice of the decision against the Danbury Hatters and the award of three-fold damages and interest thereon. The Danbury Hatters were the innocent victims of the government, due either to the fact that the Congress of the United States had not been able to write plainly into law its intentions, or to the fact that the judiciary had misinterpreted the law enacted by Congress. Whether the fault lay with Congress, or with the judiciary, the consequences of the fault ought not to fall upon the Danbury Hatters. The contentions of organized labor in this matter were manifestly strengthened by the action of Congress in enacting the labor sections of the Clayton Act. Therefore, the Hatters presented to Congress a petition asking for a special appropriation for the payment of this award that thereby the government should assume the consequences of the mistake, made either by Congress or by the judiciary.

The Executive Council of the A. F. of L., realizing the awful plight in which these aged Danbury Hatters were thus placed, reported these matters to the San Francisco Convention. The convention authorized and instructed the Executive Council to send out a notice and an appeal—which is hereby made—to all international and national unions, to all local unions, and to state, county and city central bodies urging all members of organized labor to contribute their earnings for the second hour of any shift worked on Thursday, January 27, 1917, to the relief of their fellow-workers—the aged Danbury Hatters. That date was selected as particularly appropriate, because it is the birthday of the President of the American Federation of Labor, who has given a life-time of devotion to the cause of labor and humanity.

The Danbury Hatters did not falter in that which they did for the benefit of all organized labor and for all of the workers of the country. They did their duty; they made the test and upon them has fallen the consequences of the injustice of the then existing conditions. All other workers participate in the benefits which have grown out of their struggle, and it is but just that they should also help to relieve the victims. If the Danbury Hatters or the Hatters organization were left to bear the full weight of the burden, it will mean to them great suffering and great hardship. Every member of organized labor is urged to do his duty in this matter and to bear his share in the common struggle to establish industrial justice.

Members of local unions should pay their contributions to their local secretaries, who should send the sum total collected to the Secretary of the A. F. of L., who will receipt for the same and promptly forward it to Mr. Martin Lawlor, Secretary, United Hatters of North America, who will use the money for the exclusive purpose of relieving the Hatters who were made the victims of the greed and rapacity of the so-called "Anti-Boycott Association" and Loewe, the Danbury Hat Manufacturer. Mr. Lawlor will publish a complete list of all contributions received and the payments made and to whom paid.

In order to perform our whole duty and to manifest our entire appreciation and sympathy with the Hatters of Danbury in their plight it is particularly fitting that special meetings of central bodies and local unions should be held before, upon or approximately near to January 27, 1917, that local unions and central bodies impress upon the members of organized labor their duty to—

Contribute the wages of an hour's labor, the second hour of the workday or shift of January 27, 1917.

That the contribution of that hour's wages be made promptly and that the same be transmitted to Frank Morrison, Secretary of the A. F. of L., Ouray Building, Washington, D. C.

Men and women of labor this is a most righteous cause.

Fraternalty yours,

SAM GOMPERS, President.

FRANK MORRISON, Secretary.

ROSTER OF CENTRAL LABOR UNION

[Where not otherwise specified, meetings are held at night.]

Central Labor Union, No. 1: Meets every Monday night at Typographical Temple, 423-425 N. W. Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month; first Saturday at 7:30; third at 4 p. m., Building Trades Hall, Secretary, C. P. Reichel, 24 Myrtle St. N. E.

Bakery Salen's Union, No. 33: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. L. Considine, 907 First St. N. W.

Barbers Union, No. 239: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Hammel's Hall, No. 922 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, Joseph Handlos, 655 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E.

Barbers Union, No. 205: Meets first and third Thursdays of each month, 108 O St. N. W. Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman, Financial Secretary, J. H. Walker, 624 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.

Bartenders, No. 498: Meets second and fourth Sunday in each month, Painter's Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Francis J. O'Donnell, 1842 N. C. Ave. N. E.

Beer Drivers, No. 234, and Stabblers: Meets on the First Sunday of each month at 10:00 a. m., in Costello's Hall, Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E St. S. E.

Beer Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Edgers of America: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at New Masonic Temple, Eighth and F Sts. N. E. Secretary, W. E. Kilroy, 617 North Capitol St. N. E.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Edward Fuhman, 24 Quincy Place, N. W.

Bottlers Union, No. 251: Meets second Sunday of each month, Building Trades Hall, at 10:00 a. m. Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E St. S. E.

Brewery Workers, No. 118: Meets on the last Sunday in each month, at 10:00 a. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G St. N. W. Secretary, Frank R. 2123 L St. N. W.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5: Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, C. W. Scherier, at Seaton Place N. E.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132: Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple, Secretary, E. E. Byrne, 426 G Street N. W.

Carpet Stainers, Local 65: Meets third Friday of each month, Sixth and E Sts. N. W. Engles Hall, Secretary, Chas. T. Krause, 1424 W St. N. W., Apt. 22.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets first and third Mondays of each month, at 10:00 a. m., 6th and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Wm. H. Umhan, 787 10th St. S. E.

Cigar Makers, No. 110: Meets every Saturday, 705 Seventh St. N. W. Secretary, Edwin Tillou, 242 8th St. N. E.

Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, No. 110: Meets every Friday, 110 E St. N. E.

Electrotype Molders and Finishers, No. 17: Meets first Thursday in the month, at Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. T. Noonan, 188 R. I. Ave. N. W.

Elevator Conductors Protective Union, No. 14585: Meets every Tuesday night, at 8:15, 1111 11th St. N. W. Secretary, E. E. Nicholson, 8309 Ga. Ave. N. W.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10: Meets 419 Tenth St. N. W., first and third Fridays. Secretary, J. F. Herriety, Box 62, Arlington, Va.

Engineers, Hoisting No. 77: Meets every Friday at 8:00 p. m., Hall, S. E. Cor. Thirteenth and F Sts. N. W. Secretary, J. P. Nichols, 616 Fourth Street Northeast.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 99: Meets Typographical Temple, every Friday night. Secretary, A. W. Leeke, Twelfth and B Sts. N. W.

Engraved Steel and Plate Finishers, No. 846: Secretary, C. W. Hiale, 1016 Eleventh St. N. E.

Federal Labor Union, No. 14444: Meets Second and Fourth Friday, at Typographical Temple, Secretary, C. R. Paxton, Station K, Langdon, D. C.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12776, Plate Press Finishers: Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Geo. M. McNally, 1715 Jackson St. N. E.

Firemen, Stationary, No. 63: Meets every Wednesday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, N. A. James, Hyattsville, Md.

Garment Workers, United, No. 11: Meets first and third Tuesdays, 618 Seventh Street N. W., (fourth floor) E. Centz, president; Miss R. Lyons, Recording Secretary.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Thursday of each month, Building Trades Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Albert Bear, 126 Todd Pl. N. E.

Med Carriers and Building Laborers, No. 21: Meets first and third Mondays, Cadet Army, 766 O St. N. W. Secretary, Albert Bear, 126 Todd Place N. E.

International Brotherhood of Painters, No. 14: Meets every second and fourth Wednesdays, Washington Hall, Third and Pennsylvania Avenue S. E. Secretary, C. W. McCaffery, 408 Twelfth St. N. E.

Laborers, Stone and Building, No. 46: Meets first and third Fridays of each month, Twelfth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Jim Connors, 1632 Fourth St. N. W.

Lithographers Union, No. 13: Samuel E. Lons, Secretary, 613 Florida Ave. N. W.

Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth St. and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, Wm. W. Lecker, 148 Eleventh St. S. E.

Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193: Meets every Thursday at 1204 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, L. W. Bauer, 722 K St. N. E.

And Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 5: Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Edward Hauser, 1729 First St. N. W.

Moving Picture Machine Operators Protective Union, Local 224: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month, Gayety Theater, third 2655. Secretary, A. E. Meinenger, or E. A. Spellbring, Bus. Art.

Musicians, No. 161: Headquarters Kenosia Building, Eleventh and G Sts. N. W., Room 411. Meets first Sunday in each month, Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Phone Main 2655. Secretary, John E. Birdsell, Kenosia Building.

Painters, No. 368: Meets every Friday, Northwest Corner Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Chas. W. Gaines, 1228 E St. N. E.

Paperhangers Local, No. 420: Meets every Friday, 480 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. A. Maidens, Paperhangers' Hall, Ninth St. N. W.

Pattern Makers Association: Meets first Friday of each month, Typographical Temple, Ave. S. E. Secretary, John H. Brown, 911 K St. S. E.

Photo-Engravers Union, No. 17: Meets first Monday in every month, Typographical Temple, 8 p. m. Secretary, E. T. Stalk, The Warfield Apt., Alexandria, Va.

Plate Printers, No. 21: Meets fourth Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Chas. B. Cameron, Bethesda, Md.

Plumbers, No. 5: Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall, 408 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, J. S. O'Hagan, 128 Florida Ave. N. W.

Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 42: Meets Typographical Temple on the Fourth Wednesday of each month. Secretary, Harry Cuppert, 920 Sixth St. S. W.

Printing Pressman, No. 1: Meets fourth Saturday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Thos. E. Blakely, 8257 O St. N. W.

Retail Clerks, No. 262: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Typographical Temple, 423-425 G St. N. W. Secretary, J. A. Grier, 619 F St. N. E.

School Custodian and Janitor, 14595: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, W. P. Cannon, Twelfth and B Sts. N. W.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 102: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Charles T. Thorpe, 226 Ninth St. S. E.

Steam Fitters and Helpers, No. 682: Meets first and third Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall, 480 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. F. Hickman, 618 Sixth St. N. W.

Stone Masons, No. 2: Meets Building Trades Hall on first and third Mondays. Secretary, A. W. Furlong, 608 P St. N. W.

Stone and Marble Cutters: Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at Jonadab Hall.

Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants Association, No. 11773: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Pythian Temple, 1008 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Mrs. H. B. Tritipo, Willard Street N. W., Apt. 20.

Journeyman Tailors, No. 188: Meets first and third Monday of each month at 811 E St. N. W. Secretary, I. Geraci, 1481 N St. N. W.

Theatrical Stage Employees International Alliance, Local 25: Meets third Monday of each month at the Eagle Club House, Secretary, T. I. Trundie, 1052 Jefferson St. N. W.

Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 101: Meets on the third Sunday of each month, 234 O St. N. W. Secretary, Geo. G. Seibold, Typographical Temple.

Upholsterers Union, No. 58: Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month, Moose Hall, Seventh and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, E. F. Richardson, 750 Gresham Place N. W.

Washington Building Trades Council: Meets every Tuesday night, 480 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Stover D. Zee.

Yacht Workers' Union, No. 14639: Meets first and third Friday, Typographical Temple.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.
Presbyterian Ministerial Association.
Christian Church Ministerial Association.
M. E. Church Ministerial Association.
Young Men's Christian Association.

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International Association of Machinists: Headquarters, Rooms 402-407 McGill Building, 908-914 G St. N. W. Wm. H. Johnston, International President; George Preston, Secretary-Treasurer.

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Women's Auxiliary, No. 13, of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101: Meets at Typographical Temple, fourth Monday in each month.

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The Trades Unionist

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

READ OUR ADVERTISEMENTS, PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS.



Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any man who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause.—President Gompers.

WITH A MISSION, WITHOUT A MUZZLE.

VOLUME XX. NO. 27

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1915.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

SECRETARY WILSON SAYS

"PUT THE UNEMPLOYED ON PUBLIC LAND."

In his annual report, Secretary of Labor Wilson says that public employment service of a national character must go beyond merely hunting "manless jobs" for "jobless men." He declares that this latter policy will not affect the causes of involuntary unemployment, which will express themselves "to the great prejudice of the wage workers of the United States and consequently to the harm of a industrial interests."

To remedy this evil, the ex-secretary treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America presents a constructive plan, the legislation for which need not be either voluminous or revolutionary, and that "nothing more is required than a judicious utilization of government lands."

The trade unionists develops his plan as follows:

Title to some of the old public domain still remains in the government. By a recent decision of the supreme court, Congress is soon to have the power, and to be under an obligation, to treat with land-grant railroads regarding the terms on which large areas of that domain heretofore granted away may be restored. There are extensive areas of privately owned but unused farming land in most or all of the states which might be acquired by the general government for promoting labor opportunities as advantageously as other areas have been acquired or retained by it for the creation of public parks. If Congress were to adopt, with reference to these lands, a policy of utilizing them for promoting opportunities for employment, the benefits of the labor-distribution work of this department, and of states and municipal public employment offices throughout the United States, would be vastly augmented.

"For such a policy the homestead laws seem to afford a legislative basis and their history to furnish valuable suggestions."

"One necessary condition is that the general government shall retain title to the public lands it already holds. Another condition is that from time to time it shall reacquire title to such lands formerly owned by it but now privately owned, as are held out of use and may be acquired. Still another condition is that the government from time to time shall acquire title to such privately owned lands in different states as may be usefully devoted to the purpose of opening opportunities for employment."

With the above as the basis for his theory, Secretary Wilson provides methods by which inflation of land values may be prevented. He then suggests that the departments of the interior, of agriculture and of labor unify their efforts to "make efficient farmers of inexperienced but otherwise competent workers seeking that vocation."

"Pursuant to such unification," he continues, "Congress might provide a 'rotary fund' for lending purposes; that is, a fund to be used over and over again for those purposes, and to be maintained by repayments of loans. Out of this fund Congress could authorize the departments named above to make loans, through the department of labor, to settlers placed by this department upon lands set aside for that purpose in accordance with the authorized plan for thus augmenting labor opportunities. Those loans could be safeguarded, without commercial collateral, by resting them upon the best possible basis of industrial credit—ability, opportunity and character—and by establishing in connection with them a system of community credits adapted to the circumstances."

"It is a reasonable prediction that such a policy would develop in country and city an economically independent and socially progressive population. The results would be analogous in our time to those of the homestead laws at an earlier period."

JURISDICTION ISSUE IS AN OLD PROBLEM.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—"The question of jurisdiction existed with all of its disturbing features centuries ago," writes Editor Frey, of the International Molders' Journal, who quotes history to show that these contentions were problems for trade unionists of the long ago.

The Joiners' guild of Hull England, in 1598, provided in its by-laws "that noe carpenter, housewright, or other wright within this towne, shall make any joyner worke whatsoever." The Carpenters' guild answered this attack by adopting a law, the same year, which provided that "no joyner nor shipwright shall at any time or times in private or publicke worke and work apperteyning properly to the carpenter to worke."

The Cobblers' guild of Hull, in 1622, passed the following law:

"That noe shoemaker, or other person or persons, shall use or exercise the trade of a cobbler for mending of shoes within this towne."

"The brief glimpse into the past afforded by these guild laws," says Editor Frey, "is sufficient to enable us to realize that the problems which our trade unions contend with today are in many ways similar to those which troubled the workers centuries ago. It is one of the most serious ones which our movement is forced to contend with today, for while the jurisdictional dispute of today and yesterday may be adjusted, some change in methods of production, or the use of some new material, at once creates the question of which union shall have jurisdiction over the work."

"Some enthusiasts, unheeding the history of the past, have advocated an extreme industrial form of organization as a cure. In doing this, however, they close their eyes to the self-evident fact that such a form of organization, which, if it could exist for any length of time, might minimize the number of smaller disputes for a while, would in the very nature of things develop jurisdictional strife upon a larger scale than ever before, and involve hundreds of thousands in bitter jurisdictional disputes, where but hundreds are involved today. There would be overlapping of industries just as there are overlapping of trades today, and always have been."

EIGHT-HOUR LAW WEAKENED.

Olympia, Wash.—The theory that an eight-hour work day can be secured by the easy process of legislative enactment appeals to some unionists, but these workers have again been awakened to the devious ways by which this legislation may be weakened and nullified by Judge Wright, of the Thurston county superior court.

The court has ruled that "station workers" under road and railroad contractors are not employees but subcontractors, and this decision, if sustained by the state supreme court, means the wiping out of the eight-hour public works law, according to Labor Commissioner Olson. Chairman Daggett of the industrial insurance commission is quoted as saying that the decision opens the doors for limitless evasions of the workmen's compensation act.

State officials hold that "station workers" are merely laborers paid on a piece basis and the employer is responsible both for assessments on their account for industrial insurance and for violation of the eight-hour law. It is now claimed that Judge Wright's ruling will permit public works contractors and many loggers and lumbermen to put practically all their work on a piece basis and not only violate the eight-hour law but destroy the effectiveness of the state compensation act.

BARBERS OPPOSE SUNDAY WORK.

Fresno, Cal.—Barbers in this city are demanding a Sunday rest day. Several shops have been closed as the result of a vigorous picketing campaign carried on by these unionists.

LET UNIONISTS CONTRIBUTE ONE HOUR'S PAY TO DESPOILED HATTERS

January 27 Will Recall Historic Fight Made by Workers of Danbury

"The Danbury hatters have performed a service of historic importance in the struggle for industrial freedom," declares the American Federation of Labor Executive Council, in a circular issued to all unions calling on organized workers to contribute the wages of an hour's labor, the second hour of the work day or shift of January 27, 1916, for the benefit of despoiled Danbury hatters.

The Council's action is under authority of the American Federation of Labor Convention, held in San Francisco, last month.

"The plight in which the hatters of Danbury, Conn., find themselves arouses the concern and the sympathy of all the workers as well as of all the liberty-loving citizens of America," says the Executive Council, which recounts the injustices trade unionists have suffered by reason of court interpretations of the Sherman antitrust law that human beings are in the same category with commodities, and are subject to injunction processes that denied them rights guaranteed free men and women.

The hatters' resistance against these iniquities, together with court processes financed by the American Federation of Labor, emphasized these wrongs and resulted in the passage by Congress of the Clayton amendment to the Sherman antitrust law in which it is declared that "The labor power of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce."

In addition to this clear declaration that there is a difference between labor power and articles of commerce—to which trust laws properly apply—the Clayton amendment limits and regulates the use of the injunction writ, and forbids its use for purposes against which the workers had so long and so justly complained. This establishment of fundamental rights, this acknowledgment by Congress that workers own their labor power—without interference or direction by lawmaker or judge—is an epoch in American industrial history.

The men around whom this successful battle revolved, however, are now destitute. Their bank deposits and homes have been attached to insure payment of an approximate \$300,000 court award that was made before the Clayton Act was passed. Many of the despoiled hatters have reached an age that they are no longer able to work, and with their homes and savings swept from them they are in a destitute condition as a result of a fight that ended so triumphantly for American toiling men and women.

On this phase of the struggle, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor says:

"The Danbury hatters did not falter in that which they did for the benefit of all organized labor and for all the workers of the country. They did their duty; they made the test and upon them has fallen the consequences of the injustice of the then existing conditions. All other workers participate in the benefits which have grown out of their struggle, and it is but just that they should also help to relieve the victims. If the Danbury hatters or the hatters' organization were left to bear the full weight of the burden, it will mean to them great suffering and great hardship. Every member of organized labor is urged to do his duty in this matter and to bear his share in the common struggle to establish industrial justice."

Members of local unions should pay their contributions to their local secretaries, who should forward the sum collected to Secretary Morrison of the A. F. of L., Washington, who will receipt for same and forward it to Secretary Lawlor of the United Hatters of North America.

This money shall be used for the exclusive purpose of relieving the hatters who were made the victims of the greed and rapacity of the so-called "Anti-Boycott Association" and Loewe, the Danbury hat manufacturer. Secretary Lawlor will publish a complete list of all contributions received and the payments made and to whom.

The date agreed to by the convention—Jan. 27—was selected as particularly appropriate, because it is the birthday of the president of the American Federation of Labor, who has given a lifetime of devotion to the cause of labor and humanity.

The Executive Council's circular closes as follows:

"Meetings for the purposes indicated might be held with fitting exercises to help bind the organized toilers of America more closely together with bonds of fraternity, sympathy and mutual helpfulness and a greater determination to struggle unitedly on for the dawn of a better day among the toilers of America."

"Men and women of labor, give an hour—an hour of your labor—in a most righteous cause."

WILL CONGRESS PRINT WALSH PROBE REPORT?

The report of the commission on industrial relations has been referred to the committee on printing by the house of representatives.

When Speaker Clark announced the report was before the house, Congressman Lewis, chairman of the committee on labor, moved that 200,000 copies of the final report and 10,000 copies of all testimony taken be printed. In the final report is the summing up of the various groups of the commission.

Following a debate on parliamentary procedure, the speaker ruled that according to the rules and practices of the house the resolution was not privileged. No opposition to printing the report developed at this time, although Congressman Davis of Texas took occasion to say:

"While I am not familiar with your rules and regulations and the rules in which you have run before, I understand this to be a very inopportune time for any man to become parsimonious or picaresque over the printing of a matter that the whole country and the whole civilized world has got its eyes on. There are more than 40,000 farmers in my state who are interested in the development made in that investigation as to the land monopolies of Texas, and they are anxious and heart-throbbing about it, and the Federation of Labor and the bankers and business men all through the state have insisted that this report and these proceedings of this commission must be put in such tangible shape that they can get the facts and that the whole matter must be put before them."

"The press paraded the fact that there were two carloads of it, and that it ought to be sent to the junk pile. I want to notify you right now that if there is a man from Texas who votes to have it go to the junk pile, he will meet me on the stump when he gets back to Texas in the next campaign."

The committee on printing, which will make recommendations on the number of copies to be printed, consists of Congressmen Barnhart, Indiana, chairman; Tavenner, Illinois, and Kiess, of Pennsylvania.

CHANGE OF VENUE FOR MINERS.

Trinidad, Col.—Judge Cavender of Leadville has sustained attorneys for the Mine Workers' Union that miners indicted on charges growing out of the recent strike should be tried elsewhere. The court declared that conditions existing in this county made a change of venue justifiable. The court complimented the miners' attorneys for the splendid case they presented, and said the state had failed completely in sustaining its point.

HIGHER WAGES FOR MACHINISTS.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—The brewers' board of trade has raised wages 2 1-2 cents an hour for all machinists employed in local breweries affiliated to the board. The old agreement expired August 14 and the new rate will apply from that date.

STRIKE INCREASES WAGES.

Detroit, Mich.—After a seven weeks' strike machinists employed by the American Car and Foundry company have won their demand for higher rates. Former wages averaged about 37 1-2 cents an hour. The new minimum is 45 cents, and in some cases is 55 cents.

FREIGHT STRIKE ENDS.

Chicago, Ill.—Federal department of labor mediators succeeded in adjusting the three day's strike of Belt line employees. This railroad circles the city and connects with all railroads. Poor transportation service for employees caused the strike which resulted in jamming 12,000 loaded freight cars into a confused mass, along the various lines.

COMPENSATION LAW

New York.—Writing in the Bulletin, issued monthly by the New York state industrial commission, F. Spencer Baldwin, manager of the state compensation fund, says "the trend of judicial opinion throughout the country has been favorable to the constitutionality of workmen's compensation acts, and to the broadest and most liberal construction of their provisions."

He says the decision of the New York court of appeals in the Ives case, which invalidated the first workmen's compensation act of 1910, is the only court decision on record adverse to the legality of workmen's compensation legislation. "This decision was so strong in the minds of employers," writes Mr. Baldwin, "that it was not difficult for insurance brokers to frighten them successfully by the bug-a-boo of unconstitutionality."

Since then the court of appeals has handed down contrary opinions. In the case of Marie Jensen vs. the Southern Pacific Railway Company, this court states:

"This subject should be viewed in the light of modern conditions, not those under which the common law doctrines were developed. With the change in industrial conditions, an opinion has gradually developed which almost universally favors a more just and economical system of providing compensation for accidental injuries to employees as a substitute for wasteful and protracted damage suits, usually unjust in their results either to the employer or the employee, and sometimes to both. Surely it is competent for the state, in the promotion of the general welfare to require both the employer and the employee to yield something toward the establishment of a principle. The principle and plan of compensation is for their mutual protection and advantage."

WOULD USE IMMIGRANTS.

New York.—The Garment Worker, official newspaper of the United Garment Worker of America, takes exception to the statement of William S. Kies, vice-president of the National City Bank of New York city, who is quoted as expressing the opinion that labor must prepare for sweeping wage reductions after the war.

"Here is found, very vividly expressed," says the Garment Worker, "the hope of a vast number of employers, that there will be a flood of immigration to this country at the close of hostilities which can be utilized as a club to beat down the standard of wages and living which have been established by the trade union movement after many years of struggle."

"The contention of trade unionists that the much heralded sympathy of the dollar sign patriots for the 'down trodden' immigrant was based upon selfishness and the desire to exploit them to their own, as well the detriment of the workers already in this country, is now receiving ample verification."

RAILROADERS ASK EIGHT HOURS.

Chicago, Ill.—The fight of over 300,000 railroad men in this country and Canada for an eight-hour day was launched last week at a joint conference of representatives of the brotherhoods of engineers, firemen conductors and trainmen. Nearly 100 delegates were present. At previous district conferences the shorter workday was favored and the gathering referred to above was called for the purpose of a joint counsel.

As a result of the conference the four brotherhood representatives are sending ballots for a referendum to their affiliated organizations.

INCREASES FOR TRACTION MEN.

Allentown, Pa.—The Lehigh Valley Traction Company announces voluntary increases for 300 train service employees. Rates are raised 1 cent an hour with additional increases for those who have been employed 15 years.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR
Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys - Editor
Wm. H. Anglin - Associate Editor

Official Organ Central Labor Union, Affiliated with the A. F. of L.,
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ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE - ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of its correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF THE DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 31, 1915.

How many can say "the last swallow till summer?"

Don't go too strong on that resolution stuff before you resolve.

A pessimist says that the surest way to avoid trouble, escape hardships and dodge calamities is to die young.

Some men are always ready to rest on their laurels, and if they haven't any laurels they just keep on resting anyway.

We have many friends who can write intelligently and entertainingly. A contribution from them would be appreciated. Joe Johnson, attention!

Why is it the Resolutions Committee only appeal for a resolve to quit drinking? Are there not other vices just as bad? Why do they fight for prohibition—want to take whiskey away from the man who drinks—while they leave it to education to train his morals? Please answer, somebody.

A CHRISTMAS TREE FOR 1916.

Let every man, woman and child, join hands with us in an effort to have a Christmas Tree for December 25, 1916, in which will be something good for everybody. Let's call that Christmas Tree "Suffrage for the District," and let Uncle Sam be "Santa Claus" and give to us a real present, and one to be appreciated—individuality.

REVIEWING THE YEAR-BOOK OF 1915.

We reflect o'er its pages with a retreat intermingled with joy and sorrow that it, too, can now be shelved.

We start out again just as hopeful, ever mindful of the pleasures of the past and the privations of the poor.

We utter a silent prayer for those the Star in the East ever shines for as well as those whose pathway is dark and dreary.

We try to forget the wistful look of the unfortunate little one, whose dream is past, and try to grow merry in the mirth of those whom fickle fortune has honored more highly.

We recall the heartaches we've caused; the unkind word we've spoken where praise was anticipated.

We total the column of smiles to give credit to the hatred, envy, jealousy, contempt, and find we, too, are deeply in debt.

We try the scales—they balance. One by one we put in a few of our friends with whom we've had dealings the past year, and lo! the scales are wrong!

Either the scales are wrong or our alleged friends are found wanting.

We conclude they are all just the same—except—

He pays a year's subscription and apologizes: "I think I am a year behind."

We turn the index cards: "No! This makes you two years in advance."

We have never had any dealings with him a business way, and, in fact, felt lucky.

Intuitively, he was the "guy" we had warned ourselves in advance to fight "shy" of.

We had him down as a crook—but, he's honest!

Our faith in humanity perturbed by a chronicle of like untold events, we are on the verge of voicing our good will toward mankind when we are abruptly choked—

"Here, I'll pay this; but I should have known I was going to be gouged," and the Christian gentleman moves out the door, and leaves our vocabulary absolutely inadequate to the occasion.

We feel we have been patient, forbearing, considerate, kind. We have opposed and been opposed. The editor of a labor paper is not supposed to have any feelings except for the other fellow.

He is not supposed to have an opinion, or if he has, and ever voices it, and it fails to coincide with the mollycoddle who still parts his hair in the middle to balance his brains, the subscription list is attacked, and at the end of the melee stands one shy—seldom paid up.

We have been given credit for having more lines of real get-the-money graft than any other one thing on earth, unless it is the legislators themselves, and yet the paper continues to change hands and free-lunch counters pale from the view of the hungry horde.

Well, we resolve to continue to move in our fearless way—fearless because somewhere, sometime, when we look into the faces of honest men—men perhaps who will never see the Star of Bethlehem shine as brightly as it shines for the men in the departments of government, but instead are toilers in the stable wherein lay the infant Christ-child whose life and lowly teaching you are debauching with an attempt to emulate; while we profess nothing we feel that it is better that ninety-nine unworthy reap the fruits of our labors than one worthy should fail to obtain.

Resolve to loosen up—some of you who read your neighbor's paper—join in and help make The Trades Unionist aspire to your ideals—show by your deeds in your every-day walk of life that any one can follow and be not afraid.

Last, resolve to be men! And as a man be big enough and good enough to point the way, and not travel the lonesome trail in your egotistical belief that all the world loves a godly man when his godliness is only surrounded by the vast expanse of space.

PNEUMOGASTRICISMS

By "BILLY" ANGLIN.

When he left the land of nowhere
And was ushered into here,
The first word he remembered was:
PREPARE!

And as a tot, into the jam—
He thought the best of fare—
He knew from heavy footsteps fall, to
PREPARE!

Lo! when he started in at school,
Upon a listening ear,
The teacher smiled and gently said:
PREPARE!

He longed to some day be a man
So he could travel where
Steamers sailed and railroads ran—
PREPARE!

He even basked beneath her smiles,
Thro' locks of golden hair,
And heard the guardian angel sing
PREPARE!

So with a home and wifely new,
My! the world seemed fair,
Till grocery bill and rent came due—
PREPARE!

Yes! He started in with a poor man's lot—
Children, here and there,
And learned ingratitude was the parent's part—
PREPARE!

With hoary locks, all bowed in grief,
He heard the parson's prayer;
But all that he can say to thee is
PREPARE!

JANUARY 1, 1916.

RESOLVED, That I shall live until I die; that I shall enjoy the best of health, unless the ravages of disease o'ertake me; that I will at no time attempt to drink more than my capacity—that capacity to be determined by navigable laws; that I will not gamble for money when broke; that I will not use profane, vulgar, or abusive language unless provoked; that I will attend divine services when not hindered; that I will pay every cent I owe, if given time enough; that I will cease to crave for things for which I do not need, yet buy because I can get them on credit; that I will curb my champagne appetite to meet my beer income; that I will watch my grocery-man for the first month and then let him watch me; that I will at all times stand in the presence of those I owe and jingle a few shekels of silver to make them feel secure; that I will cease eating free lunch as soon as I can buy a meal as good for the same money; that I will continue to love, honor and obey my wife with all my heart and expect others to do the same; that I will not chastise my boys for their shortcomings unless they grow smaller; that I will be punctual with my rent and lengthen the landlord's life; that I will continue to work eight hours a day, more or less; that I will ride on the street cars at stated intervals, until such time as Hecht goes to selling automobiles for \$2.00 down and—"not at home;" that cleanliness being next to godliness, I will take a bath occasionally whether I need it or not; that I will not cheat, defraud or deprive any one of one cent unknowingly; that in so doing I hope to be good as the best, better than some, and no worse than the majority.

LABOR IS NOT A COMMODITY.

Columbus, Ohio.—Members of the Ohio Manufacturers' Association, in convention in this city, were given a jolt by Arthur J. Eddy, of Chicago, who discussed the labor features of the Clayton anti-trust law.

"Don't confound labor with so many pounds of sugar or so many tons of sand or steel," said the speaker. "Labor is not a commodity. It's a human proposition and the sooner you gentlemen recognize that fact the better it will be for you."

It might be stated that the Chicago man is not a trade unionist, even though he expresses the views so long insisted by organized labor.

Mr. Eddy is a lawyer.

The manufacturers indorsed the workmen's compensation law and protested against the removal of members of the state industrial commission for mere partisan reasons. This position is identical with that of organized labor.

POSTAL SAVINGS LARGE.

The growth of the postal savings system during the last fiscal year was the largest in the history of the post-office department, according to the annual report of Third Assistant Postmaster General Dockery.

On June 30, the last day of the fiscal year, there were 525,414 depositors who had to their credit in postal savings banks a total of \$65,684,708. This was an increase of about 137,000 individual depositors, and more than \$22,000,000 in deposits within the twelve months, the report says.

"HANDS OFF REFERENDUM"

Columbus, Ohio.—The Ohio initiative and referendum law is yet on trial and any interference with this act by the courts would be unwarranted.

The above declaration was made by the state supreme court in the case of a Zanesville citizen who attacked the right of the city council to pass as an emergency measure, an ordinance for the preparation of plans for a filtration plant. The supreme court said:

"Were we to hold that the general assembly could not vest councils of municipalities with power to provide for the passage of emergency laws, we would be inflicting upon them another and an essentially different sort of referendum than that provided for in the constitution, and one clearly not contemplated, either by its framers or the people who adopted it. The initiative and referendum theory of legislation has been in effect but three years in Ohio and the principle may be fairly said to be yet on trial. Meanwhile it is the solemn duty of all courts to keep hands off and to avoid giving to the provisions of the constitution on that subject a strained construction, which, by reason of its very burdensomeness and unreasonableness, would tend to depopularize it. Such character of construction is as unwarranted as a judicial construction, tending to weaken or emasculate the theory."

RHINOCEROS BIRD THE LATEST.

The committee on industrial relations delves into natural history for a term to express its opinion of the Washington correspondent to "American Industries," official magazine of the National Association of Manufacturers, who attacks the commission, and declares that "politicians, as a rule, are notable cowards when it comes to facing demands made by labor organizations and a threat of loss of votes frequently frightens them into doing things their better conscience condemns."

This ill-temperate and bad-mannered attack is reprinted in full by the commission on industrial relations, with the following introduction:

"The article is written by one of those rhinoceros birds that are so common in Washington. The rhinoceros bird also flourishes in African swamps. He perches on the back of the rhinoceros and feeds on the insects that he finds on its thick hide. In return for this favor, he warns the rhinoceros of the approach of an enemy by flying into the air and uttering shrill cries."

METAL POLISHERS' WEARY WAIT.

Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.—President Parsons of the Motor and Cycle Trades' Union, which includes grinders and metal polishers, is protesting at the inaction of the wages board that sets wages in this industry. The unionist declares that the board has been sitting for two years, but has not yet made an award. As it is illegal to strike, the union has called a meeting to discuss the question.

PROFITABLE SALE OF SHIPS.

San Francisco, Cal.—Owners of Pacific Mail Steamship Company stock will receive \$7,750,000 dividends because of the recent sale of these vessels to an eastern corporation. It is stated that the Southern Pacific Railway Company holds 110,800 shares, the remaining 89,200 shares being scattered. When it was first announced that Pacific Mail would be sold the seamen's law was blamed. Unionists, however, pointed to the law governing the Panama canal, which makes it illegal for railroad-owned vessels to enter same. Later developments have verified the unionists' opinion.

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At Wholesale Prices. Have National Fame for Quality.
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Bottled at the Brewery.
LAGER, per Case of 24 Bottles.....\$1 50
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SENATE, per Case of 24 Bottles..... 1 75
Bottle Rebate, 50c.
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DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE
No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this Union Stamp. All shoes without the Union Stamp are always Non-Union. Do not accept any excuse for absence of the Union Stamp.
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JOHN F. TOBIN President. CHAS. L. BANE, Sec.-Treas.

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CHANGES IN THE G. P. O.

Appointments.

Miss Flossie M. Yates, skilled laborer, female, transferred from Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Miss Jennie O. Winfield, probational skilled laborer (female).

Mrs. Myra B. Betts, bander (probational).

Lewis L. Hall and Lockman Johnson, probational messenger boys.

William H. Augstein and Theodore Marrs, probational bookbinders.

Transfers, Etc.

Andrew Mortensen, skilled laborer, 25 cents per hour, engineer's section, to fireman, 40 cents per hour, engineer's section.

Lawrence A. Jett, elevator conductor, 30 cents per hour, electrical section, to machine helper 35 cents per hour, linotype section.

Gary E. Walters, temporary linotype operator, 60 cents per hour, linotype section, to probational linotype operator, 60 cents per hour, linotype section.

John E. Sheaffer, assistant monotype machinist in charge, 70 cents per hour, to monotype machinist in charge 70 cents per hour, monotype section (night).

Charles A. Beatty, skilled laborer, 25 cents per hour stores division, to watchman, \$720 per annum, watch force section.

Salvatore Camatella, skilled laborer, 25 cents per hour, press work division, to watchman, \$720 per annum, watch force section.

Charles J. Tracy, temporary messenger boy, 15 cents per hour, linotype section, to probational messenger boy, 15 cents per hour, linotype section.

Roy L. Bildman, temporary messenger boy, 15 cents per hour, monotype section, to probational messenger boy, 15 cents per hour, monotype section.

Thaddeus Schultz, temporary messenger boy, 15 cents per hour, pamphlet binding section, night, to probational messenger boy, 15 cents per hour, pamphlet binding section, night.

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SHIPYARDS ARE RUSHED.

In a report by the commission on navigation it is declared that American shipyards have under construction now more vessels than ever before, and that these vessels will add to an American merchant marine whose gross tonnage is already the largest in the country's history. At the present time there are ninety-eight merchant vessels of more than 3,000 tons being built or are under contract.

The total tonnage of ships under the American flag, numbering 26,888, December 1, was 8,888,258, a net gain of more than 50,000 tons since July 1. There was a net gain of 187 ships, despite 272 vessels lost, abandoned, and sold to aliens. Twenty-three came under American registry from foreign registry and 436 were completed in shipyards.

This report is of especial interest at this time, in view of the insistent claims that the seamen's law "will drive the American flag from the high seas."

WELL-KNOWN UNIONIST DEAD.

Quincy, Ill.—John Campbell, well known member of the Iron Molders' Union, died in this city, aged 69 years. In 1888 deceased was elected a member of the executive board of the Iron Molders' International Union, and since then has almost continuously held positions of trust in that organization.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Samuel M. Sexton, editor of the Mine Workers' Journal from 1901 to 1908, died in this city. Deceased was an able writer on trade union and other economic subjects.

DOES UNIONISM PAY?

Chicago, Ill.—Truck Drivers' Union, No. 705, the largest single local affiliated to the Brotherhood of Teamsters, has raised wages \$1.50 a week for every man driving a team or automobile. Employers first offered a 50-cent increase and then 75 cents, but the 1,500 truckers stuck by their original demand, which was finally agreed to, and a contract signed.

General President Tobin, of the Brotherhood, cites the history of this local, formed in 1902, to show the value of unionism. He shows that since that time single drivers have received \$1,924 and double drivers \$2,782 over the rates they received when the union was organized. During this time these workers have paid on an average of 60 cents a month into the local union.

The gains may also answer the question, "Why do some employers oppose the trade union movement?"

PREPARING FOR IMMIGRATION.

New York.—The Chamber of Commerce of the United States is preparing for increased immigration after the European war. This organization is too astute to say immigration will be large, but it is sending circulars to railroads asking for their co-operation in the proper distribution of the incoming population. The immigration committee of the chamber, of which Frank Trumbull is chairman, has charge of the work. Mr. Trumbull is chairman, has charge of this work. Mr. Trumbull is an officer of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and is also a leading member of the National Americanization Committee, a New York organization that was recently called upon by Frank P. Walsh to declare for trade unionism if it really believed the immigrant should be Americanized.

WANTS UNIONISM STUDIED.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The special organizing committee of the Trades and Labor Assembly appeared before the school board and asked that unionism and collective bargaining be made a part of the school studies. The unionists were requested to present their plan in writing and embody their idea of methods.

AN ANTI-UNION GEM.

Tacoma, Wash.—In an address to the Employers' Association of this city Earl G. Constantine pictured the beauties of the non-union show and the evils of the union shop, which he insisted on terming "closed shop."

During one of his oratorical flights he unburdened himself thusly: "The closed shop is opposed to extra pay for the more efficient worker."

SHIP YARD WORKERS STRIKE.

Seattle, Wash.—Low wages is the reason for a strike of 400 employees of the Seattle Construction and Drydock company. One-half of these workers are boilermakers and shipbuilders. The strikers demand higher rates and pay for overtime.

TEXTILE WORKERS UNITING.

New York.—President Golden, of the United Textile Workers of America, reports that during the months of October and November 8,793 workers have joined this organization, which is conducting an effective campaign in the southern states.

STENOGRAPHERS TO UNITE.

Boston, Mass.—Stenographers have issued a call to form an Office Workers' Union. Girls in offices do not come under the state 54-hour law and many of them are receiving less than \$6 a week.

ROSTER OF CENTRAL LABOR UNION

[Where not otherwise specified, meetings held on Monday night.]
Central Labor Union: Meets every Monday night at Typographical Temple.
Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month, first Saturday at 7:30; third at 1 p. m., Building Trades Hall, Secretary, C. F. Reichel, 23 Myrtle St. N. E.
Bakery Salesmen's Union, No. 33: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. L. Condit, 907 First St. N. W.
Barbers Union, No. 239: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Hammel's Hall, No. 322 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, Joseph Handlos, 655 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E.
Barbers Union, No. 365: Meets first and third Thursdays of each month, Cadet Army, 706 O St. N. W. Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman; Financial Secretary, Chas. Walker, 624 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.
Bartenders, No. 428: Meets second and fourth Sunday in each month, Painter's Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Francis J. O'Donnell, 1542 N. G. Ave. N. E.
Beer Drivers, No. 24: Meets on Saturdays: Meets on the first Sunday of each month at 10:00 a. m., in Costello's Hall, Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E St. S. E.
Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at New Masonic Temple, Eighth and F Sts. N. E. Secretary, Wm. P. Kirov, 317 North Capitol St.
Bookbinders Union, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Edward Fuhrman, 24 Quincy Place, N. W.
Bottlers Union, No. 251: Meets second Sunday of each month, Building Trades Hall, at 10:00 a. m., Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E St. S. E.
Brewery Workers, No. 118: Meets on the last Sunday in each month, at 10:00 a. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G St. N. W. Secretary, Frank Korn, 2122 L St. N. W.
Bridge and Structural Workers, No. 5: Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, C. W. Scherier, 48 Seaton Place N. E.
Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132: Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple, Secretary, E. B. Byrne, 425 G Street N. W.
Carpenter Mechanics, Local 85: Meets third Friday of each month, Sixth and E Sts. N. W., Eagles Hall, Secretary, Chas. T. Krause, 1424 W St. N. W., Apt. 22.
Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets first Thursday of each month, Typographical Temple, 6th and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Wm. H. Umhan, 787 10th St. S. E.
Cigar Makers Union, No. 110: Meets every Saturday, 705 Seventh St. N. W. (Wesman's), Secretary, Edwin Tillou, 242 8th St. N. E.
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Secretary, Edw. Northgate, 110 E St. N. E.
Electrotypers, Moulders and Finishers, No. 17: Meets first Thursday in the month, at Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. T. Noonan, 188 E. 1. Ave. N. W.
Elevator Conductors Protective Union, No. 14685: Meets every Tuesday night, at 8:15, 1800 14th St. N. W. Secretary, E. E. Nickolson, 810 G St. N. W.
Elevator Constructors, No. 10: Meets 4th, 10th St. N. W., first and third Fridays, Secretary, J. F. Herrity, Box 62, Arlington, Va.
Engineers, Hoisting No. 77: Meets every Friday, at 8:00 p. m., Hall, S. E. Cor. Ten and 14th Sts. N. W. Secretary, J. F. Herrity, Box 62, Arlington, Va.
Engineers, Stationary, No. 99: Meets Typographical Temple, every Friday night, Secretary, A. W. Leake, Twelfth and E Sts. N. W.
Engraved Steel and Plate Finishers, No. 846: Secretary, C. W. Hsie, 1016 Eleventh St. N. E.
Federal Labor Union, No. 14644: Meets Second and Fourth Friday, at Typographical Temple, Secretary, C. R. Paxton, Station K, London, D. C.
Federal Labor Union, No. 12788, Plate Press Feeders: Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Gertrude M. McNally, 1715 Jackson St. N. E.
Firemen, Stationary, No. 63: Meets every Wednesday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, N. A. James, Hyattsville, Md.
Garment Workers, United, No. 11: Meets first and third Tuesdays, 618 Seventh street p. w. (fourth floor), B. Gentz, president; Miss E. Lyons, Recording Secretary.
Granite Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Thursday of each month, Building Trades Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Albert Beer, 126 Todd Pl. N. E.
Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, No. 21: Meets first and third Mondays, Cadet Army, 706 O St. N. W. Secretary, Albert Beer, 126 Todd Place N. E.
International Molders Union: Meets every second and fourth Wednesdays, Washington Hall, Third and Pennsylvania Avenue S. E. Secretary, C. W. McCaffery, 403 Twelfth St. N. E.
Laborers, Stone and Building, No. 46: Meets the first and third Fridays of each month, Eleventh and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Jas. Connors, 852 Fourth St. N. W.
Lithographers Union, No. 13: Samuel E. Long, Secretary, 613 Florida Ave. N. W.
Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth St. and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, Wm. W. Keeler, 148 Eleventh St. S. E.
Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193: Meets every Thursday, 1204 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, L. W. Bauer, 722 E St. N. E.
Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 3: Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Edward Hauser, 1729 First St. N. W.
Moving Picture Machine Operators Protective Union, Local 224: Meets first and third Mondays each month, Gayety Theater, third 2666, Secretary, A. E. Meisenger, or B. A. Spellbring, Bus. Art.
Musicians, No. 101: Headquarters, Kenosia Building, Eleventh and G Sts. N. W., Room 411. Meets first Sunday in each month, 922 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Phone Main 2685. Secretary, John E. Birdall, Kenosia Building.
Painters, No. 368: Meets every Friday, Northwest Corner Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Chas. W. Gaines, 1228 E St. N. E.
Paperhangers Local, No. 420: Meets every Friday, 480 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. A. Maidens, Paperhangers' Hall, 480 Ninth St. N. W.
Pattern Makers Association: Meets first Friday of each month, Third and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, John H. Brown, 911 K St. S. E.
Photo-Engravers Union, No. 17: Meets first Monday in every month, Typographical Temple, 8 p. m., Secretary, E. T. Sulz, The Warfield Apt., Alexandria, Va.
Plumbers, No. 5: Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall, 480 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, J. S. O'Hagan, 124 Florida Ave. N. W.
Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 42: Meets Typographical Temple on the Fourth Wednesday of each month, Secretary, Harry Cuppet, 820 Sixth St. S. W.
Printing Pressmen, No. 1: Meets fourth Saturday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Thos. E. Halsey, 627 O St. N. W.
Retail Clerks, No. 262: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Typographical Temple, 627 O St. N. W. Secretary, J. A. Geier, 619 F St. N. E.
School Custodian and Janitor, 14595: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, W. F. Cannon, 402 Twelfth St. S. E.
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 102: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Charles T. Thorpe, 828 Ninth St. S. E.
Slate and Tile Roofers, Local No. 12: Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Costello's, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, J. D. Huddleston, 3419 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.
Steam Fitters and Helpers, No. 602: Meets first and third Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall, 480 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. F. Hickman, 618 Sixth St. N. W.
Stone Masons, No. 2: Meets Building Trades Hall on first and third Monday, Secretary, A. W. Furlong, 608 F St. N. W.
Stone and Marble Cutters: Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at Jonndab Hall.
Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants Association, No. 1773: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Pythian Temple, 1008 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Mrs. H. B. Tritipo, Willard street N. W., Apt. 20.
Journeymen Tailors, No. 188: Meets first and third Monday of each month at 311 E St. N. W. Secretary, I. Geraci, 1451 N St. N. W.
Theatrical Stage Employees International Alliance, Local 22: Meets third Sunday of each month at the Eagle Club House, Secretary, T. I. Trundle, 1062 Jefferson St. N. W.
Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 101: Meets on the third Sunday of each month, 2:30 p. m., Typographical Temple, Secretary, Geo. G. Seibold, Typographical Temple.
Upholsterers Union, No. 58: Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month, Moore Hall, Seventh and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, E. P. Richardson, 760 Gresham Place N. W.
Washington Building Trades Council: Meets every Tuesday night, 480 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Stover D. Lee.
Yeast Workers' Union, No. 14693: Meets first and third Friday, Typographical Temple.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.
Presbyterian Ministerial Association.
Christian Church Ministerial Association.
Young Men's Christian Association.

INTERNATIONALS.
International Association of Machinists: Headquarters, Rooms 402-407 McGill Building, 908-914 G St. N. W. Wm. H. Johnston, International President; George Preston, Secretary-Treasurer.
Plate Printers of North America (International Steel and Copper): Headquarters, International Secretary-Treasurer, Chas. T. Smith, Room 414 Washington Loan and Trust Building.

LOCAL AUXILIARIES.
Bakers Union, No. 118: Meets second and fourth Saturdays, at 7:30 p. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G St. N. W. Secretary, John G. Schmidt, 624 Sixth St. N. W.
Ladies' Auxiliary, Carpenters: Meets Tuesday nights, Hutchins Building, Tenth and D Sts. N. W.
Woman's Auxiliary, No. 13: of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101: Meets at Typographical Temple, fourth Monday in each month.
Allied Printing Trades Council: Meets third Thursday of each month at Typographical Temple, Secretary, C. H. Evans, 260 Fourth St. N. E.

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The Trades Unionist

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

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Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause.—President Gompers.

WITH A MISSION, WITHOUT
A MUZZLE.

VOLUME XX. NO. 28

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1916.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR



ED. L. TUCKER
Re-elected President of Central Labor Union.

WILL YOU LEND YOUR AID

To Assist Trades Unionists Who Are
Expending Their Hard-Earned
Savings to Help Drive

UNFAIR BAKERY PRODUCTS OUT OF TOWN?

THEN BE EXPLICIT; DON'T MINCE WORDS; TELL YOUR DEALER HE HAS EITHER GOT TO QUIT HANDLING UNFAIR GOODS OR ELSE HE HAS GOT TO QUIT SERVING YOU—HE WILL RESPECT YOU MORE IF YOU ARE A UNION MAN.

The members of Bakers Local No. 118, and the organization of Bakery Salesmen, in Washington, has started in the New Year with renewed activity looking to the end of putting the Ward and Drake bakery products out of mercantile establishment in the District of Columbia.

These unfair firms, whose activities in Washington has been confined to cakes, portends, if successful, also an invasion with their breads.

The local board of trade, and, we believe, chamber of commerce, has gone on record time and again, favoring home consumption of home products; yet they have never seen fit to lend any co-operation to the local employers or employees of bakery institutions in their fight to eradicate these unfair concerns, the better to enable them to maintain a living wage and reasonable hours.

Every time the board of trade even suggests a move for the betterment of Washington's business institutions, it is heralded by the public press as the sounding of a tocsin.

The Bakers and Bakery Salesmen have spent and are now spending hard-earned money every day trying to protect their employers from unfair out-of-town institutions, and not a word is seen in public print.

Scab concerns of every description rush into Washington and fill the marts of trade with their sweatshop produce, tearing down the business concerns and legitimate enterprises of the city, paying comparatively no revenue into the coffers of the District for the maintenance of improvements, and depriving the men who toil from earning a livelihood and giving succor to the business men of the town, who, in turn, and in all fairness, should call upon the board of trade to do something more material than have three-deck heads to its articles in the daily press and accomplish (?) something on behalf of its manufacturers.

The bakery business in Washington has reached a point of perfection from every viewpoint seldom secured in cities of similar size. The weight, the quality, the condition, the cleanliness of its baking establishments, the hours, the wages, being almost unsurpassed by any known city.

To maintain these establishments under these conditions necessarily reduce their profits. It, therefore, behooves the board of trade and chamber of commerce to give some material assistance to the employing bakeries and the employees in helping to drive a cancerous concern out of our midst that is stealthily eating away the vitals of one of the biggest and best businesses we have.

The loyalty of the bakery workers can not be doubted. They are paying their money out to help their employers, and no wordy communications are published, and no declarations of intentions are necessary for they are showing by their acts their unionism, their manhood.

Not only the loyalty but the honesty and sincerity of purpose of the board of trade in helping to maintain home enterprises can be doubted, for the efforts they have put forth in wordy interviews could have no other purpose, could serve no better cause than to increase their roster of membership.

It then resolves in this, as in all other trade union movements, upon the organized worker to show this bunch what they can and will do. And the thing to do is to refuse to patronize any man in any line of business who handles these unfair bakery products.

You have been big enough, broad enough, good enough, and honest enough, not only with yourself, but with your trade union brother to do this before, and we know you will do it again.

Every cent expended with the man that is handling these products is being contributed indirectly to tearing down a trade union organization. The tearing down of any other organization means the weakening of your own. So think well before you continue to furnish the munitions whereby your own organization will sooner or later be attacked.

Be explicit; don't mince words; tell your dealer he must stop handling unfair products or he must quit serving you.



LUKE F. LUDLOW
Re-elected Treasurer of Central Labor Union.

JUST EVERY DAY LIFE



H. S. SUTTON

Eight years ago, January 1, Frank T. Razez, of the job room, was married. On the anniversary, this year, a number of his friends assembled at his residence to keep the event fresh in his memory.

The new Printing Crafts Building in New York City fronts on Eighth Avenue from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth Streets, is 22 stories high, each floor has an area of 24,000 square feet, and is equipped with 14 high-speed elevators and all modern improvements.

Beginning with the new year, 75,000 textile workers in the small New England cities are granted an increase of wages, averaging 5 per cent. In New York City, after January 1, pay rolls will be heavier by several million dollars, involving hundreds of thousands of employees. This is largely due to the raise of 1 cent an hour and upward, by a half dozen transit companies to all employees. In the building trades increases have been made to three classes of lathers and all machinists. In addition, material increases have been made to 1,200 girls in the millinery trade, to 3,000 waiters, to Pullman porters, conductors, and others employed on sleeping cars, and to 1,200 mechanics in the Brooklyn navy yard.

ELECT OFFICERS.

The Cigarmakers Union, Local No. 110, held their annual election with the following result: President, John Wingate; vice-president, J. B. Hart; financial secretary, F. J. Dahler; corresponding secretary, E. D. Tillou; treasurer, Peter Hahn; sergeant-at-arms, J. Andrews; trustees, John Wingate, F. W. Spiece, H. Albright; financial committee, John Wingate, Chas. Morrison, S. J. Collins; agitation committee, F. J. Dahler, J. Andrews, Wm. C. Herfurth; delegates to Central Labor Union, Chas. Hueter, J. Andrews, F. J. Dahler, Wm. C. Herfurth and S. J. Collins; label committee, F. W. Spiece, S. J. Collins; trial board, J. Wingate, J. B. Hart, F. J. Dahler, E. D. Tillou, Peter Hahn and J. Andrews.

C. L. U. ELECTS OFFICERS

The Central Labor Union, last Monday night, re-elected E. L. Tucker to be its president during 1916. Other officers were named as follows: Hugh Digney, vice-president; John B. Colpoys, secretary; Joseph E. Toone, financial secretary; Luke Ludlow, treasurer, and Joseph Clark, sergeant-at-arms. William Zell, Bernard O'Leary, and J. L. Considine were re-elected trustees.

The organization deferred action on the recommendation of the Commissioners for a reorganization of the District school system. In a letter to the union, Commissioner Newman requested that action be postponed until the Commissioners make public their reasons for the recommendation. The Commissioners were invited to address the organization on January 17 on the question.

The executive committee was delegated to witness the laying of the cornerstone of the new American Federation of Labor Building next Saturday.

MOVIE OPERATORS.

At a well attended meeting, Local 224, I. A. T. S. E., officers were installed for the coming year. The honor of installation was given to a visiting member of the Alliance, Bro. Birkholm, of Local No. 182, Boston, Mass., and under his direction the occasion was a noteworthy success. A short address by Bro. Birkholm, on the principles of the organization preceded the installation, and was enthusiastically received.

The following officers were installed: B. A. Spellbring, president; F. Kittredge, vice-president; G. T. King, recording secretary; A. Meinenger, corresponding secretary; F. Gooch, financial secretary; D. L. Ormes, treasurer; L. Landrum, guide; L. Zurlorg, guardian; Bros. Tolson, A. J. Morris, and G. D. Murphy, board of trustees; business agent, B. A. Spellbring.

President Spellbring, on behalf of the organization, delivered an address of thanks in appreciation of their services, to the retiring officers.

GROCERY CLERKS INCREASE.

Boston, Mass.—At the last meeting of the Grocery and Provision Clerks' Union enrolled 75 new members. This organization is attempting to reduce working hours.



THE "PICKET."

I was speaking to a "Picket" down the street the other day. And I'd like to tell the world some things this brother had to say. You'd think he'd have somewhat of a grouch as he patrols his beat. Walking to and fro all day makes lame and tired feet. Yet not a grouch nor word of fault, however, did I hear. Unless it was as I approached, the words of "Unfair Beer." He said he'd suffered cold and heat and insults by the score. People took him for a sort of crank or just a city bore. He said in words but very few, he honored every step. As he patrolled the seab's front door wherein the roods were kept. His Union, too, he said, could fight, they had the men and means; Their leaders were not selfish drones nor men in early 'teens; And as we talked of lengthy strikes, the times and unemployed—The man the public called a crank made me feel overjoyed. He holds his card a sacred thing, his toil he has for sale. He has his health and that's a lot, and tells a cheerful tale. And as the loyal "Picket" held kept hopeful to the brim—Let's doff our hats to the work he's done; we need such men as him. January 4, 1916.

"THE LABEL MAN."

There's a label on his patent shoes; a label on his ties; A label on his coat and pants, on every suit he buys; Cigars he smokes are union-made; a label in his hat. And when it comes to underwear, you'll find there's one on that. There's a label on his shirt and belt; a label on his hose; A label on his handkerchiefs, and on his work-ing clothes; His barber shop's a union house; his bakery goods are fair. And when he orders printed cards, the label's always there. There's a label on his household goods; the furniture and rugs; The neighbor's claim this union is simply label bugs. Perhaps he is, but he's a gem; consistent all the while—The advertising he creates helps our whole rank and file. January 1, 1916.

PASTIME PARAGRAPHS



BY CYCLE

Please don't ask what it cost.

A bookbinder is not necessarily a bookmaker.

The New Year brings with it no perceptible change in human nature. It shows enterprise and is really a favor to get five o'clock news at half-past four.

Instead of comin' a-runnin', the political prodigal has adopted the hesitation step.

One advantage in early shopping is that it allows more time to pry open some purses.

Limited White House receptions have sort o' taken the foam off from Washington society.

Col. Roosevelt is so very silent, at intervals, that he must have to pinch himself to know if he is really there.

Uncle Sam appears well pleased with the courtship going on between this country and South America. It promises a happy outcome, to say nothing of a liberal income.

For years it was the custom to allow employees of the Government Printing Office a half day with pay the day before Christmas and New Year. The custom now is to get full day before Christmas only.

On one of the side streets in the northeast section the driver of a coal-cart called to inquire if Mr. Wood was in. The lady answering the door-bell replied that Mr. Cole lived there, that Mr. Wood lived up stairs. The driver of the coal-cart bowed graciously, informing Mrs. Cole that the coal was for Mr. Wood.

Of those who took passage on the Ford peace ship from New York was Richard English, a son of our late fellow craftsman, Samuel S. English, for many years a member of the Specification chapel. "Dick," as he is familiarly known, in writing to home folks, makes note of many pleasing incidents of the voyage. He thinks the return trip is likely to be made during the early part of February.

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D. J. O'CONNOR
New Jersey Ave. and G Sts. N.W.



Government Printing Office Council of the National Union will hold its monthly meeting on Saturday evening, January 8, 1916, at Typographical Temple. Installation of officers for the coming year. All members should attend.

One of the valued Christmas cards coming to me was from Frank E. Wright. The "Deacon" tells me: "Paid a visit out at Georgetown this week to see Lon A. Shimp. He is well and doing fine. Still runs the Duwamish Valley News. Work is better here in Seattle than it has been for some time. This state goes dry on January 1st—no more fish bait! Booze is half price already."

Recently in this city there was born to Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Pettit a girl baby. The father is a grandson of William W. Maloney, one of Columbia Union's best known and most highly esteemed members, and the mother (formerly Miss Annie Lawson) is a native of the Old North State from the Asheville region.

"I cannot realize that I am an old man," says Brother Maloney, "but all the evidence seems to be against me." Surely it is, Brother Bill. You are not only an old man—you are a patriarch; but even if you are in the great-grandfather class numerous friends wish you many more years of happy life.

Lewis H. Wilcox, for many years connected with the watch force of the Government Printing Office, died at his home in Corunna, Mich., on December 24. His health having been poor for about two years past, he resigned in June, 1914, and had since that time made his home with a daughter living at Corunna. The Owosso (Mich.) Daily Argus devoted more than a column, along with his picture, to its account of the death of this well-known veteran, who was 77 years of age at the time of his decease. "Mr. Wilcox," says that paper, "was for years a prominent figure in democratic politics in Corunna and Shiawassee county, and was a veteran of the civil war, with a distinguished war record, as well as the first commander of the G. A. R. in Corunna. He was a member of Company B, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, and took part in the capture of Jefferson Davis, the Confederate President, being with Col. B. D. Pritchard, who was in command of the detachment that surprised and captured Mr. Davis and his party."

"Mr. Wilcox served as postmaster of Corunna during Cleveland's first term, and for years took a prominent part in the Democratic politics of the county. He served for several years as supervisor of the second ward. He also served in the auditor general's office at Lansing. Twenty-two years ago he accepted a position in the Government Printing Office in Washington."

Mr. Wilcox made many warm friends during his long residence here, and expressions of regret are general at his passing.

S. W. Shanks, well known here among printers (he is a member of No. 101 still, I believe), has become prominent as a real-estate operator in the "wonder city" of Hopewell, Va., doing business there for the S. W. Shanks Co., of which he is president. "The big fire that practically swept away the business section of the city," says a newspaper before me, "a few weeks ago consumed several business places owned by Mr. Shanks, but he showed his faith in Hopewell by erecting the first house after the fire."

From Toledo, Ohio, there came to me a unique holiday remembrance from Charles Hartmann, a well-to-do practicing attorney of that city. The card is well conceived and capably executed, and I much appreciate the kindly sentiments which it contains. Mr. Hartmann is a printer, and while pounding "Spess" takes of long primer for Uncle Sam put his evenings to good use by graduating in law at a Washington university. His prosperity in his profession pleases many friends here.

John H. Hooper, of the Printery's night editorial force, has returned from a trip to Charlotte, N. C., where he was called on account of the death of his mother. A like affliction called Charles Garrels, editor on Specifications, to his home at Peoria, Ill. Charles Stutsman, of the day proof force, went to Des Moines, Iowa, owing to the death of his father, and George L. Sherman, of the same force, was summoned to his Kansas home to be present at the funeral of his mother. These gentlemen, all esteemed members of Columbia Union, have the sympathy of their many friends here in these great sorrows.

"A daily newspaper," says Mr. Bynum, in his last Sunday's notes in the

Washington Post, "is issued from the Government Printing Office each morning, which necessitates considerable work on the part of the proof reading force and other sections of the office in its production and mailing. The daily official bulletin of the pan-American scientific congress is a large-size eight-page journal, printed in both English and Spanish and gives a resumé of the proceedings of the day before and an outline of the activities of the day on which the number appears. Social and official happenings are covered in the sheet, which is illustrated with half-tones. In direct charge of the newspaper is John Vavasour Noel, assistant secretary of the congress, a newspaper man trained in the United States and for many years one of the leading journalists of South America. One of the expert linguists, Michael N. Serrano, of the night proof force, is devoting considerable time during the hours of the night to the work, with other members of the force, on this daily. The paper is mailed direct from the Printing Office in the early hours of the morning."

The publication is a characteristic specimen of the excellent work done in the National Printery.

Christian C. Auracher, one of the most widely known members of Columbia Typographical Union employed in the Government Printing Office, died in this city on Tuesday evening, January 4, 1916, after but a few days actual illness, though his health had been failing for a long time.

Nephritis was the death cause. Mr. Auracher was born in Germany on January 26, 1856, and joined the Union (German Typographical No. 7, New York) in 1873, thus assuming the duties of a unionist at a very early age. About 27 years ago he came to this city, and all of the time since had been a worker in various chapels in the National Printery, being a member of the proof room chapel there at the time of his death.

The remains were taken to Buffalo, where his family resided, a son, who is president of the Auracher Piano Company, of Syracuse, coming from that city to accompany the body of his father.

"Chris" Auracher had been a familiar figure in and around the G. P. O. for a long time, and hundreds of acquaintances and numerous friends were saddened at his sudden taking off.

Here is a letter from Colorado Springs which while returning thanks for the Union's generosity also shows how the Christmas spirit worked among a group of lovely printer girls in the Government Printing Office:

"My Dear Mr. Seibold: I wish to thank you for the generous Christmas gift from the Union, which arrived a few days before Christmas, and which proved to be the forerunner of the largest and most generous display of gifts I ever before received."

"I have had about fifty presents, among them being a box from some of the ladies in the Government Printing Office proofroom, headed by Miss Ella M. Wallace. This box contained twenty-two lovely and useful presents and was accompanied by a beautifully decorated little tree and the cutest little Santa Claus. For several days I had a stream of visitors who came to see me and my G. P. O. box."

"EVA C. EVERS." Mrs. Evers's health had so rapidly improved of late that she had hoped to join her family and friends here at Christmas, but a setback came in the form of an attack of pneumonia. From this attack, which was a severe one, she is now improving. Mrs. Evers is warm in her praise of the Home.

William A. H. Turner, known to a large number of his fellow-members of Columbia Union, died at his home in this city on Thursday, December 30, 1915, after a brief illness. Mr. Turner, who was born in West Virginia 56 years ago, first became a member of the Typographical Union in Cincinnati, joining the local there 34 years ago. He had held membership in No. 101 for about 31 years, working in down-town book and job offices for some time, quite a while on the Star, and for many years in the Government Printing Office, being a member of the monotype hand section chapel there when his fatal illness commenced. He is survived by seven brothers and sisters (one of the brothers being J. A. D. Turner, of the Government Printing Office proof room) and by his wife.

W. N. BROCKWELL.

SHIP WORKERS WIN STRIKE.

Seattle, Wash.—Striking boiler makers and shipbuilders have won their strike against the Seattle Construction and Dry Dock Company. Wages are increased 25 per cent with pay for overtime. Another gain is abolishing the practice of seeking employment at this plant through the Metal Trades Association.

TO ACT ON DISCHARGES.

Boston, Mass.—The Typographical Union has created a permanent board to act with representatives of the newspaper publishers in discharge cases.

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New Fall and Winter Suitings

The Latest Novelties of the Season . . . **\$18.50**

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Roseland Girls
WITH SALLY WARD AND A WORLD OF GIRLS.

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Which Begins December 20, Closes January 15. Three Classes: 50 Cents; \$1.00, and \$2.00 Per Week. 3 Per cent Interest Allowed.
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CHANGES IN THE G. P. O.

Appointments.

Wilson D. McNelly, probational compositor.
Harry H. Geisbert probational compositor.
Samuel G. Bullock, Winfred M. Nalls, Adolph J. Fugitt, skilled laborers.
Mrs. Evangeline S. Enman, bander.
William W. Cook, temporary book-binder.
Miss Florence Surguy, probational press feeder.
George Van Den Berg, probational linotype operator.
Charles H. Carver, clerk.

Separations.

Bartley J. Niland, temporary brick-layer.
Michael F. Connor, jr., clerk, resigned.

Transfers, Etc.

John R. Quinn, messenger boy, \$375 per annum, to \$420 per annum, office of superintendent of documents.
Walter A. Clarke, messenger boy, \$420 per annum, to \$500 per annum, office of superintendent of documents.
John H. Yates, messenger boy, \$500 per annum, to \$626 per annum, office of superintendent of documents.
Benedict E. Finotti, clerk, \$720 per annum, to \$900 per annum, office of the accountant.
William A. Thornton, temporary linotype operator, 60 cents per hour, to probational appointment to linotype operator, 60 cents per hour, linotype section.

David Parker, in charge of section, 70 cents per hour, press division (intermediate) to assistant foreman, \$2,000 per annum, press division (night).
John W. Moran, pressman, 55 cents per hour, press division to in charge of section, 70 cents per hour, press division (intermediate).

Jesse A. Lednum, assistant foreman \$2,000 per annum, press division (night) to pressman, 55 cents per hour, press division, day.

Henry H. Wright, clerk, \$1,600 per annum, to clerk at \$1,800 per annum, office of the chief clerk.

Roland L. Williams, chauffeur, 30 cents per hour, delivery section, to elevator conductor, 30 cents per hour, electrical section.

Charles B. Amazeen, machine helper in charge, 60 cents per hour, ruling and sewing section, to helper, 40 cents per hour, pamphlet binding section.

Joseph V. Gonzales, bookbinder in charge, 70 cents per hour, pamphlet binding section, to machine helper in charge, 60 cents per hour, ruling and sewing section.

Miss Mary A. Sheridan, machine operator, 27 1/2 cents per hour, night bill force, to skilled laborer, 25 cents per hour, forwarding and finishing section.

Paul A. Sebastian, skilled laborer, 25 cents per hour, pamphlet binding section, to messenger, 25 cents per hour, office of superintendent of work.

William R. Carpenter, skilled laborer, 25 cents per hour, pamphlet binding section, to messenger, 25 cents per hour, office of superintendent of work.

Louis E. Halbleib, assistant foreman 75 cents per hour, pamphlet binding section, to bookbinder in charge, 70 cents per hour, pamphlet binding section, day.

Joseph A. Merryman, skilled laborer \$626 per annum, office of superintendent of documents, to skilled laborer, 25 cents per hour, monotype section (night).

NONUNIONISTS LONG HOURS.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—The thousands of unorganized employes in furniture factories in this city are now working 10 hours with no wage increases. The companies have simply announced that "Hereafter employes will work 10 hours a day," and these nonunionists are helpless.

At no time in recent years has the furniture business been more prosperous.

TO DEFEND CHICAGO GIRLS.

Chicago, Ill.—Thirty women lawyers of this city have formed an organization for the purpose of preventing any girl from being sent to jail for a first offense, subsequently to become the prey of professional bondsmen. The women attorneys are urging the creation of a special court for these cases and agree to give one day a month free to defend young women offenders.

MICHIGAN CITIES LIABLE.

Lansing, Mich.—The state supreme court has ruled that the workmen's compensation act applies to a municipal corporation as well as a private employer. The city of Detroit attempted to evade damages to a woman on the ground that it was not in the same class with a private employer.

INCREASE FOR IRON MOLDERS.

Erie, Pa.—Members of the Iron Molders' Union employed by the Erie Malleable Iron Company have secured a 5 per cent wage increase.

STENOGRAPHERS UNION

After a decade of inactivity, the Stenographers' Union of Washington has come to life. Several years ago there was organized in Washington the first union of office workers in this country, perhaps in the world. Membership was for years confined almost exclusively to the employees of the offices of the American Federation of Labor and the International Association of Machinists, and such other local labor offices as employed office help.

About eighteen months ago some new life and new blood were injected into the organization from the outside. Immediately it began to grow.

At the last election, held in October, an Organizing Committee of five members was elected. Since then, or in less than three months, the Organizing Committee has secured union shop agreements with three offices heretofore unorganized; it has secured the applications of more than a dozen new members, and it has done something else.

This something else was to write a letter to every member of Congress, calling their attention to the fact that a union of office workers exists in Washington, setting forth the fact that it would be an advantage to them to have their employes become members of the organization, and urging their support in the effort to enroll in the union the office workers employed at the Capitol. This letter was sent out about a month ago. Since then the Organizing Committee has interviewed the secretaries and stenographers in about thirty of the offices, has received encouragement and support from several of the Senators and Representatives, and has obtained application for membership from the secretaries of three of the Congressmen. Many others have expressed their intention of joining after the first of the year.

This work has been postponed over the holidays, because of the absence of so many of the members of Congress and their secretaries and stenographers. It will be resumed, however, when Congress reconvenes. The Committee looks forward to better and more definite results during the winter.

The Central Labor Union has come to the support of the organization in this work with members of Congress, by instructing its Secretary to send a letter to each of the members of the House and Senate identified with the "Labor Group," and specially urging them to have their secretaries and stenographers join the organization. We anticipate that all the labor men will thus "organize" their offices within a short time.

One thing the Organizing Committee is doing, and will continue to do. When the first Organizing Committee started to work last year, we heard on every hand: "I didn't know there was such a union in Washington; I never heard of it before." We don't hear that so much now, and we expect to hear it less and less.

After three months of serious, organized effort, the Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants' Association No. 11773, Washington, D. C., has been PUT ON THE MAP and it is going to stay there!

ESTELLE M. STEWART,
Chairman Organizing Committee.

WORLD'S HOPE IS UNIONISM.

Seattle, Wash.—"In organized labor lies the hope of the world," declared Prof. J. N. Bowman, in a speech in this city.

"The labor element is making itself felt not only in politics, but in literature, art, music and the church."

FLORIDA UNIONISTS TO MEET.

Tampa, Fla.—Officials of the State Federation of Labor have issued the call for the sixteenth annual convention to be held in this city beginning February 1. Invitations have been forwarded to President Gompers and Secretary Morrison, of the A. F. of L., to be present at this time.

STRIKERS GIVEN INCREASE.

Pawtucket, R. I.—It is announced that the Potter & Johnson Machine company has conceded a 5 per cent increase to its 900 employees. These workers struck last August for wage increases and a shorter work day.

VIOLATE FULL CREW LAW.

Harrisburg, Pa.—The public service commissioners took evidence last week in eight cases where railroads were charged with violating the state full-crew law. Complaint was made through officers of the brotherhoods of trainmen and conductors.

TEAMSTERS MAKE GAINS.

St. Louis, Mo.—An arbitrator has sustained the Teamsters' Union that smaller express companies must improve working conditions and now these drivers work one hour less a day, have no Sunday work and are paid an additional rate of 50 cents a week.

ROSTER OF CENTRAL LABOR UNION

(Where not otherwise specified, meetings are held at night.)

Central Labor Union: Meets every Monday night at Typographical Temple.
Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month, first Saturday at 1:30; third at 4 p. m., Building Trades Hall. Secretary, C. P. Reichel, 24 Myrtle St. N. E.

Bakery Salesmen's Union, No. 33: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, J. L. Considine, 907 First St. N. W.

Barbers Union, No. 239: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Hammel's Hall, No. 922 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, Joseph Handlos, 655 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E.

Barbers Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Thursday of each month, Cadet Armory, 706 O St. N. W. Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman; Financial Secretary, Chas. Walker, 924 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.

Bartenders, No. 428: Meets second and fourth Sunday in each month, Painter's Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Francis J. O'Donnell, 1342 N. C. Ave. N. E.

Beer Drivers, No. 234, and Stabblers: Meets on the first Sunday of each month at 10:00 a. m., in Costello's Hall. Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E St. S. E.

Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, E. New Masonic Temple, Eighth and F Sts. N. E. Secretary, Wm. F. Kilroy, 817 North Capitol St.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Edward Fuhrman, 24 Quincy Place, N. W.

Bottlers Union, No. 251: Meets second Sunday in each month, Building Trades Hall, at 10:00 a. m. Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E St. S. E.

Brewery Workers, No. 118: Meets on the last Sunday in each month at 10:00 a. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G St. N. W. Secretary, Frank Rom, 2122 L St. N. W.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5: Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, C. W. Scherier, 48 Seaton Place N. E.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 123: Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple. Secretary, E. B. Byrne, 426 G Street N. W.

Carpet Mechanics, Local 85: Meets third Friday of each month, Sixth and E Sts. N. W. Secretary, Chas. T. Krause, 1424 W St. N. W., Apt. 22.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets first Thursday in each month, Costello's Hall, 6th and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Wm. H. Umhan, 787 10th St. S. E.

Cigar-makers Union, No. 110: Meets every Saturday, 709 Seventh St. N. W. (Wasserman's). Secretary, Edwin Tillou, 242 8th St. N. E.

Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of: Secretary, Edw. Northridge, 110 R St. N. E.

Electrotype Molders and Finishers, No. 17: Meets first Thursday in the month, at Typographical Temple. Secretary, J. T. Noonan, 183 R. I. Ave. N. W.

Elevator Conductors Protective Union, No. 1458: Meets every Tuesday night, at 7:15, 1110 Sixth St. N. W. Secretary, E. E. Nickolson, 3800 Ca. ave. n. w.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10: Meets 419 Tenth St. N. W. first and third Fridays. Secretary, J. F. Herry, Box 62, Arlington, Va.

Engineers, Hosiery, No. 77: Meets every Friday, at 8:00 p. m., Hall St. N. W. Secretary, F. J. Nichols, 616 Fourth street northeast.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 99: Meets Typographical Temple, every Friday night, 7:30 p. m. Secretary, A. Leck, 1212 1/2 B St. N. W.

Engraved Steel and Plate Finishers, No. 344: Secretary, C. W. Hale, 1016 Eleventh St. N. E.

Federal Labor Union, No. 14644: Meets second and fourth Friday, at Typographical Temple. Secretary, C. R. Paxton, Station K. Langdon, D. C.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12776, Plate Press Feeders: Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Gertrude M. Kelly, 1715 Jackson St. N. E.

Firemen, Stationary, No. 63: Meets every Wednesday, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, N. A. James, Hyattsville, Md.

Garment Workers, United, No. 11: Meets first and third Tuesdays, 618 Seventh street n. w., (fourth floor). B. Gents, president; Miss R. Lyons, Recording Secretary.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Thursday of each month, Building Trades Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Albert Beer, 126 Todd Pl. N. E.

Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, No. 21: Meets first and third Mondays, Cadet Armory, 706 O St. N. W. Secretary, Albert Beer, 126 Todd Place N. E.

International Molders Union: Meets every second and fourth Wednesday, Washington Hall, Third and Pennsylvania Avenue S. E. Secretary, C. W. McCaffery, 408 Twelfth St. N. W.

Laborers, Stone and Building, No. 46: Meets the first and third Fridays of each month, E. Schmidt, 624 Sixth St. N. W. Secretary, Jas. Connors, 1632 Fourth St. N. W.

Lithographers Union, No. 13: Samuel E. Lons, Secretary, Florida Ave. N. W.

Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth St. and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, Wm. W. Keeler, 148 Eleventh St. S. E.

Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193: Meets every Thursday in the month, at Typographical Temple. Secretary, L. W. Bauer, 722 K St. N. E.

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Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 1:

Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Edward Hauer, 1729 First St. N. W.

Moving Picture Machine Operators Protective Union, Local 224: Meets first and third Mondays each month, Gayety Theater, third 2:00. Secretary, A. E. Meisenger, or B. A. Spelling, Bus. Agt.

Musicians, No. 161: Headquarters Kenos Building, Eleventh and G Sts. N. W., Room 411. Meets first Sunday in each month, 222 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Phone Main 2665. Secretary, John E. Birdsell, Kenos Building.

Painters, No. 368: Meets every Friday, North-west Corner Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Chas. W. Gaines, 1223 E St. N. E.

Paperhangers Local, No. 420: Meets every Friday, 480 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. A. Maidens, Paperhangers' Hall, 480 Ninth St. N. W.

Pattern Makers Association: Meets first Friday of each month, Third and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, John H. Brown, 911 K St. S. E.

Photo-Engravers Union, No. 17: Meets first Monday in every month, Typographical Temple, 8 p. m. Secretary, E. T. Saulz, The Wardfield Apt., Alexandria, Va.

Plate Printers, No. 2: Meets fourth Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Chas. B. Cameron, Bethesda, Md.

Plumbers, No. 5: Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall, 480 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, J. S. O'Hagan, 124 Florida Ave. N. W.

Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 602: Meets Typographical Temple on the Fourth Wednesday of each month. Secretary, Harry Cuppitt, 309 Sixth St. S. W.

Printing Pressman, No. 1: Meets fourth Saturday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Thos. E. Blakeley, 8527 O St. N. W.

Retail Clerks, No. 262: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Typographical Temple, 428 1/2 G St. N. W. Secretary, J. A. Geller, 619 F St. N. E.

School Custodian and Janitor, 14596: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, W. P. Cannon, 408 Twelfth St. S. E.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 102: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Charles T. Thorpe, 326 Ninth St. S. E.

Slate and Tile Roofers, Local No. 12: Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Costello's, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, J. D. Huddleston, 2419 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.

Steam Fitters and Helpers, No. 602: Meets first and third Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall, 480 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. F. Hickman, 619 Sixth St. N. E.

Stone Masons, No. 2: Meets Building Trades Hall on first and third Monday. Secretary, A. W. Furlong, 608 P St. N. W.

Stonemasons and Marble Cutters: Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at Jonathan Hall.

Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants Association, No. 11773: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typical Temple, 1008 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Mrs. H. B. Tritipico, Willard street N. W., Apt. 29.

Journeymen Tailors, No. 185: Meets first and third Monday of each month at 811 E St. N. W. Secretary, I. Geraci, 1451 St. N. W.

Theatrical Stage Employees International Alliance, Local 22: Meets third Sunday of each month, at the Eagle Club House. Secretary, T. L. Trundle, 1062 Jefferson St. N. W.

Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 161: Meets on the third Sunday of each month, 2:30 p. m., Typographical Temple. Secretary, Geo. G. Seibold, Typographical Temple.

Upholsterers Union, No. 63: Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month, Moose Hall, Seventh and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, E. P. Richardson, 750 Gresham Place N. W.

Washington Building Trades Council: Meets every Tuesday night, 480 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Stover D. Zee.

Yeast Workers Union, No. 14639: Meets first and third Friday, Typographical Temple.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Presbyterian Ministerial Association.
Christian Church Ministerial Association.
M. E. Church Ministerial Association.
Young Men's Christian Association.

INTERNATIONALS.

International Association of Machinists: Headquarters, Rooms 402-407 McGill Building, 908-914 G St. N. W. Wm. H. Johnston, International President; George Preston, Secretary-Treasurer.

Plate Printers of North America (International Steel and Copper): Headquarters, International Secretary-Treasurer, Chas. T. Smith, Room 414 Washington Loan and Trust Building.

LOCAL AUXILIARIES.

Bakers Union, No. 118: Meets second and fourth Saturdays, at 7:30 p. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G St. N. W. Secretary, John G. Schmidt, 624 Sixth St. N. W.

Ladies' Auxiliary, Carpenters: Meets Tuesday nights, Hutchins Building, Tenth and D Sts. N. W.

Women's Auxiliary, No. 13, of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101: Meets at Typographical Temple, fourth Monday in each month.

Allied Printing Trades Council: Meets third Thursday in the month, at Typographical Temple. Secretary, C. H. Evans, 320 Fourth St. N. E.

GREETINGS

In extending greetings, we want you to know that we are working hard; that our service will give you the utmost satisfaction. We certainly wish you abundance of health and happiness.

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Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause.—President Gompers.

WITH A MISSION, WITHOUT A MUZZLE.

VOLUME XX. NO. 29

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1916.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

GLEN ECHO IS FAIR

TESTIMONIAL DINNER TO PRESIDENT GOMPERS TO BE GIVEN AT THE ELKS HALL.

The Central Labor Union met in regular session, Vice-President Digney in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Credentials.

Credentials were received and accepted from the Bakery Salesmen, Barbers 239, Paperhangers, Printing Pressmen, Sheet Metal Workers, School Janitors and Steamfitters.

Reports of Committees.

Special Committee on Glen Echo.—Reported that they had signed an agreement with the park management satisfactory to organized labor. Report accepted and committee discharged with thanks.

Special Committee on Testimonial Dinner to President Gompers reported that they had engaged the Elks Hall for January 27, and that the tickets would be \$2.00, and urged all the delegates to attend.

Roll Call of Unions dispensed with. Moving Picture Operators—Would hold their annual dance on February 1, and asked the delegates to help make the affair a success.

Brewery Workers—Have taken the union card away from Mergers and have placed pickets on this place.

Musicians—Are having some trouble at the Majestic Theatre.

Retail Clerks—Are diligently at work on the firm of D. J. Kaufman and requested all members to give them their moral support in their fight.

School Janitors—Asked that a letter that they wish to be sent to all Central Labor Unions be indorsed in regard to their increase in pay. Request was granted.

Motion carried that we invite Mr. Henry P. Blair and Mr. James F. Oyster to address the delegates on the proposed change in our school system on Monday, January 24.

Bakery Salesmen—Thanked the delegates and organized labor and The Trades Unionist for the assistance that is being given in their fight against the Ward Baking Co.'s unfair product and asked for the continued and renewed support.

It is very gratifying to the pleasure-seeking public to know that Glen Echo has become fair, as this is the only place in close proximity to Washington where an evening of enjoyment could be spent.

AGAINST "SPEEDING UP."

In an address on "speeding up" systems in industry, Dr. Hayhurst of the Ohio State board of health declared that the benefits derived by workers are not in proportion to the benefits gained by employers. Another objectionable feature, he declared, was the fact that workmen do not receive enough increased revenue to buy food to supply the additional energy required by the increased work, and that the variety of employment which served as a rest was absent in most so-called "scientific systems."

FOR INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE.

Chicago.—The council of health and public instruction of the American Medical Association has appointed a committee to assist other agencies in drafting a model bill for the establishment of industrial insurance in each state. It is declared that the need for this legislation is growing more apparent.

RAISE FOR LONGSHOREMEN.

Boston.—Local steamship agents and the Longshoremen's District Council have signed a one year agreement which increases wages 5 cents an hour for grain handlers and 2 cents an hour for general and bulk cargo. The old rates were 35 cents for general cargo, 35 cents for bulk, and 50 cents for day work on grain and 60 cents for night work on grain.



Courtesy Evening Star.

(1) SAMUEL GOMPERS, President A. F. of L.
(2) HENRY GOMPERS, Donor of the Cornerstone.

(3) FRANK MORRISON, Secretary A. F. of L.
(4) HON. W. B. WILSON, Sec. U. S. Dept. of Labor.

CORNERSTONE LAID FOR LABOR TEMPLE

Hon. William B. Wilson, Secretary U. S. Department of Labor, Delivers Principal Address at A. F. of L. Ceremonies

IN THE PRESENCE OF PROMINENT GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND LEADERS IN LABOR WORLD, SAMUEL GOMPERS WIELDS TROWEL PLACING STONE.

Surrounded by government officials, officers and members of international and local trade organizations, members of Congress and several hundred interested spectators, the cornerstone of the American Federation of Labor building, being erected at the northwest corner of Ninth Street and Massachusetts Avenue N. W., was laid with appropriate ceremonies last Saturday noon.

The principal address was delivered by Secretary Wilson of the U. S. Department of Labor; Samuel Gompers, president of the A. F. of L., who wielded the trowel at the setting of the stone, also spoke. Secretary Wilson said that the erection of the American Federation of Labor building marks a great epoch in the history of unionized wage earners in America.

He paid high tribute to the Federation and recited some of its accomplishments, saying that what has been accomplished by unionized labor has not been entirely for the union workingman or woman, but that the nonunion workers of the country had been benefited.

The corner stone was presented to the American Federation of Labor by Henry J. Gompers, son of President Gompers.

An inscription of the stone was chiseled into its face by Mr. Gompers, who is a stonecutter. It reads: "American Federation of Labor—Founded 1881—this edifice erected for service in the cause of labor, justice, freedom, humanity—1915-16."

A copy of the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, photographs of President Wilson, Secretary Wilson and Mr. Gompers, written sentiments by these men, together with photographs of the executive committee of the Federation in 1881, and the present committee, coins, newspapers and other articles were deposited in a copper box which was placed in a chiseled-out recess in the stone.

Among those present at the ceremonies, in addition to Secretary Wilson and President Gompers, were Senator Hughes of Georgia, Representative Casey of Pennsylvania, Assistant Secretary Louis F. Post of the Department of Labor, John B. Densmore, solicitor of the Department of Labor; Anthony Caminetti, commissioner general of immigration; Alfred Hampton, assistant commissioner general of immigration; Robert Watson, chief clerk, Department of Labor; George C. Box, disbursing clerk, Department of Labor; Brice Edwards, chief of section twenty-four, bureau of immigration; T. J. Powderly, chief of the division of information of the Department of Labor, formerly president of the Knights of Labor;

James F. O'Connell, vice president of the American Federation of Labor; John Lennon, treasurer of the Federation; William Spencer, secretary-treasurer building trades department of the Federation; Albert Berries, secretary of the metal trades department; Matt Comerford, president of International Steam Fitters and Operating Engineers Union; William H. Johnston, president International Machinists' Union; George Preston, secretary of the Union, and Fred Hewitt, editor of the Machinists' Journal; John A. Moffit, United States Commissioner of Conciliation; John H. Lorch, president Engineers No. 99; W. D. Clark, former president local Plate Printers' Union; H. F. Oehler, of Bookbinders Union No. 4; John B. Colpoys, Secretary of Central Labor Union; Luke F. Ludlow, Treasurer Central Labor Union; Joe Clark, of Painters Local 368; E. A. Strudley, President Bookbinders Local No. 4; B. A. Spellbring, President Moving Picture Operators Union No. 224; J. A. McDonald, of Plumbers Local No. 5; Anton Lorch, Brewery Workers No. 118; John H. Ferguson, President Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor; Miss Anna Neary, Women's Bindery Union No. 123, Baltimore; Miss Mary Conroy, Women's Bindery Union No. 123, Baltimore; Miss Mamie McKewen, Women's Bindery Union No. 123, Baltimore; Mr. Isaacson, of Moving Picture Operators No. 181, Baltimore; Ernest Bohm, Secretary Federated Trades Union of New York City.

About 100 Union Musicians, under the direction of Prof. Antonio Celfo, escorted the officers of the American Federation of Labor from the headquarters at Eighth and G Streets to the site of the new building.

The idea of a building suitably adapted for the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, is by no means new. The following letter to President Hayden, Musicians Local No. 161, of Washington, D. C., from Owen Miller, Secretary American Federation of Musicians would indicate it was recommended as far back as 1903. It is, nevertheless, gratifying to the trade union movement that in a few months they will be snugly ensconced in a home of their own:

St. Louis, Mo., January 8, 1916.

Mr. A. C. Hayden,

1011 B Street Southeast, Washington, D. C.

My Dear Hayden: Your very kind favor, in reference to some delay in voting on cases, at hand. I realize that you have a whole lot to do, and very often not time to do it in, so a little delay once in a while is to be expected.

I am indeed pleased to hear that Local No. 161 has volunteered a band for the laying of the cornerstone of the American Federa-

tion of Labor headquarters building in Washington, D. C.

Perhaps you do not know that I was the author of this idea, but in 1903 I was chairman of the Auditing Committee, held in Washington, and I noticed how utterly inadequate the headquarters were on G street, and in my report to the convention of the A. F. of L. in Boston, Mass., I recommended that the matter of a headquarters for the Federation be taken in hand by the Executive Council, which has finally resulted in success.

As far as the A. F. of M. is concerned, the A. F. of L. has reason to feel grateful for the many courtesies extended by the various Locals of our organization in towns where conventions were held.

In every instance up to the San Francisco Convention, the Local Musicians have donated the services of fine bands for the preliminary parade, and St. Louis, when they held their convention here in 1910, the Symphony Orchestra donated its services, so on the whole, the A. F. of L. has been exceedingly well treated by the musicians.

I have been appointed as a Delegate by the Mayor of the City, to attend a conference to be held in Washington, in the near future, of an organization known as the "National Security League." I have not accepted the appointment to date, and have taken it, as you might say, "under advisement" but if I do decide to go, I will let you know. Just now I might be able to do some good in Washington with the Missouri Senators and Representatives.

With kindest regards, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

OWEN MILLER,

Secretary A. F. of M.

ABOLISH CONVICT LABOR.

Pittsburg, Pa.—It is stated that 500 prisoners at the Western penitentiary have ceased work in the hat, broom and hosiery departments because of the new convict-labor law, which took effect the first of the year, and which provides that products of the penitentiary shall be consumed by state and county institutions. Until the prison labor commission has perfected its plans, work at the Western penitentiary will be apportioned among those made idle because of the law.

OPPOSE STATE COSSACKS.

Newark, N. J.—The executive board of the State Federation of Labor has called on all affiliated unions to renew their fight against a state constabulary, favored by New Jersey manufacturers. At the last session of the legislature efforts were made to import the "Pennsylvania idea," but organized workers succeeded in defeating the project. Big employers are hopeful for better success at the next legislature.

COMPANY "UNION" MEETS.

Pueblo, Col.—Representatives of Mr. Rockefeller's "union" met with officers of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and renewed their allegiance to the new organization. The miners presented no grievances, which is not surprising when the manner of selecting their representative is recalled.

AGAINST COUNTY JAILS.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Abolition of county jails, except as places of detention, and the establishment of six sectional farms in different parts of the state, was recommended as a change in Pennsylvania's penal laws by the executive committee of the State Bar Association.

TEACHERS POORLY PAID.

Charleston, W. Va.—The average salary of school teachers in West Virginia is \$344 a year, according to statistics compiled by the state department of free schools. The highest average is \$63 a month, and the lowest \$40. Of the 10,084 teachers, \$318 are men.

The Trades Unionist, \$1 a year.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys
Wm. H. Anglin

Editor
Associate Editor

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ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of its correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 14, 1916.

"AS YE SOW, SO SHALL YE REAP."

Neither major nor minor jurisprudence has found a truer axiom throughout the ages, and its cardinal principles have been indelibly engraved upon the memories, minds and conscience of all who live in Youngstown and its vicinity within the last few days.

Six thousand men run rampant. There was no method in their madness. Their voice was heard only in violence. They robbed, they assaulted, they burned—all drunk, and hardly 500 of the number American citizens.

Poor devils who had been brought here through the machinations of the great steel corporation and placed in those plants simply because they would work for less than a living wage to an American citizen.

Their grievance, whether real or implied, was the means of giving vent to their spleen, taking advantage, of course, of that freedom guaranteed by the Constitution. You know the result.

And this is simply a taste of what is to come unless the immigration laws of this country are so patterned as to conform to the program laid down by the American Federation of Labor in regard to its literacy test.

We have contended time and again that pauper European labor could not do other than reduce the standards of American citizenship, and lay liable the business and property of the citizens of the community who have to do with keeping this element subdued. Just how successful they are in preventing outbreaks is a source of congratulation from all, but when they do break loose, as they did in Youngstown, terrible is the carnage.

We are for suffrage for the District because we believe the people of the District should have a voice in the administration of their affairs.

We are for the literacy test as applicable to immigrants, because we belong to that vast horde of working people who best know what they want; what they need, and what will redound with the greatest good to the greatest number.

It is an insult—not only an insult, but humiliating and embarrassing to import such calibre of immigrants to this country and expect Americans, with ideals of home, hours, and compensation, to compete with them. But the great steel corporation is impervious to embarrassment. Evidently too many of the lawmakers of the land share in their golden harvest of dividends.

The organized worker of this country does not resort to such methods in order to right a wrong. Of course, during the days of conflict violence is committed, but it has been shown that crime (thanks to an Industrial Relations Committee) has oftener been committed by the employer and laid at the door of the employee.

The big steel corporation, and other corporations, will continue to bring undesirable aliens in our midst and supplant skilled workmen, and when they go mad the citizens of the community are murdered, their places of business and homes burned, their belongings pilfered and the National House of Congress—that abortion of the voice of the people—haphazard over the literacy test in the immigration bill. And Why?

IT'S DOLLARS—to doughnuts the real reason is because they know they will never come in contact with them personally, and for others they don't care a continental.

WHERE IT RIGHTFULLY BELONGS!

Constructive legislation is such as the bill introduced by Congressman Cary, which provides for pensions of police and firemen to be paid out of the general fund, maintained by taxes for no specific purpose.

The fund which these pensions have been paid out of is one created by a fee system: dog tags, forfeitures, police court fines, etc., which could serve no better purpose than instill in the breast of every man on the force a desire to arrest at the least provocation in order that the fund might continue to boom.

When these pensions are paid out of the General fund it does not necessarily follow that arrests will not be made, but fewer arrests will be made, and when so made will be legitimate, and not on the flimsy pretext which oftentimes appear in police court so ridiculous.

A PICTURE NO ARTIST CAN PAINT!

A goddess holding the balances; on one side Roosevelt, on the other Bryan. The side with Roosevelt entitled "Hell." The side with Bryan entitled "Heaven." And it unbalanced.

Which is right? U-Boat or U! Boat!

Even Lilly Sunday's love feast was away from home.

Grip is a germ. But where did we get the Germ?

"I'm going back to my wife and kids, if I live." He means: "If they'll let me."

America for Americans—ought to sound pretty good to the original red man.

Senator Sheppard evidently believes the first duty of a public servant is to raise his own and reduce other employees of the government.

PNEUMOGASTRICISMS



BY BILLY ANGLEN

SUCCESS—that favorable issue which goes to press after you have imposed the forms.

We've often wondered how near we've come to being auspicious. Luck even shirks away from us; but it has been our good fortune to meet a man who is a SUCCESS.

We met him in 1901 or 2 by accident. We have tried to cultivate a favorable impression with him; but so far have failed to find his price. We reiterate, however, that he is a great big SUCCESS.

He was successful in his earlier days by becoming a printer.

He was successful as a young man.

He was successful as a suitor.

He was successful in getting married.

He was successful in not raising a large family.

He was successful in going to Texas.

He was successful in getting away.

He was successful in getting an appointment in the G. P. O.

He was successful in getting here without walking.

He was successful in disconnecting with the job.

He was successful as a down-town man.

He was successful in getting back in the G. P. O.

He was successful in union politics.

He was successful in gaining the good graces of the Wahs.

He was successful in losing them.

He was successful in obtaining a comfortable seat several times on the water wagon.

He was successful in falling off just as often as he climbed on.

He is successful in not wanting what he can't get.

He is successful in having a very docile, tractable, compliant disposition.

He has been successful saying what he thought about others.

He has been successful in keeping others from saying what they thought of him.

He has been successful in not letting the world know what he thinks of himself.

He has been successful in saving money.

He has been very successful in parting with some portions of his savings. And thereby hangs the tale:

Being by nature nervous, when he had accumulated several hamper of golden gleams, he was not satisfied with the small earnings large investments in U. S. Steel would bring, so he hies away up in the northwest section and starts a kind of variety store—candy, newspapers, cigars and tobacco. Of course, with his versatile manner of doing everything, he expected nothing during that starvation period of becoming established, after which he felt absolutely secure as to just about how much he could tap the till for each day, and then leave some loose change for the morrow's business.

One day, however, I presume just before the first of the month, he came to the conclusion that he should have some kind of protection around the house, to help the S. and W. get into action, if anybody existed with evil designs upon his accumulations, so he decided that some kind of automatic alarm that would grab hold and loose not would be a long stride in fortifying him with an indestructible defense.

Some where over the epoch-making pages of the past, he remembered something relative to the canine creation he had read in the story book one cloudy Sabbath evening, and resolved that was about what was needed.

Never putting off till tomorrow that which could be done today he immediately became the possessor of a ferocious, incorruptible dog.

Now this dog was no slouch, and was the kind you've read so much about—trusty, true, staunch, loyal, honest, with a pedigree about the size of a doc. page in solid six point, and dressed in the height of fashion for feminine attire—fur round his neck and kicks.

Experience has taught us that people who steal inculcate it from childish pranks, and with the admission of the dog as a bodyguard simply suggested immense savings.

But my otherwise successful friend could now bury his head deep into the downy pillow and sleep that sweet sleep of the just unmolested.

The groceryman came to take the order. The order each day ended: "And a porterhouse steak." Regardless of what my friend had to eat, the dog got the porterhouse, mainly for his meanness. Every passerby was cautioned: "He'll eat you alive!"

At night the dog stood sentinel over the cash register and my friend and wife spent their evenings in perfect repose at the theater, movies or calling, and all was well.

One bright spring morning my friend arises, gets the dog staked out in the back yard, and opens the door for the day's business. Some one

bought a penny paper that necessitated making change. The cash register was open and the change was gone. "Let me see," he says, "I don't remember whether I left any in there or not." Somewhat befuddled he kept his secret as a symptom of coming events.

Just about the time he had attributed this incident to absent-mindedness, he goes through the same experience. "Did I take all the money out of there last night?" he asked himself and got no reply. And then a reflection upon the previous night, where he was, and what he was doing caused him to bury the hatchet again.

In a week's time a third test aroused his suspicion that something was wrong. He made a confidential call upon his doctor and explained his apparent lapse of memory. The physician made an examination, gave every test and pronounced him an absolutely normal human being in every respect. Feeling very much encouraged by the doctor's report he imparts his intelligence to his wife. She, woman-like, exclaimed: "You're being robbed!"

"ROBBED! and that dog loose in there? Never-r!"

The following night—repeat!

That was too much. He decided a woman's intuition was better, perhaps, than bodyguards, so he resolved to find out if anybody was deceiving the dog. He didn't mind the loose change, but didn't like for any one to put any thing over on the dog.

He prepared a hiding place unknown to the dog, and waited several evenings. The dog was not in on the frame up, so could give no clue for or against.

Finally the big thing came off. The fence, the roof, the bath-room window, the hall, the stairs, the store, the dog, the cash register.

The alien friend of the dog was confronted.

The dog stood with his big bright eyes in his master's face, his tail wagging at a two-forty clip as the introductory remarks were made.

No more spells of aphasia.

No more porterhouse steaks.

He was SUCCESSFUL.

He was a SUCCESS.

OLD DELEGATE RETURNS.

C. E. Allison, many years active in the labor movement as a delegate to the Central Labor Union from Steamfitters and Helpers Local.

NATION-WIDE "BABY WEEK."

Plans for a "baby week" in March are being made by more than 400 communities, announces the children's bureau of the department of labor. The need of bettering conditions surrounding babies will be impressed on the general public and the proper care of infants described during the week. It is felt by those behind the movement that this agitation will create a sentiment against the annual death of 300,000 babies before they are 12 months old.

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D. J. O'CONNOR
New Jersey Ave. and G Sts. N.W.

BROCKWELL'S BITS

BY W. N. BROCKWELL

Regular monthly meeting of Columbia Typographical Union on Sunday, January 16, 1916. Place: The Temple, 423 G Street N. W. Time: 2.30 p. m. Go

There will be a general meeting of the Knights of Momo ("Knockers") at the Elks Hall next Sunday, January 16, 1916, at 7.30 p. m.

Marcey M. Mitchell, a well-known Washington printer, died at Emergency Hospital on Monday, January 10, 1916, of pneumonia. He was born in Annapolis, Md., but had spent most of his life in this city, being one of the few remaining local printers who learned his trade in the Government Printing Office, and was employed as a proof reader there at the time his illness commenced. He was 59 years of age, and is survived by his wife, a brother, Capt. Walter Mitchell (a well-known Washington newspaper man), and two sisters.

Mr. Mitchell was a Spanish War veteran, and after religious services at Sergeant's undertaking parlors, the remains were taken to Arlington National Cemetery for burial, four of the pall bearers being from his carap and two from Columbia Typographical Union.

Mr. Mitchell had spent many years as a worker in the Government Printing Office, and there was surprise and regret there at his unexpected death. Additional sadness attaches to his death because of the fact that his wife was away from the city when the end came, being at Tampa, Fla., ill with tuberculosis. Though very feeble, she arrived here in time for the funeral.

Methinks reform has struck the newspapers, for a creditable member of the pert paragraphs are silent this January on that ancient gag about the fellows who fall from the water wagon in the early days of the New Year.

Bills have been introduced in Congress to pension Martin Mouse, Hannah Wait, Eliza Want, and Annie Peach. I'll bet if Annie is what her name implies she'll score with the lawmakers away in advance of the others.

Howard D. Lowd, a member of the proof room chapel of the Government Printing Office, died at his home in this city on Sunday, January 9, 1916, of pneumonia, after an illness of only three days. His health had been poor for several years.

Mr. Lowd was born in Jackson, Miss., 51 years ago, but had lived in this city for about 20 years, working most of the time in the National Printery, where he was known and esteemed by many people. Going south at the breaking out of the War with Spain, he became a member of the Second Mississippi Volunteer Infantry, serving in that command until the end of the struggle. His long experience with the National Guard of the District of Columbia made him a most useful soldier, and he was very popular in his company. About two years ago he returned to this city and resumed service in the Government Printing Office.

Mr. Lowd is survived by his wife, two married daughters (one living at Charlotte, N. C., and the other at New Orleans), and three brothers, one of these latter being Percy I. Lowd, a well-known member of Columbia Union.

The funeral, under the auspices of the Spanish War Veterans, was held on Tuesday last, being attended by many of his fellow members of Columbia Union and other friends. Burial was at Arlington. Rev. Freeman Anderson, of Calvary Baptist Church, conducted the religious service, which was simple but very impressive.

The late Christian C. Auracher came into the Government Printing Office (from Buffalo) during the first Cleveland administration, and was assigned to the then First Division, where he soon found that he had an old acquaintance in the person of the late Henry Webb, who had met "Chris" in his travels and who gladly renewed the old-time friendship.

The following Sunday Henry took Chris out to show him the city. As they passed up the Avenue the White House was pointed out by Webb.

"What is that?" asked Chris.

"Where President Cleveland lives," replied Henry.

"Let's go and see him," Chris continued.

Henry informed Chris that he was several degrees removed from sanity—a daffnool, in fact—saying that even a Cabinet officer would have much difficulty in seeing the President on a Sunday afternoon.

"Oh, well, I don't know about dot, I bet you dot dis Grover will see me." And he insisted on trying anyway, even if turned down.

Henry, thinking Chris might as well

get his lesson then and there, agreed. They tried for entrance and were of course refused; but Chris was determined, and insisted on sending up his card, which was taken by the man at the door with a grin that plainly said: "Not in a million years!"

However, word soon came back to send him up (the Executive offices then being on the second floor of the White House), and they were ushered in. There they spent two hours with the President.

Why so easy? Well, when Mr. Cleveland was deputy sheriff and local politician in Buffalo he and Chris frequented the same pinocle, etc., palace and were very well acquainted. The President welcomed the diversion of a chat with his old chum—and Chris had surely "put one over" on Henry.

"I enchoy dot 'session' mit Grover," said the good-natured Teuton; "but dot look on der face of Henry Webb ven ve come by der President's private office vos bedder yed. Der beer vos on Henry, und I 'dake out' more as a dozen of dem at his expense after ve leave der White House."

PASTIME PARAGRAPHS

BY CYCLE

Prohibition is a very dry subject.

There are good poets and poets not so good.

When lost for the right word, just make one.

There is considerable talk about retiring the automobile.

The man without an opinion has about the same community standing as the half-wit who runs errands for everybody, just for the fun of the thing.

Indications are that the appeal for help, by the American Federation of Labor, to reimburse the Danbury Hatters, will meet with very liberal endorsement by Government Printing Office employees.

The section lying just north of Bradley Heights, on the Tenneleytown road, is likely to experience a mushroom growth in the very near future. A company of G. P. O. printers are interested in the enterprise.

Fashionable shop calendars for 1916 are embellished with kissing matches, and are apparently intended to show how positively abbreviated apparel may be worn and yet keep within the meaning of the law, all so much in contrast with the staid and unadorned departmental calendar issued by Uncle Sam.

Familiar faces are fast fading away. There is scarcely a week of the calendar year that does not carry with it the distressing news of one added to the death-roll of printers at the Government Printing Office. Time has certainly wrought great changes in personnel within the recollection of the older employees.

The Swiss aviator, in his first exhibition here last week, did not circle the Capitol for the very good reason that while nearing the dome he encountered a hot-air current. It was the day the House District Committee made its report on the half-and-half plan and "Cyclone" Davis, of Texas, had a sudden and violent eruption.

JUST EVERY DAY LIFE

H. S. SUTTON

Indisposed.

UNIONS RAISE WAGES.

Springfield, Ohio.—Secretary Creager, of the Trades and Labor Assembly, states that in 1915 over 1,000 organized workers in this city secured wage increases that average more than \$1 a week.

OPPOSES CONVICT LABOR.

Frankfort, Ky.—In his message to the biennial session of the state legislature, which convened last Tuesday, Governor Stanley advocated the abolishment of convict labor and the employment of convicts on highways.

STATE PENSIONS FOR BLIND.

Springfield, Ill.—The act providing for pensions for the blind took effect the first of the year. Under this law it is obligatory for counties to provide for their blind by appropriating money for their support. All males over 21 years and females over 18 years are to be awarded \$150 a year.

New Full Dress and Tuxedo Suits for Hire

WILNER'S New Fall and Winter Suitings

The Latest Novelties
of the Season . . . \$18.50

EVERY UNION MAN OUGHT TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS OFFER

Not only do we save you \$10.00 on every suit you buy, but our workmanship has proven to stand up, to hold its shape, curl and wrinkle until the garment will last, and we guarantee to last you fully three years.

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GAYETY

On the High Road to Happiness
GIRLS! GIRLS!—24 SPIEGEL BEAUTIES 24—GIRLS! GIRLS!

Remember, Franklin said:
"Deny Self for Self's Sake." Join our Great Xmas Savings Club
Which Begins December 20, Closes January 15. Three Classes: 50 Cents; \$1.00, and \$2.00 Per Week. 3 Per cent Interest Allowed.
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|---|--|
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Bank for the Working People. Three per cent savings. One dollar opens an account.
Ninth and M streets N. W.</p> <p>UNION SAVINGS Commercial Accounts. Three per Cent Interest on Savings Accounts. The Oldest Savings Bank in Washington.</p> <p>MICHAEL T. GREENE
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P. J. O'Keefe, Prop. 904 Pa. Ave. N. W.</p> <p>McGINNIS'S BUFFET
H. J. McGinnis, Prop. 1081 N. Y. Ave. N. W.</p> <p>ED. J. GLAVIN
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780 14th Street N. W.</p> <p>FRANK'S BUFFET
Penn and G Sts., N. W. Phone M. 5572</p> <p>DAVID WALSH'S BUFFET
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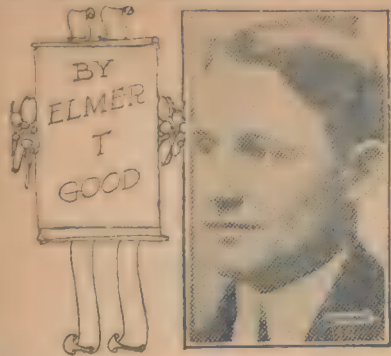
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TWIGS

Your attention is respectfully directed to the fact that "As that wig is bent the tree's inclined."

I didn't invent this thought, but ask you to consider it in connection with the following:

Often times the question comes to my mind: Are there enough young men (trades unionists) attending the Central Labor Union meetings. Are there enough young men being delegated to this body from the Unions? Is it a case of the younger element in the various unions not wanting to become delegates for fear they cannot hold their own in the Central body meetings or is it because they don't show sufficient activity in their respective locals to be chosen by the one in power to elect them. Which ever may be the case it seems probable that the better and stronger will be the center of our labor movement in the future, if we can enlist a fair percentage of those delegated from amongst the younger element of our various crafts.

How many delegates are there at present hovering around the thirty-five year mark? Not many! Every man over this age would welcome the beginner to the knowledge he possesses of trade union movement at home and abroad.

Of course young men are not expected to take the floor on every question which might come before the body. Neither should they be ridiculed by those of more mature experience should they rise to ask points of information or sight an instance in their brief career. Isn't it a matter worthy of each organization's consideration to send at least one young delegate to the headquarters of the labor movement in Washington, thereby increase in time to come the efficiency of our cause. Is not that a forward movement?

In my experience men have treated me with the utmost courtesy and regard while taking my place among those who know the movement and have known it for fifty years or more. There are times when my steps in haste have made waste, but so eager are the conscious to obey their best impulses that these times must come and will pop out.

Perhaps the president and officers of the Central body as well as the delegates will watch the disposition of this idea and support what is merely a note of preparedness.

Peter Collins, of Massachusetts, in his address on "What's wrong with the world" at the National Theatre Sunday night, January 9, gave union men in his estimation the biggest treat of years. With his marvelous retentive memory he has stored up the facts of cases as fought in behalf of the wage earner in so many instances that he stands, it seems to me, pre-eminent in labor statistics. He is a comparative young man and should be an inspiration to every loyal trade unionist. We younger fellows especially.

ELMER T. GOOD.

MISSIONARY WORK NECESSARY.

Denver.—In an open letter to Colorado organized workers, President McLennan, of the State Federation of Labor, calls on every union man and woman to act as a self-appointed, energetic organizer.

"The story of unionism and its beneficent results should not be told so much in the union halls and at the union meetings," he says. "The telling is needed much more in the streets, in the factories, workshops, mines and on the jobs—where it can reach the ear of the nonunion man who attends no meeting. The union gathering will take care of itself. None but union men and union women are there. They are already converted. The missionary work must be done on the outside."

PROTECT SENIORITY RIGHTS.

St. Louis, Mo.—President Perham, of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, has secured a decision from Secretary of Labor Wilson which will protect the interests of Canadian members of the various railroad brotherhoods. Secretary Wilson rules:

"Persons employed in the transportation divisions of railroads crossing the boundary line between Canada and the United States who come to the United States for the purpose of accepting positions growing out of seniority regulations connected with their employment on such roads, shall not be considered as alien contract laborers."

CHANGES IN THE G. P. O.

Appointments.

Philander McMullen, watchman, reinstated.
Oren J. Rudy, skilled laborer, transferred from Department of Labor.
Miss Emma L. Fulton, skilled laborer.
Joseph A. Henson, Ray Burdett, Harry Taylor, Charles W. Glover, and Frank Johnson, temporary unskilled laborers.

William H. O'Meara and Don O. Byron, probational compositors.
Charles W. Smith and John F. Burgess, probational messenger boys.

Separations.

August B. Buehne, messenger boy, resigned.
Walter R. Speake, messenger boy, resigned.
Joseph S. Graves, unskilled laborer.
William Williams, linotype operator, resigned.
Miss Dora M. Yates, skilled laborer, resigned.
Alfred R. Lowey, pressman, resigned.
Grant Miller, temporary messenger boy, resigned.

Transfers, Etc.

Randolph H. Page, compositor, 50 cents per hour to proof reader, 60 cents per hour, job section.
Fred A. Lohmeyer, office helper, 30 cents per hour, to office helper, 35 cents per hour, job section.

Carl V. White, pressman in charge, 65 cents per hour, to pressman in charge, 70 cents per hour, State, War and Navy section.

James Sprucebank, linotype machinist, 60 cents per hour, to linotype machinist in charge, 65 cents per hour, Library Printing section.

Henry W. Whitlow, skilled laborer, 25 cents per hour, to helper 35 cents per hour, Pamphlet Binding section.

Wilfred F. Shellman, elevator conductor, 30 cents per hour, electrical section, to skilled laborer, 25 cents per hour, stores division.

Charles A. Tweedale, temporary messenger boy, 15 cents per hour, to probational appointment to messenger boy, 15 cents per hour, Monotype section.

Stanley A. Shaner, temporary messenger boy, 15 cents per hour, to probational appointment as messenger boy, 15 cents per hour, Linotype section, night.

George F. Saur, temporary messenger boy, 15 cents per hour, to probational appointment as messenger boy, 15 cents per hour, Office of Foreman of Binding.

INCOME HIGHER; EXPENSE LESS

Chicago.—Estimates by the bureau of railway news and statistics shows that during the year 1915 American railway revenues increased \$101,528,294 and expenses decreased \$69,347,883, leaving a net income increase, after deducting taxes, over 1914, of \$168,955,548. It is stated that "through the adoption of rigid economies the operating expenses were kept down to a level that enabled the roads to show an increase in net operating revenues of nearly \$169,000,000."

The figures are based on interstate commerce commission reports.

"DOMESTIC SERVICE" DEFINED.

Harrisburg, Pa.—The state workmen's compensation board has ruled that the term "domestic service," as used in the new compensation law, applies only to service in private homes and does not apply to service in a hotel, hospital or other institution. Under the law, which took effect the first of the year, farm labor and domestic servants are exempt from compensation benefits, and the board's ruling makes this term apply to private families only and does not include proprietors of boarding houses, etc.

R. R. WIREMEN ADVANCE.

St. Louis, Mo.—President Perham, of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, announces that since his last report wage scale revisions have been secured from nine railroads in the United States and Canada, while fourteen committees postponed their negotiations on account of the holidays. During the year 1915 nineteen revised schedules were secured.

President Perham predicts a successful year for the railroad telegraphers.

TAILORS WANT MORE.

San Francisco.—The Journeymen Tailors' Union has prepared a new wage scale which provides for the eight-hour day and abolition of labor on Sundays and holidays. The minimum for first-class tailors is \$25 a week and no assistant shall receive less than \$10 a week.

BOILER MAKERS STRIKE.

Victoria, British Columbia.—Boiler makers employed at the Yarrow shipbuilding plant are on strike because their increased wage demands were refused. They also request a pay day every two weeks instead of monthly.

ROSTER OF CENTRAL LABOR UNION

[Where not otherwise specified, meetings are held at night.]
Central Labor Union: Meets every Monday night at Typographical Temple.
Bakers and Confectioners, No. 113: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month; first Saturday at 7:30; third at 4 p. m., Building Trades Hall, Secretary, C. P. Reichel, 24 Myrtle St. N. E.
Bakery Salesmen's Union, No. 33: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. L. Conside, 507 First St. N. W.
Barbers Union, No. 239: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Hammel's Hall, No. 82 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, Joseph Handlos, 555 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E.
Barbers Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Sunday of each month, Painter's Hall, 708 O St. N. W. Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman, Financial Secretary, Chas. Walker, 624 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.
Bertenders, No. 428: Meets second and fourth Sunday of each month, Painter's Hall, 708 O St. N. W. Secretary, Francis J. O'Donnell, 1842 N. C. Ave. N. E.
Beer Drivers, No. 234: Meets first and third Sunday of each month, Painter's Hall, 708 O St. N. W. Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E St. S. E.
Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at New Masonic Temple, Eighth and F Sts. N. E. Secretary, Wm. Edgley, 317 North Capitol St.
Bookbinders Union, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Edward Fuhrman, 24 Quincy Place, N. W.
Bottlers Union, No. 251: Meets second Sunday of each month, Building Trades Hall, at 10:00 a. m. Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E St. S. E.
Brewery Workers, No. 118: Meets on the last Sunday of each month, at 10:00 a. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G St. N. W. Secretary, Frank Ross, 2122 L St. N. W.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5: Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, C. W. Schaefer, 48 Seaton Place N. E.
Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132: Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple, Secretary, E. B. Byrne, 425 G Street N. W.
Carpet Mechanics, Local 95: Meets third Friday of each month, Sixth and E Sts. N. W., Eagles Hall, Secretary, Chas. T. Krause, 1424 W St. N. W., Apt. 22.
Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets first Thursday of each month, Building Trades Hall, 6th and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Wm. H. Umhan, 737 10th St. S. E.
Cigar Makers Union, No. 110: Meets every Saturday, 7:30 p. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G St. N. W. Secretary, Edwin Tillou, 242 8th St. N. E.
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 110: Meets every Friday, 7:30 p. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G St. N. W. Secretary, J. T. Noonan, 138 R. I. Ave. N. W.
Elevator Conductors Protective Union, No. 14585: Meets every Tuesday night, at 11:15, 1119 Sixth St. N. W. Secretary, E. E. Nicholson, 3800 Ga. Ave. N. W.
Elevator Constructors, No. 10: Meets 419 Tenth St. N. W., first and third Fridays.
Engineers, Local 77: Meets every Friday, at 8:00 p. m., Hall, S. E. Cor. Tenth and Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, F. J. Nichols, 616 Fourth Street Northwest.
Engineers, Stationary, No. 99: Meets Tuesday Typographical Temple, every Friday night. Secretary, A. W. Locke, Twelfth and B Sts. N. W.
Engraved Steel and Plate Finishers, No. 846: Secretary, C. W. Hise, 1016 Eleventh St. N. E.
Federal Labor Union, No. 14644: Meets Second and Fourth Friday, at Typographical Temple, Secretary, C. R. Paxton, Station K, Langdon, D. C.
Federal Labor Union, No. 12776: Plate Press Feeders: Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Gertrude M. McNally, 1715 Jackson St. N. E.
First Thursday of each month, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, N. A. James, Hyattsville, Md.
Garment Workers, United, No. 11: Meets first and third Tuesday, 612 Seventh Street N. W. (fourth floor). B. Gentz, president, Miss R. Lyons, Recording Secretary.
Granite Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Thursday of each month, Building Trades Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Albert Heer, 126 Todd Pl. N. E.
Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, No. 21: Meets first and third Mondays, Cadet Armory, 708 O St. N. W. Secretary, Albert Heer, 126 Todd Pl. N. E.
International Molders Union: Meets every second and fourth Wednesdays, Washington Hall, Third and Pennsylvania Avenue S. E. Secretary, C. W. McCafferty, 408 Twelfth St. N. E.
Laborers, Stone and Building, No. 46: Meets first and third Friday of each month, Eleventh and Q Sts. N. W. Secretary, Jas. Connor, 1602 Fourth St. N. W.
Linotype Operators Union, No. 13: Meets every Tuesday, Wm. W. Keeler, 148 Eleventh St. S. E.
Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193: Meets every Thursday at 1204 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, L. W. Bauer, 722 K St. N. E.
Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 5: Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Edward Hauser, 1729 First St. N. W.
Moving Picture Machine Operators Protective Union, Local 224: Meets first and third Mondays each month, Gayety Theater, third Tuesday at 7:30; third at 4 p. m., Building Trades Hall, Secretary, A. E. Meisenger, or B. A. Spellbring, Bus. Agt.
Musicians, No. 161: Headquarters Kenia Building, Eleventh and G Sts. N. W., Room 211. Meets first Sunday in each month, 922 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Phone Main 2665. Secretary, John E. Birdsall, Kenia Building.
Painters, No. 368: Meets every Friday, North-west Corner Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Wm. Zell, 806 Tenth St. N. E.
Paperhangers Local, No. 420: Meets every Friday, 480 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. A. Audum, Paperhangers Hall, 480 Ninth St. N. W.
Pattern Makers Association: Meets first Friday of each month, Third and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, John H. Brown, 911 K St. S. E.
Photo-Engravers Union, No. 17: Meets Monday in every month, Typographical Temple, 2 p. m. Secretary, J. A. Whitcomb, 2209 Minnesota Ave. S. E.
Plate Printers, No. 2: Meets fourth Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Chas. B. Cannon, Bethesda, Md.
Plumbers, No. 5: Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Paperhangers Hall, 480 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, W. H. Amis, 1008 Montrose St. N. E.
Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 42: Meets Typographical Temple on the Fourth Wednesday of each month. Secretary, Harry Connor, 420 Sixth St. S. W.
Printing Pressman, No. 1: Meets fourth Saturday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Thos. E. Binkley, 3627 O St. N. W.
Retail Clerks, No. 262: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Typographical Temple, 423-425 G St. N. W. Secretary, J. A. Connor, 610 P St. N. E.
School Custodian and Janitor, 14596: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, W. P. Cannon, 408 Twelfth St. S. E.
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 102: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Charles T. Thorpe, 625 Ninth St. S. E.
Slate and Tile Roofers, Local No. 12: Meets second and fourth Wednesday in Costello's, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, J. D. Huddleston, 2415 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.
Steam Fitters and Helpers, No. 602: Meets first and third Wednesday at Paperhangers Hall, 480 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. F. Hickman, 518 Sixth St. N. W.
Stone Masons, No. 2: Meets Building Trades Hall on first and third Monday, Secretary, A. W. Furlong, P St. N. W.
Stone and Marble Cutters: Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at Jonadab Hall.
Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants Association, No. 11778: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Pythian Temple, 1008 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Mrs. H. B. Tritipo, Willard street N. W., Apt. 20.
Journeyman Tailors, No. 188: Meets first and third Monday of each month at 811 E St. N. W. Secretary, L. Garsel, 1461 N St. N. W.
Theatrical Stage Employees International Alliance, Local 22: Meets third Sunday of each month, at the Eagle Club House, Secretary, T. I. Trundle, 1602 Jefferson St. N. W.
Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 101: Meets on the third Sunday of each month, at the Eagle Club House, Secretary, Geo. G. Seibold, Typographical Temple.
Upholsterers Union, No. 58: Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month, Moose Hall, Seventh and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, E. F. Richardson, 760 Gresham Place N. W.
Washington Building Trades Council: Meets every Tuesday night, Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Stover D. Zoa.
Yeast Workers' Union, No. 14639: Meets first and third Friday, Typographical Temple.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Presbyterian Ministerial Association.
Christian Church Ministerial Association.
A. E. Church Ministerial Association.
Young Men's Christian Association.

INTERNATIONALS.

International Association of Machinists: Headquarters, Rooms 402-407 McGill Building, 908-914 G St. N. W. Wm. H. Johnston, International President; George Preston, Secretary-Treasurer.
Plate Printers of North America (International Steel and Copper): Headquarters, International Secretary-Treasurer, Chas. T. Smith, Room 414 Washington Loan and Trust Building.

LOCAL AUXILIARIES.

Bakers Union, No. 118: Meets second and fourth Saturdays, at 7:30 p. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G St. N. W. Secretary, John G. Schmidt, 624 Sixth St. N. W.
Ladies' Auxiliary, Carpenters: Meets Tuesday nights, Hutchins Building, Tenth and D Sts. N. W.
Woman's Auxiliary, No. 13: of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101: Meets at Typographical Temple, fourth Monday in each month.
Allied Printing Trades Council: Meets third Thursday in the month at Typographical Temple, Secretary, C. H. Evans, 320 Fourth St. N. E.

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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The Trades Unionist

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

READ OUR ADVERTISEMENTS, PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS.

Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any man who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause.—President Gompers.

WITH A MISSION, WITHOUT A MUZZLE.

VOLUME XX. NO. 30

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1916.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

PIECE WORK SHORTENS LIFE

The effect of piece work and the increase of tuberculosis among metal miners in the Joplin, Mo., district is shown in a report issued by the United States bureau of mines.

Shovelers in this district work by the piece and are paid from 5 to 8 cents for each "can" of ore they shovel. These "cans" have nominal capacities of 1,000, 1,250 or 1,650 pounds.

"One can hardly realize the severity of this work without seeing it," says the report. "Hard, constant work has broken these men down, so that at the ages of 22 to 30 they are already on the down grade. The shovelers are frequently his own trammer—that is, he pushes his full 'can' out to the station and the empty one back again. Except for his hasty dinner at noon, he is incessantly at work the entire shift. Working thus at their full earning capacity day in and day out, it is not surprising that, with the added exposure to rock dust, these men should contract tuberculosis to an excessive degree. Especially must this be true when they start in under age and before their bodies have been fully developed.

"After a few years of shoveling the shoveler finds himself beginning to get short winded and his strength failing. When he comes to the point where he feels exhausted at the end of the day's work and feels 'groggy' when he starts in the morning, he begins to rely on alcoholic stimulation to see him through, and if it has not already done so, alcohol now begins to lend a hand in furthering physical breakdown. The next step in the process is tuberculosis infection. He finally becomes unable to work, and as these men usually work as long as they possibly can, death follows not long after cessation of work, most often when the man should be in the prime of life. Usually a fair-sized family is left behind and is apt to need charitable assistance. Although this sequence of events has not occurred in every case of fatal illness among miners, it is fairly typical of a great many."

Attention is called to the bad housing of Jasper county miners, the absence of an established toilet system and the practice of drinking water from a keg, which is especially condemned because of the danger of direct infection.

The report is an indorsement of organized labor's position that the lead and zinc miners of the Joplin district must thoroughly organize and conduct an educational campaign among their members if they are to remove the deadly conditions under which they labor.

HATTERS' DAY—JANUARY 27. GIVE ONE HOUR OF YOUR WAGE.

AGAINST STATE INSURANCE.

Atlantic City, N. J.—President Bird of the State Manufacturers' Association is opposed to a state insurance fund. He says compensation for workmen is all right, but the idea of the state creating a monopoly and driving out all private insurance companies is not acceptable. This idea, Mr. Bird declares, emanates from the brain of "professional reformers."

HATTERS' DAY—JANUARY 27. GIVE ONE HOUR OF YOUR WAGE.

HIGHER WAGES NEXT YEAR.

Beaver, Pa.—The Plumbers' Union has renewed its contract for \$4.50 per day with employers. It is agreed that next year's rate shall be \$5.

HATTERS' DAY—JANUARY 27. GIVE ONE HOUR OF YOUR WAGE.

UPHOLD SMOKE ORDINANCE.

The United States supreme court has upheld the smoke ordinance passed by Des Moines, Iowa. The court ruled that municipalities have the right to pass regulations covering this subject.

JAPS IN CANNING INDUSTRY

Olympia, Wash.—In a special report on the salmon canning industry in this state, the bureau of labor says the employment of Chinese are gradually decreased since the passage of the Chinese exclusion act, and that Japanese are filling the places vacated. It is declared that "the people in general have greater antipathy toward the Japs," which is shared to some extent by the cannery owners "for the reason that the Japs are not nearly as trustworthy and reliable as the brown-hued brother of the Celestial race. Moreover they are not as amenable to the requirements of the employer, and quarrelsome among themselves, as well as less efficient in their work."

The report states that the average "run" of salmon seldom exceeds a period of sixty days' duration and that when the fish are caught they must be canned almost immediately to prevent spoilage. This necessitates an adequate supply of labor constantly available on the premises so that operations may be started at a moment's notice when the first load of fish arrives.

These conditions, the report continues, "are perhaps responsible for the birth of the Chinese labor contract system which has been so pronounced in years past in this industry."

The bureau of labor believes white labor can be secured for this work, and points to the hundreds of settlers whose limited means make it necessary for them to secure outside employment in order to maintain themselves and their families while clearing and developing their lands ready for crops. Other seasonal workers could also be secured with the aid of the federal and state governments.

It is pointed out that the question confronting the canneryman is to promptly secure sufficient labor, and that the cannerymen's views have moderated since the Jap has appeared on the scene. Attention is called to the work of the federal department of labor in securing workers for the fruit and berry fields.

As a solution for conditions in the canning industry, it is stated that:

"The employment of white labor can be largely accelerated by the assistance of the federal labor department through its employment agency, which, in connection with the postal service, has access to laboring people living in rural districts. These people may be reached and their applications received for the work long before the canning season so that an adequate supply may be secured."

HATTERS' DAY—JANUARY 27. GIVE ONE HOUR OF YOUR WAGE.

PURE DRUGS ACT UPHOLD.

The United States supreme court has upheld the 1912 amendment to the federal pure food and drugs act. A Chicago concern labeled its concoction as follows: "Effective as a preventative for pneumonia." The government was sustained in its claim that this was a fraud.

HATTERS' DAY—JANUARY 27. GIVE ONE HOUR OF YOUR WAGE.

BALLOTING ON 8-HOUR DAY.

Cleveland, Ohio.—The question of a demand for an eight-hour day on all railroads of the United States and Canada is now in the hands of members of the four brotherhoods of conductors, engineers, trainmen and firemen. Ballots have been sent to all branches of these organizations. The vote will be canvassed in Chicago, March 1, and if favorable the demand will be placed in the hands of the executives of the brotherhoods.

HATTERS' DAY—JANUARY 27. GIVE ONE HOUR OF YOUR WAGE.

WILL ASK FOR WAGE INCREASE.

Aurora, Ill.—The building crafts in this city are preparing to ask for a 5 cent per hour increase and Saturday afternoons off.

TO THE DANBURY HATTERS

YOU HELPED US.



WE'LL HELP YOU.

DON'T FORGET HATTERS' DAY—JANUARY 27, 1916. DONATE ONE HOUR OF YOUR LABOR TO A CAUSE.

STOCK MARKET JUGGLERS ARE CHARGED WITH FOMENTING YOUNGSTOWN RIOT

The riot in East Youngstown week before last was the work of stock market jugglers who wanted to reduce the price of the stock of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, which is to be included in a proposed half-billion dollar steel combine.

This charge was made by A. F. of Organizer Flynn in a public statement last Monday.

Other statements, almost as sensational, were made by the trade unionist, who declared that "we have evidence we regard as conclusive that this entire trouble was caused by paid sluggers brought to East Youngstown by the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company."

"Here are some of the things we have established," continued the organizer.

"These sluggers working for the company conducted a deliberate campaign of liquor buying on Friday to get as many of the workers intoxicated as possible."

"A hall hired by Roumania workers, on Thursday, for our use on Friday morning, was taken away by the company so that we could not use it. This hall is Roumanian hall. Our purpose was to urge the workers to drink and not to permit themselves to be drawn into trouble."

"We were not trying to organize the sheet and tube workers. We were only organizing the men at the Republic plant, but we did offer our services to help prevent trouble at the tube works. It was for that reason we wished to address the tube workers in Roumanian hall. We did not intend to try and organize them and do not intend to organize them until they cool down."

"There are 19 detective agencies on the job here with their men. The job is peddled out to so many agencies because in times of peace these agencies are able to help the companies with tips. So when there is something to be done the reward is passed out to all of them."

"The gunmen who did the shooting are residents of Pittsburg. I don't think there is any foreign influence involved. I think it was a financial scheme rigged up as the last desperate resort to depress the value of the tube works' stock so that interests that are now trying to form a great half-billion dollar merger would get control that they wanted."

GIVE SUGGESTIONS TO M. D.'S.

Toronto, Ontario.—Organized waiters, waitresses and cooks object to paying the cost of being physically examined every six months, and are demanding that their employers pay this bill. The workers make light of the recent order of the medical health department, and suggest that if officials are really desirous of guarding the public health, let them investigate working conditions in hotels and restaurants.

HATTERS' DAY—JANUARY 27. GIVE ONE HOUR OF YOUR WAGE.

WOOD CARVERS RAISE WAGES.

New Haven, Conn.—As a result of a five weeks' strike the Wood Carvers' Union has increased wages 20 per cent and reduced the work day from 10 hours to nine.

HATTERS' DAY—JANUARY 27. GIVE ONE HOUR OF YOUR WAGE.

CARPENTERS WIN LONG STRIKE.

Norristown, Pa.—Union Carpenters have won their eight months' strike and secured an agreement which calls for a 5-cent wage increase, which makes their rate 50 cents an hour.

HIGHER WAGES FOR MOLDERS.

Cleveland, Ohio.—An agreement has been reached between machine foundry members of the Iron Molders' Union and their employers. A one-year contract provides that the present rate, \$3.50, shall be raised to \$3.80, for the first three months, and that \$4 a day shall be the prevailing rate thereafter. About 1,000 employees in over a score of shops are affected.

HATTERS' DAY—JANUARY 27. GIVE ONE HOUR OF YOUR WAGE.

DEMAND SHORTER HOURS.

Canonsburg, Pa.—Striking employees of the steel and iron works at this place have refused to accept a wage increase of 10 cents a day. They insist on a substantial wage increase and a reduction of the workday from ten to nine hours.

HATTERS' DAY—JANUARY 27. GIVE ONE HOUR OF YOUR WAGE.

METAL POLISHERS LOCKED OUT.

Newark, N. J.—Members of Metal Polishers' Union, No. 44, have been locked out by the Acetylene Company because they demanded shorter hours and \$3.75 per day.

ORGANIZING WOMEN WORKERS.

Newark, N. J.—Organized labor is aiding the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union in its organizing campaign. It is estimated that 10,000 women workers are employed in over half a hundred shirt waist, corset and white goods factories in this vicinity. These workers do not average \$5 a week, out of which they are compelled to pay two prices for cotton thread and needles. Employers are resorting to very petty effort in an attempt to keep their employees from agitation meetings conducted by trade unionists.

HATTERS' DAY—JANUARY 27. GIVE ONE HOUR OF YOUR WAGE.

MILL MEN WANT 44-HOUR WEEK.

Springfield, Mass.—In an effort to enforce a 44-hour week and a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour, mill carpenters and helpers employed by the Hampden Lumber Company are on strike. Organized wood workers in this state are attempting to place mill carpenters on the same basis as the building carpenters. The latter have a 44-hour week.

HATTERS' DAY—JANUARY 27. GIVE ONE HOUR OF YOUR WAGE.

LOAN SHARKS OUSTED.

Dayton, Ohio.—The city welfare department reports that 10 loan shark establishments have been put out of business since the establishment of the department's division of legal aid in 1914. The division has also given legal advice to 1,494 persons and aided them in defense against oppressive litigation by settling controversies amicably.

HATTERS' DAY—JANUARY 27. GIVE ONE HOUR OF YOUR WAGE.

LAUNDRY WORKERS GAIN.

Troy, N. Y.—Secretary Morrison, of the Laundry Workers' International Union states that agreements have been secured at Kingsville, Tex.; Shreveport, La., and East St. Louis, I. Hours are decreased and wages increased. The strike at Stockton, Cal., for union recognition and a renewal of contracts, is being vigorously waged. Nearly 150 laundry workers are involved.

HATTERS' DAY—JANUARY 27. GIVE ONE HOUR OF YOUR WAGE.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS WIN.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Electrical Workers' Union has signed an agreement with the W. O. Hartig Electrical Company after differences that existed for several months. The Hartig concern is the largest of its kind in the city and has agreed to hereafter pay the union's new rate, which is an increase of 6 1-4 cents an hour over the old scale.

HATTERS' DAY—JANUARY 27. GIVE ONE HOUR OF YOUR WAGE.

TROUBLES OF WAGES BY LAW.

Boston, Mass.—The state minimum wage commission is having difficulty with laundry proprietors who evade the established minimum wage schedule. The commission has filed a petition in the supreme court asking that these employers be ordered to produce their books and show the court the rates paid.

HATTERS' DAY—JANUARY 27. GIVE ONE HOUR OF YOUR WAGE.

FURRIERS' OFFICIAL DEAD.

New York.—Secretary-Treasurer Kurman, of the International Fur Workers' Union, died last week after a surgical operation. Deceased was 43 years old and took an active part in the trade union movement. For three years he served as secretary-treasurer of his International Union.

OPPOSES POST OFFICE SPEEDING UP

Congressman Van Dyke, a member of the House Committee on Labor, has introduced a bill to prohibit the "stop watch" system or other measuring devices in the postal service. The bill is being urged by the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, affiliated to the A. F. of L. These postal workers say the bill is a "preparedness" measure.

In their estimates to Congress for the coming year the post office officials have made provision for 1,300 additional clerks. This is the lowest estimate in years and will not be sufficient to handle the department's increasing business, according to Thomas F. Flaherty, legislative representative of the post office clerks. He fears the postal workers will be speeded up to even a higher pitch than at present, unless Congress adopts the Van Dyke measure.

"At no time in the history of the postal service have complaints been so general and so emphatic against the departmental policy of driving men," said Mr. Flaherty. "Inspectors trailed aged letter carriers around their routes to see if additional work can be added to these already harassed employees. Time tests of the fastest distributors are taken and these are made the standard for all clerks. Complaints have been made that the hidden overhead galleries in post-offices, the hiding places of the inspectors, are points of vantage from which the movements of the men are watched and timed. In a misguided effort to get efficiency the department is breaking it down. We will urge Congress to prohibit absolutely the use of a 'stop watch' and restore to the employees a normal system of supervision of their work."

HATTERS' DAY—JANUARY 27. GIVE ONE HOUR OF YOUR WAGE.

LOW-WAGE WORKERS STRIKE.

Kane, Pa.—Striking employees of the Curtis Leather Company rejected a 10 per cent compromise for their wage demands of from 30 to 60 per cent increase. The wages paid by this company are pitifully small. About 100 workers are involved.

HATTERS' DAY—JANUARY 27. GIVE ONE HOUR OF YOUR WAGE.

NEW BAKERS' UNIONS.

Chicago, Ill.—Secretary Ifland, of the International Union of Bakery and Confectionery Workers, reports that locals of this organization have been formed at Oshkosh, Wis.; Springfield and Haverhill, Mass.; Port Wayne, Ind., and New Haven, Conn.

HATTERS' DAY—JANUARY 27. GIVE ONE HOUR OF YOUR WAGE.

FREIGHT AND TALK COMPARED.

"The railroads get on the average 7 mills of a mile for moving a ton of freight. The telephone company charges 6 mills a mile for carrying a three-minute conversation," said Congressman Lewis in a speech in the House of Representatives, last Monday.

The chairman of the House committee on labor was discussing government ownership of telegraphs and telephones when he made the statement that it costs an American citizen as much for his long-distance conversation over the wires, mile for mile, as it costs him to ship a ton of freight over the rails.

"You may realize how weighty your conversations sometimes are," he said. "They weigh about a ton on the long-distance wires." The speaker pointed to the benefits derived from parcel post as a demonstration of what may be accomplished by the "postalization" of means of communication.

HATTERS' DAY—JANUARY 27. GIVE ONE HOUR OF YOUR WAGE.

The Trades Unionist

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John B. Colpoys - Editor
Wm. H. Anglin - Associate Editor

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ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE - ONE DOLLAR

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EMBLEM OF FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 21, 1916

GOMPERS LINES UP LABOR.

Mr. Gompers, in a forceful speech on preparedness before the Civic Federation, which was often interrupted by applause, said that organized labor throughout the United States favored adequate national preparedness under certain conditions, which he summarized as follows:

"Recognizing of and cooperation with the organized labor movement in all fields of activity, industrial, commercial, political, social, moral.

"Establishment and extension of the citizen soldiery, democratically organized, officered, administered and controlled.

"Prohibition of the use of the militia for strike duty.

"Education of the wage earners upon an equality of all other citizens in manual training, physical and mental development in organizing, officering, administering, and controlling an organization of a military character for the defense of the country.

"Industrial education and vocational training as a part of the educational system of the State with financial aid of the Federal government.

"Education of the young, physical and mental; including the art and the duty of defense, the ability to bear arms, the inculcation of the ideals of democracy, civic rights, duties and obligations.

"Inculcate in all our people a social conscience for a better concept of industrial justice."

Mr. Gompers explained there were standards to fight for, and introducing the conditions under which they should be maintained, said: "The labor movement takes the position that plans and policies for national defense and preparedness must be in accord with an educated conscience, which can discern values and is able and alert to distinguish the vital from the less important and willing to insist upon the ideals and standards of justice, equality and freedom."

Senator Phelan, of California, characterizing the Japanese on the western coast as "an enemy within our gates, against whose expansion we must prepare," asserted that Japanese exclusion was a question which would press for solution by force of arms almost before America could make up her mind to prepare.

Senator Wadsworth, of New York, declared: "Our whole military history has been a distressing spectacle of waste in lives and money. For a century we have relied on the volunteer system. I, for one, have no confidence in the efficiency of a volunteer system for raising an army—not even for efficient intervention in Mexico. The government gambles every time it asks for volunteers. It may or may not get them. It does not know what it will get."

John Hays Hammond said: "If, in pursuance of pan-Americanism, we are to extend our sphere of influence we shall need a navy of far greater strength than that of any other power, with the sole exception of Great Britain. With Japan we have other issues in addition to our 'open door' in China policy that might bring a crisis. Military experts have urged the utter defenseless position of our Pacific coast against an invasion by the Japanese."

Former Governor O'Neal, of Alabama, declared it was difficult to believe that the "peace-at-any-price" advocates realize the "debasement and demoralizing doctrine they preach. The paramount duty of America is preparedness. The most serious opposition in Congress to the preparedness program is to be expected from those members who bitterly oppose any reduction in the size or capacity of the 'pork barrel'."

"It is true that if preparedness meant the establishment of more useless army posts and pay yards in their Congressional districts, useless army posts and navy yards in their Congressional districts, of the 'pork barrel' represent but a small and noisy minority."

Mrs. Bates urged that every woman in the country use her influence for preparedness "that will place this country on an equal military basis with her strongest enemy."

Restriction of Immigration.

Dr. Smith said that the present was an opportune time for reviewing and summarizing the entire question of immigration. He said that a policy of restriction of immigration should be adopted by the United States, and "Congress should be urged to take effective action along this line."

Mr. Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, in his address before the Civic Federation body, said that one of the restrictions on immigration should be the literacy test. He said:

"There is an oversupply of labor in this country, and 'stimulated immigration' should be checked. Attempts to Americanize immigrants should be made by public agencies, and not through efforts maintained in part by large employers of labor."

76,000 lost by Czar. One big bet.

It seems those massacred Americans were assured of safety in Mexico that was material not spiritual

Secret weddings are getting quite popular these days. Wonder if its done to relieve the humiliation of the groom or the embarrassment of the bride.

PASTIME PARAGRAPHS

By wireless: The Kaiser's back front.

Go in' to war is not so bad as stayin' there.

Opportunity has few vacant rooms on top floor.

It is a question whether the "Old Guard" will stand pat or stand back.

Chicago seems to have the lead as the choice spot for a political Hague.

Oh for the privilege of saying something unneutral. "Rauss mit 'em," for instance.

Well, turn about is fair play. Huerta, while living, made it hot for the other fellows.

Sometimes it seems to look as if Roosevelt would be able to pull off another hypnotic stunt.

Some doctors advise people to drink a great deal of water, and some people show their disregard by employing a substitute.

An automobile manufacturer of Toledo has a scheme to nullify the efforts of the Ford peace propaganda. This thing is getting tiresome.

Mr. Taft has been mentioned as a perfect fit to fill the Supreme Court vacancy. Now we begin to get some idea of how big the place is.

Baltimore first had a disastrous fire, then came a political convention, and now she is about to lay carpets and strew flowers for Billy Sunday.

When Villa and his copatriots want to get rid of a bunch of innocent bystanders, they stand them up against a wall and dispense with all foolishness about preparedness.

President Wilson is commended for his steadfastness in the policy of "watchful waiting," as regards the Mexican situation. Exception is made of Col. Roosevelt and those who would sacrifice all their wives' relations.

This is the season of growing anxiety for the political acrobat, who thinks he must back somersault with every change of administration. A six-year term for President would receive his unqualified endorsement.

The contribution to the hatters' fund has a deeper significance than can be measured by dollars and cents. It is the recognition and acceptance of a solemn duty, in which all are concerned, and to which all good unionists will cheerfully and heartily respond.

By the way, Mr. Anglin, there is an impression among printers that the gentleman referred to by you (pardon the suspicion) as spelling success in whatever he undertakes would grace the seat of the "most high" as President of the I. T. U. I venture this much without consulting Joem.

Mr. Adams, Clerk of the Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage, completed his thirty days of fasting on Sunday last. In the meantime the price of the better grades of foodstuffs, including chicken and turkey, took a drop of several points. Now we can readily see what would happen if everybody should stop eating.

The purists, by mental microscopical examinations, have made their report, and it is to the effect that only twenty-five per cent of the moving picture films are suitable for public display. If it were possible to reverse the experiments and lay bare the mental and moral processes, the test, possibly, might not show a greater percentage for the complainants. The mote and the beam have never been able to reconcile their differences, and yet the best in everything is worth striving for.

CUTTING.

In a case of slander a lady had gone into the witness-box on behalf of the plaintiff, whose counsel was examining her.

"Now, madam," the lawyer began, "please repeat the slanderous statements made by the defendant on this occasion, just as you heard them."

"Oh, they are unfit for any respectable person to hear," was the emphatic answer.

"Then," said the examiner, coaxingly, "suppose you just whisper them to the judge."—Tit-Bits.

DEDUCTION.

"Now, Dorothy," said the teacher to a small pupil, "can you tell me what a panther is?"

"Yeth, ma'am," lisped Dorothy. "A panther ith a man that makth panths."—Chicago News.

Optimism is a condition of the mind; pessimism a condition of the liver.

A MAN.

To every man in every clime,
There comes a moment, comes a time,
When thoughts of what he could have done.

To change the battles lost or won,
Bring to him hours of vain regret,
Bring nights of worry and of fret.

Look up, my brother, you have power,
Yours is the moment of the hour:
To you is given that grand right
Of changing chaos into might,
Brace up, and enter in the fray,
You are the one man of today.
—Little Billy, in the Bookbinder.

WILL.

I will start anew this morning with
higher, fairer creed;
I will cease to stand complaining of
my ruthless neighbor's greed;
I will cease to sit repining while my
duty's call is clear;
I will waste no moment whining and
my heart shall now no fear.

I will look sometimes about me for the
things that merit praise;
I will search for hidden beauties that
elude the grumbler's gaze;
I will try to find contentment in the
paths that I must tread;
I will cease to have resentment when
another moves ahead.

I will not be swayed by envy when my
rival's strength is shown;
I will not deny his merit, but I'll
strive to prove my own;
I will try to see the beauty spread be-
fore me, rain or shine;
I will cease to preach your duty and be
more concerned with mine.
—S. E. Kiser.

IF I ONLY KNEW.

If I only knew the box where the
smiles were kept,
No matter how large the key,
Or strong the bolt, I would try so
hard.

"Twould open, I know, for me.
Then over the land and sea broadcast,
I'd scatter the smiles to play,
That the children's faces might hold
them fast
For many and many a day.

If I knew the box that was large
enough
To hold all the frowns I meet;
I would like to gather them every one,
From nursery, schools and street;
Then, folding and holding, I'd pack
them in.

By turning the monster key,
Then hire a giant to drop the box
To the depths of the deep, deep sea.
—Mrs. Jennie Brown.

THE PROPER PLACE.

Applicant—I've got a head full of
ideas, sir, that would come in handy
in the management of your business.
Boss (to nearby clerk)—Here, Jack,
take this chap down to the unloading
department.—Judge.

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BROCKWELL'S BITS

The Washington Union Printers Athletic Association will hold its regular quarterly meeting at Typographical Temple on Sunday, January 23, 1916. Matters of much interest to all members will be considered and a full attendance is much to be desired.

Columbia Union's January meeting was a busy one, half a dozen new members being admitted, many important matters discussed, and much business transacted. The attendance was large and it was almost 6 o'clock before President Morcock's gavel fell for the adjournment.

"A Seaside Memory" is the title of a new song just published by the Droop & Sons Co., this city. The words are by Harry Lee Ragland, a well-known Washington printer, and the music by his wife, Mme. Ida P. Seudo-Ragland. This talented couple have in this work an excellent production—pleasing sentiment and charming music—and the melody should and doubtless will meet with high favor.

I am glad to say that Mr. Sutton ("Maud S.") will soon be himself again. Readers of this paper have so long followed the printed line coming from Henry's handy pen and versatile brain that they miss him much when he's away. He has said au revoir to the nurses at Sibley Hospital and is now at home, still under the care of his doctor.

Albert Reid, who was for a dozen or more years employed as compositor, reader, and editor in the Government Printing Office, now and for several years past an attache of the Philippine Bureau of Printing at Manila, recently celebrated a glad family event and at the same time annexed a title—that of senior. Says the Manila Times of December 1, 1915:

"New printer in the city—Albert Reid, Jr., registered at the Philippine General Hospital last night. He is a fine, healthy boy of the bouncing variety, and his father, Albert Reid, receiver of work and acting assistant director of the bureau of printing, is combining smiles and perfects with the congratulations of his numerous friends."

The Commission on Supplemental Trade Education of the International Typographical Union announce that on and after February 1, 1916, the I. T. U. course will be \$25 for cash and \$30 if taken on the installment plan. This is a slight increase, the present rate being \$23 for cash and \$25 on the installment plan. Even the new rates are abnormally cheap for the excellent service rendered, and investment in the course is one that will pay good dividends to any ambitious young printer.

A pleasure was mine a few days since in meeting Cliff D. Scott, with whom I was a fellow-worker in the Record proof room at the Printery about eight years ago. "Scotty" was one of the brightest and most entertaining characters ever inhabiting Swampoodle, and when he left here some years since there was a hiatus that you could plainly perceive with the naked eye and cut with an ordinary knife. He lingered but a few hours among us on this visit, but many old cronies gladly greeted him. Mr. Scott dropped out of printing some years ago, and is now a traveling salesman (far be it from me to call him a "drummer") for a gent's furnishing house, his field being Oklahoma, Texas, and Louisiana. Shoals of friends here are glad to know of "Scotty's" prosperity, and are especially pleased to know that he pulls down \$19,000 per year—and expenses!

The announcement of Hon. William O. Smith, of Punxsutawney, Pa., who will enter the race for Congress from the twenty-seventh Pennsylvania district, meets with the approval of his many friends in Columbia No. 101, of which organization he was for many years a staunch member. Mr. Smith is the only former printer employee of the Government Printing Office who has ever held a seat in Congress. He was employed as a compositor in the Printery for about six years, beginning in the early eighties. He resigned and began the publication of the Spirit, a newspaper at Punxsutawney, Pa., his native State. He was one of the prime movers in the establishment of the first Government Printing Office Relief Association, and was its first vice president. He was also one of a half dozen printers who "pooled their issues" and established the Washington Craftsman, one of the first labor journals—if not the first—to be established in the city of Washington. Mr. Smith was an associate editor, and his editorials are said to have had the proper sting. Mr. Smith served ten years in the

Pennsylvania legislature before being elected to the National House of Representatives; his services being in the Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Congresses. To devote himself entirely to his paper, which had just become a daily, he declined the nomination for the sixtieth Congress, and the prosperity which the Spirit has achieved is evidence of the value of his personal endeavors.

He has always been an uncompromising union man, and his voice and votes as a legislator have always been at the service of organized labor when their interests were at issue. While in Congress he did many things in the interests of labor, but the one that stands out most prominent in the hearts of Government Printing Office employees was his assistance to a committee, composed of President T. C. Parsons and others, in securing a permanent half holiday during the summer months for the workmen of that office, as well as the toilers at the Washington Navy Yard. The union workmen of his district of Pennsylvania generally, and throughout the country, will be glad to know that he has been induced to enter the contest for the next Congress. Though his paper is one of the warmest advocates and staunchest defenders of the cause of organized labor, Mr. Smith can be of vastly more service to the cause as a member of Congress.

Some years ago the late Dr. Friedrich, who was known to many printers hereabouts, was called very late at night to a house out on Bladensburg road, and went, prescribing for the patient, who asked him as he was about to leave:

"How much do I owe you, doctor?"
"Well," said the doctor, who had seen that they were not very well-to-do, "it is usually \$5 for such a late call, but \$2 will do."

"And how much will the prescription be, doctor?"
"Oh, about 35 or 40 cents."

"Well," asked the patient, after a pause, "Doctor, can't you lend me about two dollars and a half till Saturday after next? I will pay you then."

"Give me back that prescription for a moment," said Dr. Friedrich. And he took it and carefully ran his fountain pen through one ingredient.

"What did you do that for?" demanded the patient.

"Well, I'll tell you," replied Dr. Friedrich, "I had prescribed a nerve tonic; but you don't need any nerve medicine."

JUST EVERY DAY LIFE



Out again?
NOT SO BAD.

"Wal," sighed Cirrus Browne, a genuine Rhode Island farmer, as he entered the house, "Jed Hopkins wants me to be pall-bearer agin' to his wife's funeral."

"Wal, wot be yer hesitatin' about?" rejoined his soul mate.
"It's this way, Melissa. Y'know when Jed's fust wife died he asked me to be a pall-bearer, an' I did. Then his second wife died, an' I wuz pall-bearer fur her. An' then he married Deacon Wall's widow an' she died, an' I wuz the same agin. An' now—Wal, I don't like to be all the time acceptin' favors without bein' able to return 'em."—The Labor Record.

A SUBSTANTIAL WIFE.

Of late Ebenezer Johnson had occasioned some comment from his friends by always appearing in a clean white shirt and a shining white collar instead of the old dingy ones he had been in the habit of wearing.

"What am yo 'dooin' foh a livin' now?" queried one of his associates one afternoon.

"Why I se de manager ob a laundry."

"What's de name ob his yeah laundry?"

"Arabella Jane."

THE TEST.

Little Edna one day turned to her mother, who was a widow, and said:

"Mama, do you really and truly love me?"

"Why of course, my dear. Why do you ask?"

"And will you prove it to me?"

"Yes, if I can."

"Then go marry the man around the corner who keeps the candy store."—Ladies' Home Journal.

AND THEY BLEW THE WHISTLES

The Public: It was generally believed that our last Spanish-American war was due to the atrocities of the Spanish oligarchy in Cuba, and the blowing up of the Maine. But it has recently been alleged that Spain had conceded every demand made upon her by the United States, the inference being that some interests in this country forced the war in spite of Spain's concessions.

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"The Immortal Willia monce remarked:

"Time is like a fashionable host, who lightly shakes the parting guest by the hand and with his arms outstretched in the corner."

MAKE THE TIME YOU WANT.

If the census takers went into such matters, the return of men and women who are anxious to do certain things but "cannot find time" would run into large figures.

There is no more prevalent or pathetic illusion, no more delusive excuse and evasion than inability to find time to do real things in a way that is strong and worth while.

For time is not found, it is made. What we call time, meaning the flight of hours recorded by the clock, is simply the raw material of which time is made.

It is mere duration, time is duration turned to account, used, directed to definite ends. We make all the time we really use, and we make it by using it. It is a fallacy that men kill time. They can not kill what does not exist for them. They simply miss the opportunity to make time—they kill their chances.

In vacation days busy people rest by not making time they hang up the receiver, so to speak, and no call of work reaches them; they shut off connection with the raw material which, in working hours, runs through their looms and becomes time: that is, duration significant, fruitful, intelligent, beautiful. There is an abundance of this raw material if one knows how to change it into time. This is not accomplished by rushing about from point to point as if one had great undertakings on all sides by breathless haste and many lamentations that there is no chance to get things done.

That is as much a waste of the opportunity of making time as sitting idle with folded hands. A host of people who never start anything have a mass of designs in mind; the trouble is they never decide which pleases or interests them most. Nature takes care that no man gets morally, intellectually or spiritually rich by sitting still and letting things pour into his lap.

If you want time for anything put your heart into your task and make it.

ONE AT HOME.

An automobile was going up the mountain. A man, driving a team of mules, was coming down.

There was not room enough to pass, and, of course, the motorist felt that it was up to him to back down and give the mules right of way. But there was an obstacle. In the back seat of the automobile sat a woman the wife of the driver.

"You'll not back down," she said. "But, my dear, the man can't back his mules up the mountain," the driver insisted.

"I don't care. We'll not back down." There was a pause, then the man with the mules sighed, shook hands with the motorist and, looking toward the woman, said:

"That's all right, old man. I'll back the mules up the mountain. I've got one just like that at home."

EASILY DETECTED.

Waitress—"And how did you find the apple pie, sir?"
Diner—"I moved the bit of cheese aside and there it was."

STATE UNIONISTS MEET.

Jackson, Tenn.—At the annual convention of the state federation of labor a resolution was passed urging all unions to send delegates to the state constitutional conference, to be held in Nashville, June 25. George Kennedy, of Memphis, was elected president, and A. J. Simon, Nashville, secretary-treasurer. Nashville was selected as the next convention city.

RAILWAY POSTAL CLERKS.

Denver, Col.—Secretary Walter, of the Brotherhood of Railway Postal Clerks, reports that new locals of this organization have been recently formed at Albany, N. Y.; Jersey City, Philadelphia and El Paso.

PICTURE OPERATORS GAIN.

Greensburg, Pa.—Motion picture operators have increased wages from \$2 to \$3 a week and secured better working conditions.

CHANGES IN THE G. P. O.

Appointments.

Miss Marguerite E. Root, probational clerk.
Mrs. Josie C. Browne, skilled laborer, transferred from Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Charles D. Watts, messenger, transferred from Department of Labor.

Henry A. Sweeney, probational messenger boy.

William R. Dickenson, probational linotype operator.

Charles B. Fort, emergency linotype operator.

Walter M. Gees, probational book-binder.

George H. Proctor, compositor, reinstated.

Edward F. Scarborough, Fred W. H. Brandt, Harry W. Arthur, and Richard H. Turner probational compositor.

John H. Scott and Philip Hamilton, temporary unskilled laborers.

Separations.

Douglas C. Richardson, skilled laborer, resigned.

Charles P. Goodacre, helper.

Clarence W. Hogarth, bookbinder.

Roy L. Bildmen, probational messenger boy, resigned.

Mrs. Emma Jensen, skilled laborer.

Transfers, Etc.

Joseph S. Reiff, jr., temporary messenger boy, 15c per hour, to probational appointment as messenger boy, 15 cents per hour, pamphlet binding section.

Charles M. Sizer, compositor, 50c per hour, linotype section, night, to press corrector, 55c per hour press division, night.

Bunyon Johnson, unskilled laborer, 25c per hour, from foundry section to sanitary section.

Paul G. Wrenn, temporary skilled laborer, 25c per hour, to probational skilled laborer, 25c per hour, electrical section.

John Linquist, stereotyper-apprentice, 50c per hour, to stereotyper, 60c per hour foundry section, night.

George B. Vandercook, electrotypist helper, 47 1-2c per hour, to stereotyper apprentice, 50c per hour, foundry section.

Mrs. Jennett S. Tyler press feeder, 27 1-2c per hour, press division, to bander, 30c per hour, postal card section.

SOME FUN.

"What makes the beautiful brook bound from rock to rock, dearest?"

"It's full of spring water, darling."

—Philadelphia Ledger.

Morris—Paw, why is the way of the transgressor hard?

Paw—Because so many people have tramped on it, my son.

"Do you take any periodicals?"

asked the clergyman on his first round of parish visits.

"Well, I don't," replied the woman, "but my husband takes 'em frequent."

"I do wish you'd try to get him to sign the pledge,"—Sacred Heart Review.

O'Brien—So the landlord lowered the rent for yez? He'll save money at that.

Casey—How so?

O'Brien—Shure, it's less he'll be losin' when ye don't pay it.—London Punch.

"Every one in our family is some kind of animal," said Jimmie to the amazed preacher.

"Why, you shouldn't say that!" the good man exclaimed.

"Well," said Jimmie, "mother's a dear, the baby is mother's little lamb, I'm the kid and dad's the goat."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Two Irishmen were crossing the ocean on the way to America. On the voyage Pat died. Preparations were made for the burial at sea, but the lead weights customarily used in such cases were lost, and chunks of coal were substituted. Everything was finally ready for the last rites, and long and earnestly did Michael look at his friend. Finally he blurted out sorrowfully: "Well, Pat, I always knew ye were goin' there, but I hanged if I thought they'd make ye carry yer own coal."

IN MEMORIAM.

"My word, Jacob," said Steinberg, "that is a beautiful diamond you have in your pin. How much did it cost?"

"I paid \$1,000," replied Jacob.

"One thousand dollars! Good gracious!" exclaimed Steinberg. "Vy, I did not know you ver worth so much money."

"Vell, you see," exclaimed Jacob, "even der old man died he left \$1,000 for a stone to be erected in his memory, and dis is der stone."—Kansas City Star.

THE SHOW DAD LIKES.

Mother—What kind of a show did papa take you to see while you were in the city?

Bobbie—It was a dandy show, mamma, with ladies dressed in stockings clear up to their necks.—Puck.

ROSTER OF CENTRAL LABOR UNION

[Where not otherwise specified, meetings are held at night.]

Central Labor Union, No. 118: Meets every Monday night at Typographical Temple.

Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month; first Saturday at 7:30; third at 8 p. m., Building Trades Hall, Secretary, C. P. Reichel, 24 Myrtle St. N. E.

Bakery Salesmen's Union, No. 33: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. L. Considine, 907 First St. N. W.

Barbers Union, No. 239: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Hammel's Hall, No. 922 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, Joseph Handlos, 686 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E.

Barbers Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Thursday of each month, Cadet Armory, 176 O. St. N. W. Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman, Financial Secretary, Chas. Walker, 624 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.

Barbers Union, No. 488: Meets second and fourth Sunday in each month, Painter's Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Russell Tavenner, 1205 1-2 Fifth St. N. W.

Beer and Soda Dealers, No. 118: Meets on the first Sunday of each month at 10:00 a. m., in Castello's Hall, Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E. St. N. E.

Boat Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at New Masonic Temple, Eighth and E Sts. N. E. Secretary, Wm. P. Kilroy, 817 North Capitol St.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Edward Fuhrman, 24 Quincy Place, 425 G Street N. W. S. E.

Bottlers Union, No. 251: Meets second Sunday of each month, Building Trades Hall, at 10:00 a. m. Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E. St. N. E.

Brewery Workers, No. 118: Meets on the last Sunday in each month, at 10:00 a. m., in Castello's Hall, 610 G St. N. W. Secretary, Frank Rom, 512 G St. N. W.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5: Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, C. W. Scherier, 2200 Seaton Place S. E.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132: Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple, Secretary, E. B. Byrne, 425 G Street N. W. S. E.

Carpet Mechanics, Local 85: Meets first Friday of each month, Sixth and E Sts. N. W. Easton Hall, Secretary, Chas. T. Krause, 1424 W. St. W. Apt. 22.

Carrington and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets first Thursday in each month, Castello's Hall, 6th and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Wm. E. Nathan, 1010 10th St. S. E.

Charmakers Union, No. 118: Meets every Saturday, 705 Seventh St. N. W. (Wassman's), Secretary, Edwin Tillou, 442 8th St. N. E.

Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of, Secretary, Edw. Northcote, 110 R St. N. E.

Electrotype Molders and Finishers, No. 17: Meets first Tuesday in the month at Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. T. Noonan, 138 R. I. Ave. N. W.

Elevator Conductors Protective Union, No. 5: Meets every Tuesday night at 8:15, 1110 Sixth St. N. W. Secretary, E. E. Nickolson, 3800 G Ave. N. W.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10: Meets 419 First St. N. E. first and third Fridays, Secretary, J. F. Hickey, Box 52, Arlington, Va.

Engineers, Hoisting No. 77: Meets every Friday, 1025 P. M. Hall, S. E. Cor. Tenth and Pennsylvania, Secretary, J. T. Noonan, E. J. Nichols, 618 Fourth street northeast.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 99: Meets Typographical Temple, every Friday night, Secretary, A. W. Leeks, Twelfth and E Sts. N. W.

Engraved Steel and Plate Finishers, No. 846: Secretary, C. W. Hiale, 1016 Eleventh St. N. E.

Federal Labor Union, No. 14644: Meets Second and Fourth Friday, at Typographical Temple, Secretary, G. R. Paxton, Station K, Langdon, D. C.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12776, Plate Press Feeders: Meets second Friday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Gertrude M. McNally, 1716 Jackson St. N. E.

Fire Dr. Stacks Union, No. 83: Meets every Wednesday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, N. A. James, Hyattsville, Md.

Garment Workers, Union, No. 11: Meets first and third Tuesday, 1130 Seventh St. N. W. (fourth floor), E. Genta, president; Miss R. Lyons, Recording Secretary.

Grants Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Thursday of each month, Building Trades Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Albert Bier, 128 Todd Pl. N. E.

Hod Carriers and Loading Laborers, No. 21: Meets first and third Mondays, Cadet Armory, 706 O St. N. W. Secretary, Albert Bier, 128 Todd Place N. E.

International Molders Union: Meets every second and fourth Wednesdays, Washington Hall, Third and Pennsylvania Avenue S. E. Secretary, C. W. McCaffrey, 408 Twelfth St. N. E.

Laborers, Stone and Building, No. 46: Meets the first and third Fridays of each month, Eleventh and Q Sts. N. W. Secretary, Ed Conners, 1832 Fourth St. N. W.

Lithographers Union, No. 13: Samuel E. Long, Secretary, 813 Florida Ave. N. W.

Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, Wm. W. Keeler, 148 Eleventh St. S. E.

Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193: Meets every Thursday at 1204 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, L. W. Bauer, 722 K St. N. E.

Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 5: Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Edward Hauser, 1729 First St. N. W.

Moving Picture Machine Operators Protective Union, Local 224: Meets first and third Mondays each month, Gayety Theater, third 2665. Secretary, A. E. Meisner, or B. A. Spellbring, Bus. Agt.

Musicians, No. 161: Headquarters, Kenoia Building, Eleventh and C St. N. W., Room 411. Meets Sunday in each month, 922 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Phone 2265. Secretary, John E. Birdsell, Kenoia Building.

Painters, No. 368: Meets every Friday, Northwest Corner Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Wm. Zell, 806 Tenth St. N. E.

Paperhangers Local, No. 420: Meets every Friday, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. A. Maidens, Paperhangers' Hall, 480 Ninth St. N. W.

Pattern Makers Association: Meets first Friday of each month, Third and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, John H. Brown, 911 K St. S. E.

Photo-Engravers Union, No. 17: Meets first Monday in every month, Typographical Temple, 8 p. m. Secretary, J. A. Whitecar, 2209 Minnesota Ave. S. E.

Plate Printers, No. 2: Meets fourth Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Chas. B. Cameron, Bethesda, Md.

Plumbers, No. 5: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Paperhangers' Hall, 480 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, W. H. Amis, 1008 Monroe St. N. W.

Press Feeders, No. 42: Meets every Wednesday, Typographical Temple on the Fourth Wednesday of each month, Secretary, Harry Cuppett, 820 Sixth St. S. W.

Printing Pressmen, No. 1: Meets fourth Saturday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Thos. E. Blackley, 8227 O St. N. W.

Retail Clerks, No. 262: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Typographical Temple, 425 G St. N. W. Secretary, J. A. Geier, 619 F St. N. E.

School Custodian and Janitor, 14596: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, W. F. Cannon, Twelfth St. S. E.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 102: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Charles R. Thorpe, 326 Ninth St. S. E.

Slate and Tile Roofers, Local No. 12: Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Castello's Hall, 480 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, J. D. Huddleston, 2416 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.

Steam Fitters and Helpers, No. 602: Meets first and third Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall, 480 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. F. Hickman, 618 Sixth St. N. W.

Stone Masons, No. 2: Meets Building Trades Hall on first and third Monday, Secretary, A. W. Furlong, 806 P St. N. W.

Stone and Marble Cutters: Meets second and third Tuesday of each month, at Jonathan Hall.

Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants Association, No. 1735: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Pythian Temple, 1008 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Mrs. H. B. Tritton, Willard street N. W., Apt. 20.

Journeymen Tailors, No. 188: Meets first and third Monday of each month at 811 E St. N. W. Secretary, I. Geraci, 1451 N St. N. W.

Theatrical Stage Employees International Alliance, Local 82: Meets third Sunday of each month, at the Eagle Club House, Secretary, T. I. Trundle, 1062 Jefferson St. N. W.

Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 191: Meets first and third Sunday of each month, 2:30 p. m., Typographical Temple, Secretary, Geo. G. Seibold, Typographical Temple.

Upholsterers Union, No. 53: Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month, Moore Hall, Seventh and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, E. F. Richardson, 760 Gresham Place S. W.

Washington Building Trades Council: Meets every Tuesday night, 480 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Stover D. Zea.

Yeast Workers' Union, No. 14659: Meets first and third Friday, Typographical Temple.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Presbyterian Ministerial Association, Christian Church Ministerial Association, M. E. Church Ministerial Association, Young Men's Christian Association.

INTERNATIONALS.

International Association of Machinists: Headquarters, Rooms 402-407 McGinn Building, 308-314 G St. N. W. Wm. H. Johnston, International President; George Preston, Secretary-Treasurer.

Plate Printers of North America (International Steel and Copper): Headquarters, International Secretary-Treasurer, Chas. T. Smith, Room 414 Washington Loan and Trust Building.

LOCAL AUXILIARIES.

Bakers Union, No. 118: Meets second and fourth Saturdays, at 7:30 P. M., in Castello Hall, 610 G St. N. W. Secretary, John G. Schmidt, 824 Sixth St. N. W.

Ladies' Auxiliary, Carpenters: Meets Tuesday nights, Hutchings Building, Tenth and D Sts. N. W.

Women's Auxiliary, No. 13, of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101: Meets at Typographical Temple, fourth Monday in each month.

Allied Printing Trades Council: Meets third Thursday in the month at Typographical Temple, Secretary, C. H. Evans, 320 Fourth St. N. E.

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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The Trades Unionist

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

READ OUR ADVERTISEMENTS, PATRONIZE
OUR ADVERTISERS.



Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any man who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause.—President Gompers.

WITH A MISSION, WITHOUT
A MUZZLE.

VOLUME XX. NO. 31

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1916.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

THE PEASANTS OF AMERICA

Worcester, Mass.—Under the above caption, the Worcester Post says:

"As the facts develop in the East Youngstown, Ohio, strike-rioting, where the town was partially burned, we find that the problem of immigration was to a large degree behind it all.

"For 30 years the large manufacturers of this country have acted as if immigration were an important department of their business. Immigration they needed to 'solve' their labor problem. The more workers arriving every year—the more men standing outside their gates every morning waiting for any old job at any old wages—the better the big employers liked it. It meant plenty of hands at low cost for the hard, laborious, unskilled work. This in turn meant plenty of recruits, anxious to learn the skilled work. Thus the cost of common labor was kept down and quiet maintained among skilled workers by the spectacle of more, and yet more, ready to jump into their jobs.

"In every industrial locality there grew up 'settlements' of uneducated, untrained strangers—peasants from the backward farm sections of backward south European countries. Did the manufacturers have any thought for the welfare of these untrained people?

"Did the big employers take steps to educate them, or their children? Did the fellows who capitalize immigration into big profits do anything to teach these strange-tongued peasants the American language, or enlighten them on American customs and American laws?

"Not one bit of it! They were perfectly willing to let them huddle miserably in their settlements where they learned nothing about the country of their adoption. The big employer wanted down-trodden peasants to remain down-trodden and ignorant, thinking the thoughts and living the life of the European backwoods.

"There were profits in it—big profits!"

CENTRAL BODY MEETS

The Central Labor Union met in regular session, President Tucker in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Credentials.

Credentials were received and accepted from the Carriage and Wagon Workers and the Watchmen's Union.

Reports of Committees.

Committee on free text-books for High Schools, reported that H. R. 194, introduced by Representative Buchanan, be endorsed by the Central Labor Union, and the Legislative Committee be instructed to use its best efforts to see that the same be adopted by Congress.

Committee on S. Kann & Sons reported progress.

Contract Committee reported progress on Loeffler case.

Committee Arranging Banquet to President Gompers, reported that they expected every organization to be represented and urged all Delegates to make this a grand success.

Executive Committee requested to revise the unfair list.

An agreement presented by Delegate Toome was referred to the following committee: James Toome, Newsom, Digney, Schaefer, and they were requested to report at next meeting.

Auditing Committee reported that they had examined the books of the Financial Secretary and Treasurer and found them correct.

Total receipts for Oct., Nov., and December \$505.51
Expense 443.55

Bal. on hand Jan. 1.... 61.96
Roll Call of Unions dispensed with. Bookbinders asked, when purchasing books, to see that Union Label is on same; also to patronize their dance to be given by the Local.

Clerks—That D. J. Kaufman is still unfair to organized labor.

Plate Printers asked if Clerks objected to Mr. Cross addressing the Central Labor Union. Clerks objected.

Bakery Salesman—Entered protest in behalf of Local No. 32, and asked to rescind action against Stenographers' resolution, indorsing H. R. 5782, and was declared out of order. Moved by Delegate Kirchbaum, of Machinist, to reconsider action of last meeting on resolution. Lost by vote of 25 for, 30 against. Motion again made to re-

scind and declared out of order. An appeal was taken from the decision of the chair by Delegate Considine and the chair was sustained by a vote of 44 to 3.

Capt. James F. Oyster and President Blair then addressed the meeting upon the proposed changes in the school system, introduced by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

The Central Labor Union decided to oppose the bill as proposed by the Commissioners, to abolish the Board of Education, and recommend that Congress give the present Board more power by placing all repairs to school buildings under their charge. The motion prevailed and the Secretary was instructed to communicate same to the Chairman of the District Committee.

Legislative Committee was instructed to look up a bill introduced by Representative Keating, and report back to the Central Labor Union for action.

Motion that election of delegates be made the order of business next Monday at 9 p. m. Carried.

Engineers reported that the Brewers refused to hold a conference with their representative, Mr. Schramm, and President Gompers to adjust the trouble now existing.

International President Kugler, of the Brewery workers addressed the meeting, urging all to drink only beer made in union establishments.

CHANGES IN THE G. P. O.

Appointments.

James Shoaff, emergency linotype operator.

John H. Simms and Ralph Ward, temporary unskilled laborers.

Ashby J. O'Meara, William D. Randolph, Aloysius T. Costello, Dewey Esaias, temporary messenger boys.

Transfers, Etc.

Robert F. Handley, skilled laborer, 25 cents pr hour, pamphlet binding section, night, to machine helper, 35 cents per hour, linotype section, night.

WHY SHE WOULD BE PLEASED.

"What would your mother say, little boy," demanded the passer-by virtuously, "if she could hear you swear like that?"

"She'd be tickled to death if she could hear it," answered the bad boy. "She's stone deaf."

YOUNGSTOWN STRIKE ENDS

Youngstown, Ohio.—The strike of Republic Iron and Steel company's employees came to a close when committees of the strikers and the company officials agreed to the following: Wages of skilled workers to be increased approximately 10 per cent, common laborers to be increased from 19 1-2 to 22 cents an hour; two hours to be allowed for overtime if the overtime exceeds five hours; future grievances to be handled by the shop committee and no discrimination because of union affiliation.

The committee representing the workers consisted of three members of the Federal Labor Union, organized by the A. F. of L.; three from the electrical workers and three from the machinists. The strike resulted in forming large unions of common laborers, electrical workers, machinists, steam engineers and stationary firemen.

The settlement affects 18,000. About 8,000 of these were advised with during the strike, and of this number 40 per cent have been organized.

In a letter to A. F. of L. Secretary Frank Morrison, Organizer Flynn states that East Youngstown is an incorporated city, separate from Youngstown, and that it has only one mill, the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, which employs about 10,000 men who speak 20 different languages. The organizer says it is estimated that about 80 per cent of these workers are foreign speaking. East Youngstown has 9,000 inhabitants, and about 450 voters.

Low wages, exploitation and opposition to trade unionism caused the strikes and riot at East Youngstown is the verdict of George P. West, representative of the industrial relations commission who investigated the Ohio industrial upheaval, and reports in part:

"During times of depression, including nearly half of the time during the past eight years, the steel workers and their families have been kept alive by charity. The Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company doled out the privilege of working three days a week to family men whose families were found to be destitute, after investigation, and besides distributed baskets of food. The cost of these baskets was later deducted from the man's pay check, after he had been permitted to work three days a week.

"The riot was the natural outgrowth of a spontaneous, unorganized rebellion against an economic and industrial regime so oppressive and brutalizing as to overshadow the immediate provocation and render it comparatively insignificant.

"Evidence is conclusive that the wage policy of the steel corporation has been based on the existence of a huge surplus of unskilled labor constantly replenished from Europe. So long as the corporation could maintain, with the aid of charity, two men for every job, discontent was smothered.

"During all these years the men lived in squalid, crowded rooms. Overcrowding and poor diet aided the rapid spread of trachoma, a disease always associated with dire poverty. The epidemic became so threatening that the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company became alarmed lest it would close its plant, and spent thousands of dollars to check the disease and restore the human part of its equipment to efficiency."

PLEAD FOR WOMEN WORKERS

Columbia, S. C.—In his message to the general assembly Gov. Manning urged legislation in behalf of workers, especially women in large industries and also women employed in other lines of work. He said:

"Women are sometimes cruelly oppressed, and have to work for a greater number of hours than flesh and blood can stand. Sometimes they are required to work as many as sixteen hours or more, without opportunity for rest, and with scant time for meals; and with their work places at times in an unsanitary condition.

"These questions are of vital import to the future of our race, and we must vitalize and put into active effect the laws now on our statute books, which apply to these conditions. If the present laws are insufficient, they should be so amended as to give the power and means to provide for their enforcement, so that these conditions may be improved without delay."

Governor Manning also recommended a law raising the age limit of children working in factories, mines and textile establishments. He said that a large number of school districts have placed themselves under the compulsory school attendance law, but this was not true in mill districts because the minimum age limit of the child labor law is 12 years and the school law maximum is 14 years.

The child labor law, declared the chief executive, prevents school districts in mill sections, from taking advantage of the school legislation.

A workmen's compensation law is included in the recommendations.

MOVIE OPERATORS No. 224

Gives Ball at the Old Masonic Temple, Ninth and F, Tuesday, Feb. 1

Our visiting Simplex "live wire," Mr. Avel Birkholm, special representative of The Precision Machine Co., was the host Tuesday at an informal midnight supper, given at the Mandarin Chinese Restaurant to a large party of the boys of Local No. 224. Twenty-five covers were laid, and the boys that make the "movies" move, made the "good things to eat" move, accompanied by a "continuous performance" of music and wit. When the bunch came out, a policeman who was "on the job," but ignorant of the affair, started to investigate the cause of such a large gathering on Ninth street at so unseemly an hour, but he was soon "dispersed" with a word or two. The boys had a most enjoyable time, and voted Avel a Prince. Incidentally, Birkholm is certainly putting the Simplex Projector on the Washington map during his stay with us.

Just as a "by-the-way" allow us to call your attention to the "Movie Operators Ball," next Tuesday evening, February 1, 1916, at Old Masonic Temple. You will be there of course, and you will have a good time. That's the kind of an affair we always have. Now, don't miss it!

POSTAL WORKERS INDICTED

Fairmont, W. Va.—Can post-office employees resign as a protest against intolerable working conditions?

The above question is answered in an emphatic negative by the United States Department of Justice, which has secured the indictment for conspiracy of 26 letter carriers and clerks because they showed some degree of independence on November 17, last, by forwarding their resignations to the post-office department at Washington. The case will be tried by Judge Dayton, the well-known injunction judge, at Parkersburg. Signed letters accompanying the resignations indicate that these workers patiently endured a long list of abuses, but they had at last reached a point where they had lost faith in both the civil service commission and postal authorities who accept without proper investigation the views and opinions of postmasters when complaints are made.

And now, in true bureaucratic style, these workers are indicted for conspiracy instead of treating them as citizens and removing their cause for complaint.

The postal employees are members of the National Association of Letter Carriers and the United National Association of Post Office Clerks. Neither of these organizations is affiliated to the American Federation of Labor. As yet their officers have not expressed an opinion on the matter or indicated that they will assist in any manner their indicted members who were actually driven to resigning.

Contrary to this policy, post-office unions affiliated to the A. F. of L. are aiding their unfortunate fellow workers, both financially and in the securing of legislation that will strip the post-office authorities of their autocratic power and make a repetition of this incident impossible. Secretary-Treasurer Walter of the Brotherhood of Railway Mail Clerks, has opened a subscription list in that organization's official magazine, The Harpoon, for the benefit of the indicted workers and to meet necessary court costs.

The National Federation of Post Office Clerks, also affiliated to the A. F. of L., is urging the creation of a commission, detached from the postoffice department, to review decisions which deny post-office workers a justice that rightfully belongs to these public servants.

DENY A TEN-HOUR DAY.

Portland, Oreg.—Because the Meat Cutters' Union asked for a ten-hour day, members of this organization have been locked out by the association of their employers. Local trade unionists are assisting the victimized workers.

FAVORS LABOR SAFETY BUREAU.

The bill providing for a bureau of labor safety in the federal department of labor has been reported favorably to the House by the Committee on Labor.

SMALL MINDS.

It is with narrow-souled people as with narrow-necked bottles—the less they have in them, the more noise they make in pouring it out.—Alexander Pope.

ASK WORK FOR FAIR EMPLOYEES.

San Francisco.—President Moore, of the exposition management, announces that a special employment bureau has been established to find work for former employees. It is stated that the exposition has had on its payroll at one time over 4,000 employees, and practically every profession, calling and trade is represented.

WANT 44-HOUR WEEK.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Typographical Unions of this city and St. Paul are in a joint movement to improve conditions of their job printer members. The new scale will include demands for a 44-hour week and wage increases from \$21 to \$24 a week.

"What did Rastus git married for?" "Lawd only knows, chile. He keeps right on workin'".—Boston Transcript.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR
Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys Editor
Wm. H. Anglin Associate Editor

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that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later
than Wednesday to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 28, 1916.

IT TAKES ALL KINDS.

There are lots of men in the labor movement as well as in the world elsewhere, who are by no means officious, yet in the desire of their heart to do something for the benefit of some one, often place themselves in a compromised position.

There are lots of men in the labor movement as well as in the world at large that are vultures pure and simple, and simply lay in wait for the unsuspecting as an easy prey to vent their venom.

There are others who are facetious enough to foster anything in the vain hope that glory at least will redound as a reward for their efforts.

There are others who are continuously offering something for the good of all apparently, for the sole purpose of placing others under an obligation to some fanciful whim of their own in the days to come.

And when in the hey-day of their endeavors, when the time seems propitious and the psychological moment arrives, the obligation has lost its force and opposition is found in the voices of those favored, he has a plaint—loud and long does he wail at man's inhumanity to man.

"I never thought that, after all I've done for them" is an expression of a grievance too often imaginary, and certainly not becoming men who have taken a stand in the broad field of labor which should fear neither friend or foe.

The thing to do, is first, consider well your position from an unprejudicial standpoint. The course you decide to pursue, follow conscientiously without fear or favor from anyone, and when your force has been spent in a material way, you can step down and turn over the reigns of an unsullied career to your predecessor with pride, secure in that consciousness of self that honest words of praise will ever find utterance upon the lips of those who have followed close. Theirs will be a desire to emulate and not endeavor to forget.

Never obligate yourself to any one—allow no one to become obligated to you. There will be no disappointments then. There will be no surprises. You will feel at least that others are exercising your prerogative—that freedom guaranteed to every man by the flag.

OPPOSES CHANGE.

The Central Labor Union, after having the Corporation Counsel appear before them on behalf of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, followed by Henry P. Blair, president of the Board of Education, and James F. Oyster, former president of the Board, the latter opposing the District public schools being put under the authority of the Commissioners, put sufficient force in their arguments to find favor in the minds of their hearers, with the result that the Central body, last Monday night, voted to oppose any change in the present system.

The particular points at issue, however much we would like to give a resume, are of sufficient importance to warrant a stand being taken by the Central Labor Union, and as long as that body has seen fit to go on record, we feel no mistake has been made.

Long discussion of the District bill is neither strange nor unusual.

Cheer up! England and America will never go to blows. For the same man owns us both.

The tariff has reduced the price of corks but other commodities keep bobbing up and down.

The man most concerned about preparedness is generally the guy who has passed the age of conscription.

The spirit of preparedness evidently exists greatest in the minds of those whose accumulations are not sufficiently large.

War is just what Sherman said it was to the man in the trench. Not to war is the same thing in the mind of the munitions manufacturer.

Mr. Bryan is not going to trail the President. If he'll only refuse to trail the Presidency a long suffering and patient public will be greatly relieved.

The Yellow Peril is again becoming the cry. Anything, however small, is a good excuse to instill in the minds of the majority that war is imperative.

Cost of armor plates may be explained by experts, but we cannot reconcile ourselves to the fact that this same armor plate is sold to foreign countries at about half price.

"Our Country" is being exploited in large whole page advertisements of the leading dailies. Wonder who's so patriotic as to pay for same. Besides, patriotism, this kind especially, generally comes from those whose investments preclude active service on the firing line.

PNEUMOGASTRICISMS



A man can free himself from the shackles of bondage, but who will emancipate the child?

We have alleged Christian institutions all over this broad land of ours which are taking children, some orphans and others put there by worthless men or women, who no longer care to carry the burden of their offspring, and others by force of circumstances.

These institutions, in turn, have a method of procuring homes for these helpless ones in an ill-advised way. Or, when large enough, employment is sought for them and some one of the meek and lowly go round to the employer weekly and collect the meagre stipend earned by the child, and the child continues with absolutely no hope of reward, save a heavy heart and the monotonous grind of time, awaiting the day when he shall have reached his majority or death deliver him from a life of misery.

These Homes, which in general display the beautiful words of the Saviour "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for such is the kingdom of heaven," find it a very apropos and terse sentence with which to touch the submissive heart of the would-be philanthropist and cause him to cough up a few shekels of silver in maintaining institutions of this character.

We do not know of a worse perversion of the teaching of our Lord and Master, or a worse prostitution of Christianity than that which is practiced by some Homes in allowing these defenseless creatures to be drafted by unscrupulous moral cowards, who are affiliated to some faith because of the advantages it affords in cases of this kind.

As we write we are conscious of a case where a boy just in his teens was taken from a Christian Home in a state notorious at best, and carried to a farm. The man who took him, and whose name we can give, maybe gave him a good home, some clothes, plenty of work, but nothing else, while he drove around over the country with salvation fairly oozing from his carcass, growing fat while a fatherless and motherless boy followed the plow.

The attitude of the female members of any home, however antiquated or old-fashioned they may be, is invariably that of a step-mother to the foster child. The bed-time prayer is usually said in a spirit of disdain—a kind of "how good we are" way, and done to blaze the path of the child to plow more and deeper furrows on the day to come, bearing in mind that cussedness may be goodness—or a righteous wrath. Indeed, if they pray at all, or only in public. Perhaps they don't pray—just look pious and get the credit.

We have known seances of this kind to close the day's toil, and without suggestion the involuntary enslaved knows its time to beat it to bed. There, in the flicker of the flame from a lighted lamp, in his solitary confines, he again goes over the little trinkets left as a legacy of love by a mother who thought she was doing best when she gave his young life up to a Christian institution—never thinking of the scorching rays of a noon-day sun beating down upon his brow, while the beneficiary of his labors lounged in the shade of the sheltering oak. There in the confines of his little room he has gone to bed and buried his face deep in the pillow that none may hear his sobs; because, he could not understand. No! he does not understand, neither would a Christian world, if the truth was only known in regard to the boys and girls of these institutions, obtained by men through gross misrepresentation in a great many instances and made to displace a farm hand, given no compensation whatever.

As he counts the hours of the day as they slowly pass under his grueling grind, an idea strikes him: He'll write his uncle, his aunt, his cousin. He awaits the reply. None comes. Indeed, he feels an outcast. No one on earth concerned enough to write a single missive to cheer him in his lonely way.

The letter he writes was never posted—the Christian gentleman—God's elect—forgetting for the time being the commandment, evidently destroys the letter. It does not reach its destination.

The same thoughts of the boy, perhaps, by mental telepathy, occur to the cousin, the aunt, the uncle. They decide to write the boy. No reply. Some more good Christian work on the part of the subjugator.

The watch, sent as a token of remembrance during the glad season of the year is received. It looks nice. The Master wears it, daily—is still wearing it perhaps. The commandments are yet dim to him.

We know of a boy who was taken from a home, who had an organic weakness. Was he ever given medical attention in this new-made God-

like home? No! Was his condition considered and lighter burdens imposed? No! Did the work he do, or the life he had to live from sunrise to sunset relieve him from his affliction? No, indeed. Are the people responsible that allowed him to grow worse in this way? That is a matter for the civil court to decide, and it will. Likewise some of the rottenness of the operations mentioned above will be exposed.

The man certainly paid the boy nothing in the way of a wage. We do not know whether his Christian spirit caused him to contribute to the Home or not, or whether the Home exacted a fee for furnishing him helpless defenseless child labor for his farm or not. We certainly don't care to know if they did. Our opinion is slightly shattered in regard to religious institutions of this kind, and we do not care to further destroy it by knowing that they really do or do not barter in human life, when so much was sacrificed to emancipate the negro in 1863. I am told slavery and anti-slavery sentiment was the cause of a division in one of the denominations, and if it was that denomination still believe in slavery today, not only of the negro but also children.

And this stripe of men are the kind that other men in a community will recommend as being a fit and proper person to take a child and put it in servitude until he's of age. And if some one is not on the job at the right date old father time could be set back a year or two and the prominent generous Christian farmer could save \$10 a month for another year.

Give us more Christians like these, for just such characters in the church are why the pews are empty today.

For myself, I hope to get a peep in at Heaven just to see how many skunks of this ilk are there: to have the pleasure of cursing my way out of the kingdom and going down below where some men, at least, while on earth had some feeling, some regard for a human being.

The United States government had to go into the state of Georgia and find that peonage was practiced all over the State, practically.

The United States government should, and may investigate these orphan institutions some day, and when it does we hope it will be by a Board with spleen enough to tell the truth, and not hide their rottenness by a mantle of charity because its operated under the ruse of religion.

The laboring people of the United States are organized 5,000,000,000 strong to rescue wage earners from an economic slavery.

Where's the organization that will help to emancipate defenseless children from the shackles of bondage, imposed by designing persons who take them from asylums, and take them solely for the amount of work obtained and no wage to pay. We are willing to start in a campaign of publicity along these lines, because its a human purpose.

If you have a relative or a friend in one of these institutions, write them and try to get some information in regard to them. It can't be done! The reason is: You might make the child become dissatisfied by writing to it.

My God! Make it dissatisfied? If plowing 4 acres of ground a day, and not even the privilege of sending or receiving a letter is satisfaction, God give us death.

All farmers are not fools, you know, and when you find one leaving the wiregrass to stroll through orphanages, there's method in his madness!

"Thou shalt not steal!" but the liberty and the labor of the child is being stolen today by hypocrites all over this land.

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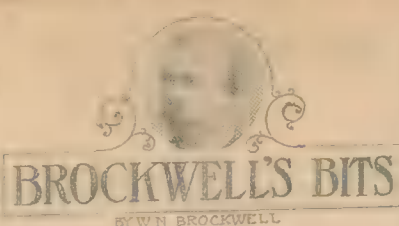
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Saturday last, January 22, was the birthday of Andrew Turnbull, a member of Columbia Union, who has been practically blind for several years past, and numerous friends in the Government Printing Office, where he was employed for many years, made the day a very happy one for him. Edward C. Grumley, a former president of the organization, was the bearer of many personal messages, a choice assortment of fruit, and a beautiful basket of flowers from a number of these friends, while hosts of others rejoiced him with personal visits, cards, letters, and many other tokens of esteem. "Andy" is one of the best loved members of the Union, and no one could more deeply appreciate such gentle and kindly displays of good will than he does—a sentiment in which he is most cordially joined by his family. May he have many more birthdays, all of them and the days in between full of happiness.

Joseph E. Colton, an esteemed member of Columbia Typographical Union, has been greatly afflicted in the recent past. A nephew, niece, brother-in-law, and sister have all died within the past six weeks. The sister, Mrs. Meekins, was the last to pass away, and from her funeral at the home in New Orleans Mr. Colton returned to this city a few days ago. Her death was the result of a street car accident in the Crescent City, and, except Mr. Colton, she was the last of the family. She was known and loved for her many good works by thousands of the people of New Orleans, and the papers there refer to her funeral as one of the most remarkable ever known in respect to numbers present and the sincere grief exhibited.

At Winston-Salem, N. C., pupils in the public schools are to be taught printing. In four columns (8 point, machine set) of a widely read weekly paper printed there, a friend of mine recently counted 127 legitimate errors, and the paper undoubtedly perpetrates more blunders than any publication I have ever seen. So it would seem that the school board had good reason for their action.

Harvey Balmer, one of the Printers' best known young men, has been ill since the holidays, to spend which he went to his home at Harrisburg, Pa., and was there stricken with the illness—sciatic rheumatism—which has since kept him prisoner. Along with many others, I trust that Mr. Balmer may soon be at his desk in the Government Printing Office proof room, and that he may be a long time well.

John E. Hogan, chairman of the specifications chapel, was the recipient of a handsome gold watch and fob at the recent installation ceremonies of Congressional Council, No. 809, National Union, the occasion being Mr. Hogan's retirement as president after serving the organization in that capacity for two years. Capt. Daniel V. Chisholm, who conducted the installation ceremonies, made the presentation speech, paying high tribute to Mr. Hogan.

The above item, from last Sunday's Star, shows in what high esteem "Jack" Hogan is held. In every thing that he undertakes—and his activities take a wide range—he is an earnest and effective worker. The Jonadabs, the National Union, his church, the Typographical Union, and the Washington Union Printers' Athletic Association are all his debtors for splendid service unselfishly performed. He is the right stuff and the real thing.

In the death of William B. Prescott, which occurred in Chicago on Monday, January 24, 1916, one of the greatest of the printer leaders of the land passed away. He was, as remarked by one of his nearest friends, "a natural leader; a hard and sincere worker, and one of the most lovable of men."

From the Baltimore Sun, on which paper Mr. Prescott served for quite a while as proof reader some years ago, the following is quoted:

"He was born in Toronto 52 years ago, and was for eight years president of the International Typographical Union. He suffered a stroke of paralysis nine months ago, and never recovered the use of his right arm."

"While a resident of Chicago for 10 years, Mr. Prescott always claimed Baltimore as his home and continued to be a member of the Baltimore Typographical Union, he having been connected with the local body 16 years, and up to his death paid his dues through The Sun chapel."

"He came to Baltimore in 1901 and started to work on The Sun. He was at one time editor of the Inland Printer, and later became superintendent of publication of the Henry O. Sheppard Company, of Chicago, which position he held at the time of his death."

"During his presidency of the International Typographical Union the

typesetting machine was introduced and, by his tact and conservatism, he obtained for the members of the Typographical Union the absolute control over the operation of the typesetting machines. He was a leader in the movement to establish arbitration agreement with the American Newspaper Association. He also took great interest in the Union Printers' Home, which was built and dedicated under his administration as president of the international body. He was a hard student and, during his residence in Baltimore, was closely associated with the economics department of Johns Hopkins University and especially with Professors Hollander and Barnett.

"When John Burns, the British member of Parliament, was a fraternal delegate from the British Trades' Congress to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, in 1892, Mr. Prescott represented the International Typographical Union and took an active part in the proceedings. So impressed was Mr. Burns with the ability of Mr. Prescott that he declared him to be the ablest trades unionist he had met in this country."

PASTIME PARAGRAPHS



Pull down the blinds! It is stated that Billy Sunday is to look into things here while doing Baltimore.

Boxing is an unselfish amusement, because it interests people who like to see others make a "hit."

The continued serious illness of Mr. Sutton occasions sincere regret among his large circle of friends.

Since it is proposed to tax smaller incomes, there are fewer people who have a good opinion of the law.

The census returns show that there are eight thousand more women than men in the District of Columbia, and yet Washington is generally regarded as a well-governed city.

Nearly thirty years ago a beardless young man (his name escapes me just now) in a moment of desperation and perfect disagreement with a proof-reader on specifications, abruptly severed his connection with the Government Printing Office, and, going to Atlantic City began the publication of a small daily newspaper, devoted mainly to the frivolities of bathing-beach life. But a mind able to contest with a proofreader as to the proper use of commas was in time sure to soar higher, and so it was that this young man finally gave less heed to beach and boardwalk events by setting aside certain space for things more serious. The editorials were of a high order. In presenting these to the public it was his favorite custom to introduce them by an original line or two, reading as follows: "We quite agree with the New York Tribune when it says;" or "We are of the same opinion as the New York Sun," etc. As previously stated, the editorials were of a very high order, and of course were rendered more so by the unqualified endorsements by the Atlantic City editor. As a "dead-head" I followed the course of this young man until the paper was finally enlarged by one column. Then, all of a sudden, it failed to reach me and I lost sight of this lad of promise, who became my friend because I was wont to tender some fatherly advice by trying to persuade him that even if he was right and the reader all wrong it was time wasted to argue the question. But there was no stopping him when once he made up his mind to sever his relations with Uncle Sam, because he could no longer stand the niceties and "manifest absurdities" of the comma chaser. I sometimes think of my whilom friend and crave the opportunity of getting word to him in some way that "fol. lit." is now the style, and that punctuation and manifest absurdities don't weigh as much as they did. Once assured of this fact, he might "come back," although, by reason of his varied talents, and great adaptability, he may have been gobbled up by some one of the metropolitan dailies and installed as an indispensable.

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AN OLD ONE REVISED.

The square of a certain town in the south was located about a mile from the railway station. A negro named George had a boot-blackening stand near the square. One day, while George was at work, a man came up and began to quarrel with his customer. After some heated words one of them drew a revolver and fired on the other.

Several weeks later, when the case came up for trial, George was the star witness.

"Now, George," said the attorney, "describe just how the shooting took place."

"Yessuh, boss. De gen'man fired two shots. Yessuh, dey went bang-bang! Jes' like dat, suh."

"You say he fired two shots, George? Will you tell the court what you were doing when those two shots were fired?"

"Well, yoh honah, when he fired de fust shot I was shining de gen'man's shoes, and when he fired de second shot, suh, I was passin' de deppo."—Everybody's Magazine.

WHERE THEY DISAGREED.

A newspaper man was on the witness stand and the attorney was trying to find out something about him. "Where did you work last?" he asked.

"On the Milwaukee Sentinel."

"Why did you leave?"

"The editor and I disagreed on a national political question."

"Where did you work next?"

"On the New Orleans Item."

"Why did you leave?"

"The editor and I disagreed on a national political question."

This was the reply in every instance and the judge took a hand.

"What was this national political question," he asked, "upon which you never could agree with your chiefs?"

"Prohibition."—Ladies' Home Journal.

NO DIFFERENCE.

A darkey running a ferry across the Alabama river was accosted by a poor white stranger who wanted to cross, but hadn't the wherewithal.

Pete scratched his woolly poll perplexedly, they queried: "Doan yo' got no money at all?"

"No," was the dejected reply.

"But it doan' cost yo' but three cents to cross, insisted Pete."

"I know, but I hain't got three cents."

After a final inward think, Pete remarked: "I done tell you what; a man what's not got three cents am just as well off on dis side ob de ribber as on de odder!"

A QUESTION OF TIME.

She was a young and pretty girl of a sporting turn of mind. Somehow she heard that a certain horse was to win a certain race, and, deciding to indulge in a little speculation, she went to a "bookie" and put a dollar on for a win, asking how much she would get if it came off.

"If it starts at 20 to 1 you will get \$21 back," said the bookie; "if at 10 to 1, \$11 back; if at 5 to 1, you'll get \$6 back."

"I see," said the maiden, "and if it starts at 1 o'clock, how much do I get then?"

AN UNWISE QUESTION.

The cross-examining lawyer had adopted a rather unpleasant tone in questioning the witness, who, however, kept his temper.

"Have you ever been arrested?" was among the questions put.

"No, sir."

"Have you ever been in this court before?"

"No, sir."

"Are you sure of that?"

"Yes, sir."

"Your face looks very familiar—very familiar. Where have I seen it before?"

"I am the bartender in the saloon across the street."

A WONDERFUL BIRD INDEED.

Rose, on her afternoon out, had called to see Arabella, whose mistress had just purchased a parrot.

"Birds sho' is sensible," Rose observed. "Ye can learn 'e many things. Ah use'er work foh a lady dat had a bird in a clock, an' wen it was time ter tell de time ob day, dat bird use'er come an' say 'Cuckoo' jes' as many times as de time was."

"Go 'long; ye don't say so," said Arabella.

"Sho' Ah says so," replied Rose; "an' de most wonderful pah't am dat it was only a wooden bird."

PROTECTION EXTENDED.

Albany, N. Y.—The court of appeals has upheld the extra territorial phase of the workmen's compensation law. This means that a workman employed by a New York state concern is entitled to compensation under the laws of this state for injuries received while temporarily working in another state.

TAKING NO CHANCES.

"So you're leaving to get married, Mary?"

"Yes, mum."

"And how long have you known the young man?"

"Three weeks, mum."

"Isn't that rather a short time? Don't you think you ought to wait until you know him better?"

"No, mum. I've tried that several times, and every time the man changed his mind when he got to know me better."—EX.

A POTENT SERMON.

"That sermon you preached yesterday morning on 'Thrift' had a great effect on me," said Griggs to the pastor on Monday morning.

The clergyman beamed. "I am glad," he said. "It is always pleasant to know of the results of one's efforts. Just how did it affect you?"

"I went out before the collection was taken."

NOTHING FOR MURPHY.

A freckle-faced girl stopped at the post office and yelled out:

"Anything for the Murphys?"

"No, there is not."

"Anything for Jane Murphy?"

"Nothing."

"Anything for Ann Murphy?"

"No."

"Anything for Tom Murphy?"

"No."

"Anything for John Murphy?"

"No, not a bit."

"Anything for Terry Murphy?"

"No, nor for Pat Murphy, nor Dennis Murphy, nor Peter Murphy, nor Paul Murphy, nor any Murphy, dead, living, unborn, native or foreign, civilized or uncivilized, savage or barbarous, male or female, black or white, naturalized or unnaturalized, soldier or citizen. No, there is positively nothing for any of the Murphys, either individually, jointly, severally, now and forever, one and inseparable."

The girl looked at the postmaster in astonishment. "Please," she said, "will you say if there is anything for Bridget Murphy?"

PAT'S EXPLANATION.

A traveler, finding that he had a couple of hours in Dublin, called a cab and told the driver to drive him around for two hours. At first all went well, but soon the driver began to whip up his horse so that they narrowly escaped several collisions.

"What's the matter?" demanded the passenger. "Why are you driving so recklessly? I'm in no hurry."

"Ah, g'wan wid yez," retorted the cabby. "D'ye think that I'm going to put in me whole day drivin' ye around for two hours? Gitap!"

HE GOT THEM MIXED.

A Missouri farmer had ordered a fancy pig from a breeder. The pig was a mere mite of a pig, and the farmer sent it back.

"Dear Sir," he wrote, "from the comparative size of the pig and the bill, I am forced to the conclusion that you got them mixed. You should have sent the pig by mail and the bill by express."

TOOK THE ONLY THING LEFT.

"Did the trained nurse take your temperature?" asked the man of his convalescent friend.

"Yes," responded the sick man. "After the surgeons got through with their charges that was about all there was left to take."

ADDS TO "SCRAP HEAP."

Boston, Mass.—Child labor adds to the social scrap heap, said Rabbi Levi, in a speech in this city. He declared that through child labor we develop a generation that is old when it should be young, worn out when it should be strong, and ready for the grave when it should be yielding most to society.

INCREASE FOR STAGE EMPLOYEES.

Wheeling, W. Va.—State employees have raised wages approximately \$4 per week per man. Stage carpenters, with \$25 per week, receive the highest rate.

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ROSTER OF CENTRAL LABOR UNION

[Where not otherwise specified, meetings are held on night.]

Central Labor Union: Meets every Monday night at Typographical Temple.

Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month; first Saturday at 7:30; third at 4 p. m.; Building Trades Hall, Secretary, C. P. Reichel, 24 Myrtle St. N. E.

Bakery Salesmen's Union, No. 33: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month; Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. L. Considine, 907 First St. N. W.

Barbers Union, No. 239: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Hammel's Hall, No. 922 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, Joseph Handlos, 656 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E.

Barbers Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Thursday of each month. Cadet Armory, 706 O St. N. W. Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman; Financial Secretary, Chas. Walker, 624 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.

Bartenders, No. 428: Meets second and fourth Sunday in each month, Painter's Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Russell Tavenner, 1235 1/2 Fifth St. N. W.

Beer Drivers, No. 234, and Stabblers: Meets on the first Sunday of each month at 10:00 a. m. in Costello's Hall, Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E St. S. E.

Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Pipefitters of America: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, New Masonic Temple, Eighth and F Sts. N. E. Secretary, Wm. P. Kilroy, 817 North Capitol St.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Edward Fuhrman, 24 Quincy Place, N. W.

Bottlers Union, No. 251: Meets second Sunday of each month, Shilling's Hall, 10:00 a. m. Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E St. S. E.

Brewery Workers, No. 118: Meets on the last Friday in each month, Shilling's Hall, 10:00 a. m. Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E St. S. E.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5: Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, C. W. Schrier, 48 Seaton Place N. E.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132: Meets every Friday evening, Typographical Temple, Secretary, E. B. Byrne, 426 G Street N. W.

Carpet Mechanics, Local 85: Meets third Friday of each month, Shilling's Hall, 10:00 a. m. Secretary, Chas. T. Krause, 1424 W St. N. W., Apt. 22.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month, Costello's Hall, 6th and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Wm. H. Umhan, 737 10th St. S. E.

Cigar Makers Union, No. 110: Meets every Saturday, 705 Seventh St. N. W. Secretary, E. E. Nicholson, 808 1/2 Ave. N. W.

Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood N. E. Secretary, Edw. International, 110 R St. N. E.

Electrotype Molders and Finishers, No. 17: Meets first Thursday in the month, at Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. T. Noonan, 138 R. I. Ave. N. W.

Elevator Conductors Protective Union, No. 14555: Meets every Tuesday night, at 8:15, 1110 10th St. N. W. Secretary, E. E. Nicholson, 808 1/2 Ave. N. W.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10: Meets 419 Tenth St. N. W., first and third Fridays. Secretary, J. E. Herriy, Box 52, Arlington, Va.

Engineers, Hoisting No. 77: Meets every Friday, at 9:00 p. m., Hall S. E. Cox, Tenth and Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, F. J. Nichols, 616 Fourth street northeast.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 39: Meets Typographical Temple, every Friday night. Secretary, A. W. Lock, Twelfth and B Sts. N. W.

Engraved Steel and Plate Finishers, No. 846: Secretary, C. W. Hise, 1016 Eleventh St. N. E.

Federal Labor Union, No. 14644: Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, C. R. Paxton, Station K, Langdon, D. C.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12776, Plate Press Feeders: Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Gertrude M. McNally, 1715 Jackson St. N. E.

Firemen Stationary, No. 62: Meets every Wednesday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, N. A. James, Hyattsville, Md.

Garment Workers, United, No. 11: Meets first and third Tuesdays, 618 Seventh street n. w., (fourth floor). B. Gentz, president; Miss R. Lyons, Recording Secretary.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Thursday of each month, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Albert Beer, 126 Todd Pl. N. E.

Hed Carriers and Building Laborers, No. 21: Meets first and third Mondays, Cadet Armory, 706 O St. N. W. Secretary, Albert Beer, 126 Todd Place N. E.

International Molders Union: Meets every second and fourth Wednesdays, Washington Hall, Third and Pennsylvania Avenue S. E. Secretary, C. W. McCaffery, 403 Twelfth St. N. E.

Laborers, Stone and Building, No. 46: Meets the first and third Fridays of each month, Eleventh and O Sts. N. W. Secretary, Jas. Connors, 1862 Fourth St. N. W.

Lithographers Union, No. 13: Samuel E. Long, Secretary, 818 Florida Ave. N. W.

Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth St. and Pennsylvania Ave. Secretary, Wm. W. Keeler, 148 Eleventh St. S. E.

Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193: Meets third Thursday in the month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, L. W. Bauer, 722 K St. N. E.

Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 5: Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Edward Hauer, 1729 First St. N. W.

Moving Picture Machine Operators Protective Union, Local 234: Meets first and third Mondays each month, Gayety Theater, third 2865. Secretary, A. E. Meininger, or B. A. Spellbring, Bus. Agt.

Musicians, No. 101: Headquarters, Kenia Building, Eleventh and G St. N. W., Room 411. Meets first Sunday in each month, 422 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Phone Main 2865. Secretary, John E. Birdsell, Kenia Building.

Painters, No. 568: Meets every Friday, North-west Corner Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Wm. Zell, 806 Tenth St. N. E.

Paperhangers Local, No. 420: Meets every Friday, 480 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. A. Madigan, Paperhangers' Hall, 480 Ninth St. N. W.

Pattern Makers Association: Meets first Friday of each month, Third and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, John H. Brown, 911 K St. S. E.

Photo-Engravers Union, No. 17: Meets first Monday in every month, Typographical Temple, 43 p. m. Secretary, J. A. Whitecar, 2209 Wisconsin Ave. S. E.

Plate Printers, No. 2: Meets fourth Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Chas. E. Caneron, Bethesda, Md.

Plumbers, No. 5: Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall, 480 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, W. H. Amis, 1008 Twelfth St. N. E.

Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 42: Meets Typographical Temple on the fourth Wednesday of each month. Secretary, Harry Cuppett, 820 Sixth St. S. W.

Printing Pressmen, No. 1: Meets fourth Saturday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Thos. E. Blakely, 827 O St. N. W.

Retail Clerks, No. 252: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Typographical Temple, 428-426 G St. N. W. Secretary, J. E. Gator, 618 St. N. E.

School Custodian and Janitor, 14595: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, W. P. Cannon, 408 Twelfth St. S. E.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 102: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Charles T. Thorpe, 825 N. St. S. E.

Slate and Tile Roofers, Local No. 12: Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Costello's, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, J. D. Huddleston, 2415 Pennsylvania Ave. N. E.

Steam Fitters and Helpers, No. 692: Meets first and third Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall, 480 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. F. Hickman, 618 Sixth St. N. E.

Stone Masons, No. 2: Meets Building Trades Hall on first and third Monday. Secretary, A. W. Furlong, 608 P St. N. W.

Stone and Marble Cutters: Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at Jonathan Hall.

Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants Association, No. 11773: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Pythian Temple, 1008 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Mrs. H. B. Tritipoe, Willard street N. W., Apt. 20.

Journeyman Tailors, No. 188: Meets first and third Monday of each month, at 811 E St. N. W. Secretary, I. Geraci, 1451 N St. N. W.

Theatrical Stage Employees International Alliance Local 22: Meets third Sunday of each month, at the Eagle Club House. Secretary, T. L. Trundle, 1082 Jefferson St. N. W.

Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 101: Meets on the third Sunday of each month, 230 p. m., Typographical Temple. Secretary, Geo. G. Seibold, Typographical Temple.

Upholsterers Union, No. 581: Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month, Moose Hall, Seventh and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, E. P. Richardson, 750 Gresham Place N. W.

Washington Building Trades Council: Meets every Tuesday night, 480 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Stover D. Zea.

Yeast Workers' Union, No. 14659: Meets first and third Friday, Typographical Temple.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Presbyterian Ministerial Association, Christian Church Ministerial Association, M. E. Church Ministerial Association, Young Men's Christian Association.

INTERNATIONALS.

International Association of Machinists: Headquarters, Rooms 402-407 McGill Building, 908-914 G St. N. W. Wm. H. Johnston, International President; George Preston, International Secretary-Treasurer.

Plate Printers of North America (International Steel and Copper): Headquarters, International Secretary-Treasurer, Chas. T. Smith, Room 414 Washington Loan and Trust Building.

LOCAL AUXILIARIES.

Bakers Union, No. 118: Meets second and fourth Saturdays, at 7:30 p. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G St. N. W. Secretary, John G. Schmidt, 624 Sixth St. N. W.

Ladies' Auxiliary, Carpenters: Meets Tuesday nights, Hutchins Building, Tenth and B Sts. N. W.

Women's Auxiliary, No. 13, of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101: Meets first and third Mondays of each month, Typographical Temple, fourth Monday in each month.

Allied Printing Trades Council: Meets third Thursday in the month at Typographical Temple, Secretary, C. H. Evans, 302 Fourth St. N. E.

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A MUZZLE.

VOLUME XX. NO. 32

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1916.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

CENTRAL BODY MEETS

The Central Labor Union met in regular session, President Tucker in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

A resolution introduced by E. L. Tucker, president of the Central Labor Union, supporting Louis D. Brandeis for associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States was unanimously adopted.

Resolution introduced by George Meyers laid over until next meeting.

Reports of Committees.

Special committee on Milkmen's agreement reported.

Committee on Gompers' Banquet reported progress.

Contract Committee reported progress.

Roll Call of Unions dispensed with. Bookbinders asked all delegates to attend the dance of their local on March 1. Tickets, 25 cents.

Moving Picture Operators asked support of unions in staying away from houses not advertised in The Trades Unionist.

Bakers—That bill H. E. 103118, introduced by Representative Crosser, would be given hearings in committee. The Central body instructed the Legislative Committee to appear at same.

Painters had a meeting with the District Commissioners and reported that they felt assured that scaffolding in the District of Columbia would be secure in the future.

Yeast Workers—Asked that the Secretary of the Central Labor Union be instructed to communicate to the New York Central Federation that the Corby yeast plant is fair to organized labor in the District of Columbia, and has no connection with the Ward Baking Co. Carried.

At this time International President of the Brewery Workers addressed the body and stated that they had used every honorable means to arrive at an agreement without avail; but felt very confident that his organization would be victorious. Stated that the controversy had now been taken up by the Department of Labor and conciliators from that department were now using their best efforts to adjust the trouble, and furthermore stated by unanimous vote their organization refused to make any further concessions and advised all unions not to drink any scab beer until the local breweries decided to employ union men.

Boot and Shoe Workers Union asked that organized labor refuse to patronize establishments charging only 50 cents for half soles shoes or 35 cents for applying rubber heels, as they were not fair to the organized movement.

Watchmen's Union asked the support of the organizations affiliated with the Central body.

Clerks reported progress in D. J. Kaufman case.

Bakery Salesmen reported that the Ward Baking Company is still unfair to organized labor and asked all unions to abstain from purchasing these products.

Electrical Workers asked that the Boot and Shoe Workers Union see that machines installed in their establishments employ union electricians.

Special Business: Whether to send a Delegate to the next convention of the Maryland and District of Columbia Federation of Labor was laid over to the next meeting.

Communications.

Letter read from the Corby Yeast plant in reference to the Sheppard bill, now before Congress. Laid on the table.

Grievance from Bakery Salesmen against Fred Brockway, referred to the Adjustment Committee.

Grievance from Carpenters against J. Walter, referred to Adjustment Committee.

Letter from Central Labor Council of Portland, asking for financial assistance, referred to Executive Board.

Bills read and ordered paid: Chamber of Commerce \$10, Hubert Newsum (lost time), \$6. Md. State and D. C. Federation of Labor (dues) \$5,

treasurer's bond for Central Labor Union \$2.50.

Letter from A. F. of L. in support of Senate bill 901, referred to Legislative Committee for action.

New Business.

That the president appoint a committee of three to assist in organizing Corby plant. Carried. Committee: Stern, James, Huddle.

Motion, asking for the discontinuance of ad for Fleischman in A. F. of L. Federationist, laid on the table.

LOCAL 224, MOVING PICTURE OPERATORS.

Local 224, Moving Picture Operators Dance on February 1, was one of the grandest successes that the organization has ever given in the history of its existence. The decorations were very elaborate. Among the numerous other participants were Jack Skaret of N. Y., Fred Sweet, of Boston, A. V. Birkholm of Boston, G. H. Howard, Sam. Johnson of Baltimore, Local No. 181. All enjoyed the dance and did not leave until an early hour in the morning of the following day.

OPPOSE DISUALIFICATION.

Toronto, Ontario.—Trade unionists are preparing to ask the legislature, when it convenes next month, to abolish the property qualification for the holding of municipal offices. The organized workers are maintaining a vigorous agitation on this issue. They will also urge the passage of a semi-monthly pay law to apply to the mining districts of the province.

JURISDICTION SETTLED.

A conference between A. F. of L. Secretary Frank Morrison and representatives of the Slate and Tile Workers' International Union and the American Brotherhood of Slate Workers resulted in a jurisdiction agreement between these two organizations. The slate workers have waived claim to the erection or application of roofing slate to roofs or sides of buildings.

HUGE STEEL DIVIDENDS.

New York.—The Bethlehem steel corporation has announced a 10 per cent wage increase for its unorganized workers. It is also stated that the corporation has declared a dividend of \$30 a share on its common stock out of earnings of the year 1915. These dividends represent \$4,500,000. Wall street authorities declare that the earnings range from 75 to 150 per cent.

OHIO MACHINISTS STRIKE.

Urbana, Ohio.—Machinists employed by the Urbana Tool and Die Company organized a union and presented a demand for shorter hours and more pay. The committee was discharged by the management and 100 employees suspended work.

WAGE EARNERS PROTECTED.

Lansing Mich.—Injured workmen and their dependents coming under the provisions of the state compensation law were paid \$1,213,103 during 1915, according to the annual report of the state industrial accident board. In addition to this \$148,615 was paid out by employers to injured workmen for medical and hospital services, bringing the total to \$1,361,718.

DAILY THOUGHT.

He that will not reason is a bigot; he that cannot reason is a fool, and he that dares not reason is a slave.—Sir W. Drummond.

PACIFIC AMBITION.

"Caligula wished that Rome had a single neck, so that he might sever it at a blow.

"Times are different. Now I wish that I could build a graphophone big enough to record the voice of the people."

WORKERS URGE RESTRICTION

IGNORANCE MAKES LOWER WAGES AMONG IMMIGRANTS, THEY SAY

Thursday and Friday of last week the House Committee on Immigration held public hearings on the Burnett immigration bill, which is practically the same legislation that was passed by the last Congress and vetoed by President Wilson.

Organized industrial workers, railway men and the farmers presented a solid front in favor of the bill. The principal advocates of the measure were: Representative Burnett, author of the bill and chairman of the committee; A. F. of L. Secretary Morrison; Val Fitzpatrick, legislative representative of the brotherhood of railway trainmen, who spoke for these workers and for the brotherhoods of conductors, engineers and firemen, representing 350,000 employees, and J. H. Kimball, legislative agent of the National Farmers' Congress, representing 3,000,000 farmers. Messrs. Morrison, Fitzpatrick and Kimball handed the committee copies of numerous resolutions passed by their members, who have repeatedly insisted that immigration restriction by means of a literacy test is necessary to maintain American living standards.

Secretary Morrison devoted his argument mainly to the economic feature of the question and the effect of low wages on the entire country. He cited recent happenings at Youngstown as the result of stimulated immigration by steamship companies who want dividends and trusts who want cheap labor. He referred to the recent expose of the National Liberal Immigration League, as did Chairman Burnett, to prove that big business has financed anti-restriction sentiment. The trade unionist read into the record some views of Prof. Elliott, who opposes the Burnett bill, and who was referred to by one of the anti-restrictionists as possessing a wider knowledge of this question and having a more "cosmopolitan" viewpoint than "two-thirds of the members of Congress."

"Prof. Elliott has said the strikebreaker is a hero," said Secretary Morrison. "The ex-Harvard educator is disqualified to be referred to as an unbiased observer, because he is always found on the side of big business. He is the one man in America who has dared to exalt the gunman and thug."

Speaking for his colleagues who represent the conductors, engineers and firemen, Val Fitzpatrick declared that their organizations endorse the position of the American Federation of Labor on this and other questions of mutual interest. He surprised the committee by the declaration that southern and southwestern railroads employ foremen, brakemen and other workers who can't distinguish one letter from another, and in case of accident hold conductors, engineers or trainmen responsible. He said that railroad men are crowded out of their positions for various causes, especially when they reach the age of 45 years, and are then forced to enter the industrial field in competition with the foreigner whose living standard is lower and consequently can work for a lower wage rate.

"Let a man in the railroad transportation service make one mistake," said Fitzpatrick, "and he can't find employment on the American continent. He is forced to enter other fields and accept standards made by the illiterates. That's why men in the railway transportation service favor restriction."

Representative Burnett called attention to the report of the immigration commission that investigated this question for nearly four years and the unanimously reported to congress that a literacy test was necessary. He quoted records to disprove the claim that restriction is a recent demand.

In masterful word pictures and flights of fancy Bourke Cochran, New York lawyer and ex-congressman, told of the benefits to society as the result of man's labor, and the unquenchable flame that burns in the breast of every alien who hopes some time to migrate "to the land across the sea and take part in the glorious institutions of that country." The speaker, however, failed to mention the periodical armies of unemployed, the serfdom that trusts have forced on defenseless illiterates, who lower American living standards, or the figures recently made public by the federal bureau of naturalization that of the 14,000,000 foreigners in this country, 9,000,000 are non-citizens who retain their foreign allegiance, and 1,650,361 are illiterate who are exploited in the most merciless manner.

Mr. Cochran's emotional and sentimental line of thought was followed by practically all of the other opponents, several of whom stated they "just happened to be in Washington." Not one of them discussed fundamentals—the effect of unrestricted immigration on the economic and social life of our country.

PORTO RICO

"THE RIVIERA OF THE WEST."

By F. C. ROBERTS.

San Juan, Porto Rico,
January 4, 1916.

Editor Trades Unionist:

Porto Rico is the fourth in size and is the farthest eastward of the larger islands of the West Indies, standing at the gateway of the Caribbean Sea. Near the coast of Porto Rico and belonging to it are a number of small islands of a more or less importance. At the entrance to San Juan harbor lies Goat Island, which is used by the Government for a leper colony.

Porto Rico was discovered by Columbus on his second voyage in 1493. He landed near the present town of Aguadilla, where the people have erected a granite monument to commemorate the date. The shaft was erected in 1893, and bears the following inscription: "1493 19 de noviembre, 1893."

The climate of Porto Rico is delightful. There is never any cold weather and very few hot days. Even at this writing the weather is like a June month in Washington. Every day the trade winds blows from the east and moderates the temperature. The continued sea breezes are delightfully refreshing and enjoyable, but it has a soothing rather than an invigorating effect upon a newcomer. Most Americans, coming as they do from farther North, find the climate of Porto Rico enervating. While they acknowledge the charms of this tropical atmosphere, they soon long for the invigorating air of the North. Many persons during the time they are becoming acclimated in Porto Rico are subject to attacks of "dengue" fever, which is very similar to the "break-bone" fever in the States.

No place in the States can be found as many people crowded in as small an area as right here in San Juan, unless perhaps in some industrial center in the East. They are only two classes of people in Porto Rico, the very rich and very poor. There is no middle class. The poor have to live in the "patios" in the cities, and those who cannot find such shelter live in houses consisting of one or two rooms. In the "patios" it is a common thing to find a family of 4 or 5 living in a single room with only a door. Until the American occupancy the filth and dirt in such places was horrible. Even now it is difficult how human beings can exist under such conditions.

I had never seen so much poverty and misery as I have come in contact with since my arrival. Think of over two hundred thousand men and women who have never worn a pair of shoes, slept in a bed, or sat in a chair. Their household furniture consists of a hammock and a few gourds to drink out of—and very often they have to go over a mile for water. The average Porto Rican worker gets his daily food from almost every place but his native soils. His bacalac comes from Canada, his beans from Europe, his rice from Louisiana and Texas and his bread from the States. His coffee and plantains grow here, and plantains in many cases are their chief diet, which of course can not furnish any nourishment—but they are cheap, and that is what they have to buy, for wages here are very low. Then again while traveling over the Island one sees hundreds of little children clothed only in the atmosphere and sunshine. Before the United States took over this Island there were very few school houses, while to-day there are over 300,000 children attending the American free schools, besides fully that number who can not for two reasons,—first, for lack of accommodations, and second, and the one that is pitiable indeed, is because they have no clothes to wear and no food to eat, for you must know that the body must be fed before the brain. I have frequently stopped while traveling around the Island and asked the mothers why their children were not in the rural schools. The above statement is their answer. And the poor

little children huddled around their mother with their pinched faces and with only their birthday clothes on, vouched for the story.

I have found the people down here very appreciative of every act of kindness shown them. They are very sentimental and kind-hearted, and are willing to share what little they have with one less fortunate. Of course I speak of the working class which goes to make up three-fourths of the population of the Island. No wonder these poor people welcomed the coming of the American troops, for under Spanish rule they were denied every privilege. And now that they have civil rights and liberty they don't know what to do with it—they have apparently jumped from the eighteenth century into the twentieth. I find there is still some anti-American sentiment down here, but it is mostly among the old Spanish class. And we can not entirely blame them, for the American ways of doing business is entirely foreign to their customs and practices. Still among the working class there is a very pronounced American sentiment. Referring to my work as Commissioner of Labor I am proud to say that the organized labor men in Porto Rico are more patriotic and loyal to the American institutions than any other class of people whom I have met. While addressing a large public meeting in the southern part of the Island recently I referred to the loyalty of the members of the American Federation of Labor in Porto Rico when a man in the crowd rose and said: "Since the arrival of the American troops the best thing that came from America to Porto Rico is the American Federation of Labor."

I have frequently told the workers in my public addresses that the American Federation of Labor was their only salvation. Of course for a government official to make such a statement brought down on me a storm of protests from the old Spanish press of the Island, besides a number of "prominent" politicians. That was to be expected, for it was the first time that an official (so they tell me) have ever encouraged organization of the workers of the Island. But I came down here to speak the truth and I intend to do so.

As to amusements, the social life of San Juan is wholesome and pleasant. All Americans are either in Government official positions or are managers of some enterprise in Porto Rico, hence are of almost equal standing socially and in good fellowship. There are two American clubs—the Union Club and the Country Club. The latter is patronized entirely by the high government officials and being right alongside of the Atlantic Ocean all one has to do is to step out of the club into the surf, and surf bathing is enjoyed all the year round. While the boys were shivering in Washington I was enjoying a fine surf bath on Xmas Day. Think of that! We have pay-as-you-enter cars, jitneys, and moving picture shows and two local theaters, but so far only Spanish troops have appeared in the theaters.

One of the attractions here as elsewhere in the towns in the Island is the public band concerts. On the public plaza in San Juan the band plays three times a week, and a Spanish town without a public plaza is not complete. When the music starts the crowd begins to promenade up and down the plaza. There are a few public benches which are always occupied by the poorer classes, but in San Juan rocking chairs are placed in rows and rented for the evening chiefly to "los Americanos," as they call the Americans.

These concerts are really enjoyable affairs. The bright laughing faces of the young people promenading, the variety of colors appear in the gowns of the young women (and of course you know how fond the Spanish girls are of bright colors), many of whom look like Spanish dancers—the strains of the music that mingle with the laughter of the say crowd, the balmy sea breeze fanning and soothing one's brow, the salt delicious air of this tropical Island, all these contribute to the fascination and charm of these

(Continued on page 4.)

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EMBLEM OF FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 4, 1916.

SENATOR OWENS ON INHERITANCE TAX.

"This in nether a tax upon industry," he said. "It takes from no one anything he has ever had, and it works no hardship on any individual. Our forefathers recognized that 'money is power' and forbade the settling of estates on a particular line of succession which would foster great accumulation of wealth.

"But the modern invention of perpetual corporations and trusteeships has made it possible to develop fortunes so vast they exercise the power of life and death over millions of men, women and children.

"More important than raising revenue is abating the menace of these fortunes. An inheritance tax will restore to the people who created these values gigantic sums appropriated either by fraud or by the permission and assistance of law itself.

"It takes a man of the first magnitude to administer an estate of \$10,000,000. No human being can properly consume the income of \$500,000 a year, or \$100 a waking hour, from such an estate.

"Then think of the result when a single person's fortune is estimated at \$1,000,000,000 and is gathering in \$50,000,000 a year of the products of labor, while millions of the laborers helping to create this value cannot lay aside \$500 a year.

"These great fortunes mean the deprivation of millions of people of a part of their slender incomes. The accumulated force of all these fortunes means impoverishment of the weaker elements in society."

THE EVIL OF THE KNOCK.

Satan never invented a more hellish pastime than that of human beings knocking each other behind their backs. The worst of this evil is that it works its ill three ways.

It injures the one talked about, the one talking and the one talked to. A reputation is smirched every time we pass on an unnecessary criticism of a fellow-being. Our own character and self-control are weakened with every such word. And the mind of the listener is poisoned; he who ought to be helped to see and think about the best in others has been degraded, part way at least, toward the unworthiness of our own level. Once in a while an almost knock-out blow is given to this unworthy and unfair kind of fighting by someone's quietly mentioning a good quality in the absent person who is being criticised. This will almost invariably bring gossip to an abrupt close. We shall do well to end other's gossip by this means; and we shall do still better to end our own before it begins.—Exchange.

PROGRESS.

The only conceivable way in which there can be a permanent advance in civilization is by improvements in the condition of labor—greater rewards, shorter hours, better education and, in general, a healthier, happier life.

Better keep your temper; otherwise it is apt to give you away.

Let him that would move the world, first move himself—Socrates.

It takes a strong-minded man to admit he is in the wrong when he is.

Do not take life too seriously. You will never get out of it alive anyway.

This would be a happy old world if we could only believe everything we say.

Fighting your way through the world does not mean treating others unfairly.

Tomorrow never comes, but the morning after the night before always shows up.

Shot four people without making any noise. Most people make the noise but never shoot.

The things that don't concern some people are usually the things that give them the most concern.

A bachelor has just wedded a woman with 18 children. Peace hath its heroes no less than war.

This would be a fine world if we could train the wolf at the door to bite the bill collectors and scare them away when they call.

Many a man who knows what he would do in the other fellow's place never succeeds in doing the right thing in his own place.

Don't let your worship of dollars make you let go your manhood. Many a man with riches would give a lot to be able to do your day's work.

We enact laws demanding all kinds of safety devices to make life and limb safer, yet we permit ammunition factories to grind out machine guns and the like to destroy lives by the thousands.

MANY MINDS.

This world's a place where life's a race
Not always on the square,
But 'tis not sin to want to win
And try to do it fair.
Though many minds and adverse winds
And envy and deceit,
Would check our song, our toil prolong
And our best plans defeat.

"Let's do our best, for that's the test
Of lofty and of low,
To strive for right with all our might,
The best that we may know.
No more than this in realms of bliss
Can ransom angels do,
In time well spent a blest content
Will be our spirit's due.

The right and good misunderstood,
Maligned and criticised,
Though blight and blame remain the same,
True good however disguised.
As many minds and various kinds
Make up the multitude,
Then every soul strive for the goal,
One ideal—brotherhood.
—Margaret Scott Hall.

LOVE'S NEW ETYMOLOGY.

The lights of the parlor burned low.
Curled in a deep leather chair, eyes closed,
Small Johnny chaperoned his sister and her beau.
The lovers thinking Johnny asleep began to knock
A few kisses back and forth. At one of these pleasant junctures father entered.

"Here, what's going on, he demanded, dryly."
"We were just discussing the kith and kin of the movie actors," replied the frustrated daughter. "Weren't we, Johnny?"

"Yeth," replied that derelict chaperon. "Mr. Smith would say, 'May I have a kith?' and Sis would say, 'You kin.'"
—Maroon and Gray.

CANNY COURAGE.

Even when the fighting was hottest, the colonel of an Irish regiment noticed that one of the privates was following him everywhere, with apparently much devotion.

At length he called the man to him and said:
"You've stuck to me well this day, Private Rooney!"

"Yis, sorr!" replied Rooney, saluting smartly. "Me ould mother she sez to me, sez she: 'Patrick, me bhoys, stick to the colonel, and ye'll be all right; them colonels niver get hurt!'"
—Tit-Bits.

TREATMENT HELPED SOME.

"Let me kiss those tears away," he begged tenderly.
She fell into his arms and he was busy for the next few minutes. And yet the tears flowed on.
"Can nothing stop them?" he asked, breathlessly.
"No," she murmured, "it is hay fever, you know. But go on with the treatment."—Exchange.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

The Pessimist: It is only a matter of time until the land in this country will not produce enough to support the increasing population.
The Optimist: Oh, don't let that worry you. Our population isn't going to stop over so long as our medical colleges continue to turn out more than 7,000 embryo physicians annually.

THE TRUE REASON.

"People say this man could have had any office he wanted, but he chose private life."
"Don't you believe that, my son," said the veteran campaigner. "Many a man gets the credit for refusing all political preferment when, as a matter of fact, he merely had sense enough to know that he could not get the one job he'd set his heart on."

MIGHT BE WORSE.

"You see before you," said the melancholy man, "a plaything of fate."
"What's the matter with you?" asked his friend.
"I was just about to mortgage my house to buy an automobile, when it turned down."
"Umph! You've lost your house, but the chances are you've saved your neck."

QUITE TRUE.

Wife: Mrs. Brooks says society is hollow—that there isn't anything in it.
Husband: Well, there isn't anything in anything nowadays, my dear, if you don't put something in it.—Judge.

RECOMMENDATION NOT NECESSARY.

"So you're going to leave us, Mary," "Yes, mum. I've got to."
"And do you want me to give you a letter of recommendation?"
"It ain't necessary, mum. The man I'm going to work for is willing to take chances. I'm leaving to get married."

A MID-WEST "FORWARD."

St. Joseph, Mo.—The Central Labor Council is promoting a mid-west labor forward agitation. Central bodies throughout the states of Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Oklahoma will be interested in a general organizing movement. National and international unions will be asked to assist.

WHAT UNIONISM CAN DO.

Joplin, Mo.—Miners' district union No. 15, Western Federation of Miners, has issued an appeal to unorganized miners to join the union. It is stated that "if all were in the union there would be no question about establishing a minimum wage and a sliding scale that would give the miner a measure of prosperity."

ORDERS FREIGHT CARS.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Pennsylvania railroad has awarded contracts for 5,000 steel freight cars at a cost approximately of \$6,000,000. The order is divided between the Cambria Steel Company and the Ralston Steel Car Company.

LUMBER EMPLOYEES RAISE WAGES.

Northampton, Mass.—Striking employees of the Connecticut Valley Lumber Company at Mount Tom have raised wages 10 cents a day. About 200 workers are affected.

MILL MEN REDUCE HOURS.

Springfield, Mass.—Mill carpenters employed by the Hampden Lumber company have won their strike for a shorter workday. Under the agreement a 48-hour week will be in force with no reduction in wages. Time and one-half will be paid for overtime and double time for Sundays and holidays. The strike has resulted in similar gains in several Holyoke mills.

UNIONISM EXPANDS.

Holyoke, Mass.—"There is certainly more unionism in the air in these good old New England states just now than there ever was," says the Artisan of this city. "In all trades there is a growing interest in the trade union movement, a growing desire on the part of the unorganized to become members. Among the organizer there is agitation for better wages, hours and working conditions."

SCRUBWOMEN WIN STRIKE.

New York.—Scrubwomen employed in down town office buildings have been receiving \$5 a week. A large number of them organized and struck when they were refused \$1 increase. Their demands were finally granted when it was found impossible to secure \$5 a week strikebreakers.

WANT AN INJUNCTION.

Portland, Oreg.—The Master Butchers' Association has asked for an injunction to restrain members of the Meat Cutters' Union and other organized workers from picketing shops that refuse to grant their butcher workmen the 10-hour day. These workers are on strike against hours that range from 10 1-2 to 13 hours a day.

No, the oto-ophthalmics have nothing to do, as a class, with the building or driving of automobiles.

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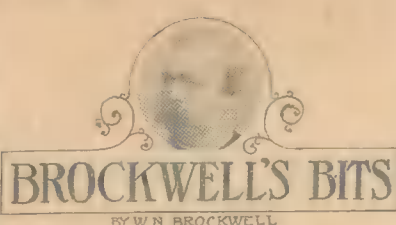
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BROCKWELL'S BITS
BY W. N. BROCKWELL

Clarence E. Williams, after a dangerous illness of many weeks, reported for duty in the Printery last Monday morning and was assigned to duty in the proof room. Mr. Williams' friends in the Government Printing Office—and they are many—are much pleased to see him resume active work and sincerely hope that he may soon be entirely well and remain so for a long time.

On Sunday, January 23, at the apartment of her daughters in the Victoria, Mrs. Margaret R. Barnard passed away. She was the widow of the late Hanson F. Barnard, who died in 1909, and who was the first financial secretary of Columbia Union, having been a member of the old Typographical Society before it was merged into the present Columbia Typographical Union.

Government Printing Office Council of the National Union holds its regular monthly meeting at Typographical Temple on Saturday evening, February 5, 1916, at 8 p. m. All members should attend. Eats, smokes, and entertainment.

"There are some mighty curious things hid away in court records," said my friend James A. Hennessy to me one day recently, "especially in Kentucky. At Lexington, for instance, I was shown a document wherein it was recorded that a citizen had foreclosed a mortgage on '1 pole & china hog.' Of course I had heard about Poland China swine, but that was sure a new way of putting the porker's name." Hennessy, I might here remark, has been generally considered hereabouts as a truthful man; but—

"Three detectives," says a Washington daily, "are looking for 'Jack the huggler.' Probably three thousand girls here are also looking for the huggler, but they are not at all particular whether his name is Jack or something else; most any name will do so the hugs are forthcoming."

John B. Campbell, a member of Columbia Union, known to many printers, passed away at his home in this city on Friday, January 28, 1916. Mr. Campbell was born on January 15, 1850, and first became a member of the union in 1871, when he joined Pittsburgh Union, No. 7. Many years ago he came to this city, and was employed for a long time in various divisions of the Government Printing Office. Some years ago he left this jurisdiction and was located in New York where he was also well known among the craft. Later returning here he resumed work in the Printery for awhile, but several years ago became incapacitated by a stroke of paralysis. Surviving members of his family are a daughter and son (the latter a well-known stock broker in New York) who have been most attentive and faithful to their father in his long illness.

An esteemed friend has asked me to publish the names of those members of the old Columbia Typographical Society who are still living, along with such information as I have as to their whereabouts. At the centennial celebration held by Columbia Typographical Union on Sunday, January 14, 1915, there were 29 of these veterans living. Since that time, only one (so far as I know) has died—John A. Goodrick. Of the remaining 28, Louis P. Sutor, Richard Topham, Levi H. Patterson, Luther Woodward, James G. Boss, William W. McCollum, Richard H. Campbell are working as compositors in the Government Printing Office, while William W. Maloney, George J. Schley, and George A. R. McNeir (the latter the first president of Columbia Typographical Union, in 1867, when the old Society was changed into the present organization) are employed in the proofroom of the same establishment. Thomas J. Allegre (he is considerably over 80, I believe), Zophar Hunt, William J. Frizzell, Edward H. Laws, Samuel E. Mullen, William McFarlane, James P. ("Shorty") Chandler, Edward Morgan, Henry C. Tarlton, Jehiel Crossfield, and James J. Murray are residents of this city—all retired from work at the trade of printer. Edward Eberbach recently took an honorable withdrawal card from No. 101. Edward W. Oyster (whose years spell "veteran," but whose appearance and useful activities still proclaim the virility of seeming youth) occupies the responsible position of assistant assessor of the District of Columbia. H. Clay Evans resides with relatives in Baltimore, having given up work several years ago. Concerning George W. Duval, Dennison P. Rowell, and Bartholomew C. White I have no information at hand, but think they are all residents of this city. Elam M. Hack, who concludes the list, is still

a vigorous man, being foreman of the Washington Times, a position he has occupied for many years. I think that all of the survivors of the old Society who have ceased work are enjoying the old-age pension of the International Typographical Union.

Back in the days when my good friend Ephraim Cornman worked in the Government Printing Office—he is now in the Department of Agriculture, a valued member of the staff of the Bureau of Publications—Eddie (I better not call his other name, for he is a settled married man now) and John (guess I'll let him off, too, for the same reason) were members of the night proof room force, were very chummy with each other, and were considered rather warm sports even among the elite of the Swamp in that line. The pair belonged to the "off after pay day" contingent—a variety much more common then than now, and their cavortings when the paymaster's crisp bills lined their pockets were always entertaining, often weird, and sometimes startling—not to mention expensive. For instance (and Cornman will recall this one, I'll wager):

One rainy night, after "the ghost had walked" in the afternoon, and the worthies had run far into the hours in the indulgence of many and varied pleasures, they became awfully "tired."

"Eddie," said John, "whas masser going home in a hack—getting—night liner?"

"Go you, sport," said Eddie, wearily and somewhat thickly.

A dark-hued Jehu with a ramshackle conveyance—one of the kind that wabbles so that they are often termed "sea-going hacks"—was found, his "boat" duly chartered, and the start from downtown to the Northwest home of the sporting pair commenced. The route was up Seventh street, and as the commander of the craft had orders to make good time the clip made was fairly good for such a clipper.

Crossing the car tracks at Seventh street and Massachusetts avenue—these not being so little of an obstruction as now—the aged darky plied the whip, the old horse put on a few paces of extra speed, the seat occupied by the "tired" boys gave way—and the bottom fell out of the "boat!"

"Good heavens!" roared John.

"Oh, Lord!" moaned Eddie.

Both grabbed something to hold on by, but their feet were on the ground—and running!

"Whoa!" shouted John, and "Stop her!" screamed Eddie as they became worse entangled in the insides of the "kerridge" every minute, while the solemn-visaged descendant of Ham, seated on the box, inured to noisy night "fares" by many years of experience, and not knowing that the bowels of his boat were oozing out, sleepily replied to the repeated cries of the agonized but fast trotting passengers (thinking the shouts were merely accented hurry-up calls):

"Yas, sah! Yas, sir! gemmens, I'll git you dar all right and in 'spectable time!"

This race of the carriage-encircled sports against the unexpectedly frisky trot of the ancient plug continued to Seventh and Q streets, when the Jehu finally "came to" and stopped the "critter" in the shafts from finishing Eddie and John—a job he had almost completed.

History records that both Eddie and John were present when time was called the night of the next pay day.

CHANGES IN THE G. P. O.

Appointments.

John W. Tillett, Patrick A. Hurley, Karl Lerch, temporary messenger boys.

Charles R. Dutrow, probational messenger boy.

Charles H. Miller, painter, transferred from War Department.

Alfred D. Calvert, probational compositor.

Separations.

Ashby J. O'Meara, resigned.

Lucien S. Whitney, probational messenger boy, resigned.

Theophilus Fitz Gerald, resigned, helper.

Transfers, Etc.

Charles C. Yoder, skilled laborer, forwarding and finishing section to office of foreman of binding.

William H. Webster, messenger 25 cents per hour, to skilled laborer, 25 cents per hour, pamphlet binding section (day).

PAINTERS LOCAL 368.

At the last meeting of Painters Local 368, Mr. A. H. McGahn was present on invitation and presented with resolutions commending him on the security of scaffolding that he erects. It has been the purpose of this organization to devise a scaffold that makes not only for the security of the Painters but tradesmen in general, and the committee which has it in charge, consisting of Thos. McGilton, Arthur Griffin and Hugh Digney, has done some good work along these lines.

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LOAN OFFICE.

PORTO RICO.

(Continued from page 1.)

gala evening hours. The young people are pleasure-loving, light-hearted, and seemingly without care. This perhaps is due to their training, for under Spanish rule all Government positions were in the hands of the Spaniards. All that was expected of the Porto Ricans was to be obedient and respectful.

As a resort for tourists it is doubtful if any other part of American territory offers such manifold attractions, and just now on account of the war many Americans are coming down here to escape the cold weather of the North. Now in the midst of winter the Island is a regular "Summer Garden." Besides the excellent bathing the year round, the automobile roads can not be surpassed, especially the "Military Road," which connects San Juan with Ponce, a distance of over 80 miles, winding around the many mountain tops, then through long, never-ending rows of flamboyant trees loaded with their fiery-hued blossoms which keeps the traveler enraptured beyond description, then passing through many of the old quaint Spanish towns with numerous buildings of the sixteenth century. All these with the tropical plants on every side and the many things so foreign to the average American makes a visit to Porto Rico a valuable experience.

But with all the beauty and grandeur of the scenery that greets one on every side I could not help but think if Spain had spent a little of the money she put in building forts and military roads in erecting public schools there would not be half of the misery and ignorance there is to-day in Porto Rico—Uncle Sam's new adopted "daughter," which is destined to be the "Watch Charn" of America.

While Porto Rico is, strictly speaking, an agricultural Island, the import and export trade for the fiscal year ending 1915 amounted to over eighty-three million dollars. Its principal products are sugar, tobacco and coffee, while over \$3,000,000 in fruits was shipped to America.

There are two political parties down here—the Unionist and the Republican. The former stands for an independent State—like Cuba and several of the other West Indies Islands, the Republican party stands for the American institutions. Just now the Republican party is in the majority, yet there is still a few politicians on the Unionist side that is trying to keep alive the anti-American sentiment—they demand a free State, but in my humble opinion Uncle Sam is here to stay and the sooner the politicians of Porto Rico understand this the better off they will be.

My first official act on arriving here was to call on the Civil Service Commission for a special interpreter. Not having any one on the list I was given permission to select my own interpreter, and I selected the representative of the International Cigar Makers Union of Porto Rico, P. Rivera Martinez. Upon learning that I was contemplating appointing a "labor agitator" as my official interpreter the hostile press and several "influential politicians" threatened to make "war on me" if I took with me any man identified with the A. F. of L. I disregarded their threats, however, and they lost no time in saying that the new Commissioner of Labor was "going to organize the working men of the Island, that I was surrounding myself with only union labor men," etc.

IRON WORKERS GAIN.

St. Louis, Mo.—The new scale of the Structural Iron Workers' Union, which was agreed to by the employers over a year ago, is now in effect the minimum rate is 65 cents an hour. Beginning with the first of next year, this rate shall be increased to 71 1/2 cents, and from then until the expiration of the contract, 70 cents. The rates are to govern all territory that is approximately 150 miles on each side of St. Louis. Double time will be paid for Saturday afternoon, Sundays, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and New Year's.

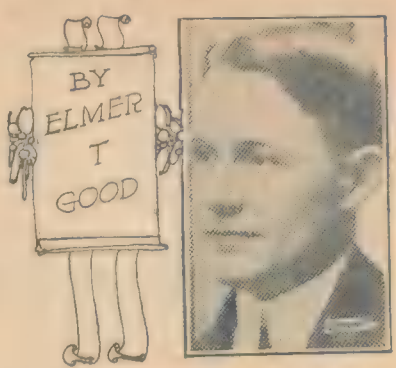
FOUNDRY WORKERS GAIN.

Bellaire, Ill.—Foundry employees have raised wages nearly 8 per cent. Manufacturers, first refused to consider an increase on the ground that wages were already higher than in competitive districts. When the employees arranged to strike, however, the demands were granted. It is stated that over 200 workers are benefited.

UNIONISM THEIR REUFGE.

Argenta, Ark.—A dispute over wage rates resulted in the management of the Iron Mountain railroad car shops laying off a large number of these employees, who then realized their danger when acting as individuals. As a result of this awakening, the Car Men's Union has now 100 additional members on its roll.

Any pessimist will tell you that if you do as you expect to be done by somebody will do you.



How many times you can be tripped up by men about the Labor Movement because you are, through carelessness, not informed.

Some other fellow's copy of the labor paper may give you just as much information about what's going on as if you were a subscriber; but for fear you let slip your mind the good things you see therein, suppose you invest a dollar in a year's subscription—it represents your interests.

The interests of labor as distinct from interests of other classes, deserve, on all grounds, the services of our best statesmen.

Labor, translated from abstract into concrete terms, means that section of the population who individually devote to individual tasks those manual and muscular energies which such tasks demand, and in respect of which all normal men are approximately at least equal; so a member of English Parliament tells us.

There'll be a hot time in this old town before the organized workers join the numerous Defense Leagues in which we understand women are to be taught as well as men, the handling of heavy firearms. Better give the toilers of the District a vote like other Americans in the States and labor in the Capitol City will turn out a band of soldiers of which the nation will have reason to be proud. Mean we'll join the Red Cross. Each time Congress has before it something to do to the District this story comes to mind.

She was leaving the city for home, and by way of making her departure pleasant for those who had served her, gave a nickel to a chambermaid, saying: "Mary, you take a nice long car ride." The maid replied: "Yes, ma'am; thank you, ma'am; but how will I get back?"

The Movie Ball was some ball. The lights, the girls, the hob-nob caps, and oh, such music. Only such as could be played by Union Musicians, and Spellbinding never looked so well as in that evening dress. They tell us the Movie Boys in New York are to hold their ball in Madison Square Garden on the 17th of February. I tell you these Movie boys are hustlers.

The delegates to the Central body who think it's a Long, Long Way to Annapolis should talk to Brother Considine of the Bakers.

Will we take the folks to Glen Echo this summer. Well we should smile.

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The Elmer H. Catlin Company, authorized capital, \$30,000; amount paid in, \$30,000; indebtedness, \$4,500. O. R. Evans & Brother, incorporated, authorized capital, \$20,000; amount paid in, \$20,000; indebtedness, nothing.

International Medicine Company, authorized capital, \$200,000; amount paid in, \$130,473; indebtedness, \$2,721.38.

American Manufacturing Company, authorized capital \$500,000; amount paid in, \$500,000; indebtedness, \$2,440.

Peru Para Rubber Company, authorized capital, \$3,000,000; amount paid in, \$1,500,000; indebtedness, \$17,000.

Reddick Building Company, authorized capital, \$20,000; amount paid in, \$6,200; indebtedness, \$2,775.

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ROSTER OF CENTRAL LABOR UNION

(Where not otherwise specified, meetings are held at night.)

Central Labor Union: Meets every Monday night at Typographical Temple.

Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month; West Saturday at 7:30; third at 8 p. m., Building Trades Hall. Secretary, C. P. Reichel, 24 Myrtle St. N. E.

Bakery Salesmen's Union, No. 33: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, J. L. Considine, 507 First St. N. W.

Barbers Union, No. 239: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Hammel's Hall, No. 922 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, Joseph Handlos, 555 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E.

Barbers Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Thursday of each month, Cadet Army, 705 O St. N. W. Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman; first and third Saturdays of each month, Walker, 624 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.

Bartenders, No. 428: Meets second and fourth Sunday in each month, Painter's Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Russell Tavenner, 1236 1/2 Fifth St. S. E.

Beer Drivers, No. 234: Meets first and third Sunday of each month at 10:00 a. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G St. N. W. Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E St. S. E.

Bottlers Union, No. 251: Meets second Sunday of each month, Building Trades Hall, at 10:00 a. m. Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E St. S. E.

Brewery Workers, No. 118: Meets on the last Sunday in each month, at 10:00 a. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G St. N. W. Secretary, Frank Rom, 2122 L St. N. W.

Brick and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5: Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, C. W. Scherier, 48 Seaton Place N. E.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 122: Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple. Secretary, E. B. Byrne, 426 G Street N. W.

Carriage Makers, Local 85: Meets third Friday of each month, Sixth and E Sts. N. W., Eagles Hall. Secretary, Chas. T. Krause, 426 G Street N. W.

Carriage Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets first Thursday in each month, Costello's Hall, 6th and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Wm. E. Upton, 737 10th St. E.

Cigar-makers Union, No. 110: Meets every Saturday, 705 Seventh St. N. W. (Washington). Secretary, Edwin Tilton, 242 5th St. N. E.

Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of, Secretary, Edw. Northridge, 110 R St. N. E.

Electrotype Molders and Finishers, No. 17: Meets first Thursday in the month, at Typographical Temple. Secretary, J. T. Noonan, 133 R. I. Ave. N. W.

Elevator Conductors Protective Union, No. 1458: Meets every Tuesday night, at 8:30 p. m., 1119 Sixth St. N. W. Secretary, E. E. Nicholson, 8800 Ga. ave. N. W.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10: Meets 4th and 6th Wednesdays of each month, 418 E St. N. E. Secretary, J. F. Herrity, Box 62, Arlington, Va.

Engineers, Hoisting No. 77: Meets every Friday, at 8:00 p. m., Hall, S. E. Cor. Tenth and Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, C. W. Nichols, 1204 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 39: Meets every Friday, at 8:00 p. m., Typographical Temple. Secretary, A. W. Leeke, Twelfth and M Sts. N. W.

Engraved Steel and Plate Finishers, No. 846: Secretary, C. W. Hiale, 1016 Eleventh St. N. E.

Federal Labor Union, No. 14644: Meets second and fourth Friday, at Typographical Temple. Secretary, C. R. Paxton, Station K, Landon, D. C.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12776, Plate Press Feeders: Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Gustave M. McNally, 1715 Jackson St. N. E. Finishers, Local No. 1053. Secretary, H. Hunsington, 1204 Tenth St. N. W.

Firemen, Stationary, No. 63: Meets every Wednesday, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, N. A. James, Hyattsville, Md.

Garment Workers Union, No. 11: Meets first and third Tuesdays, 613 Seventh street n. w., (fourth floor). B. Gentz, president; Miss R. Lyons, Recording Secretary.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Thursday of each month, Building Trades Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Albert Beer, 125 Todd Pl. N. E.

Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, No. 21: Meets first and third Mondays, Cadet Army, 705 O St. N. W. Secretary, Albert Beer, 125 Todd Place N. E.

International Molders Union: Meets every second and fourth Wednesday, Washington Hall, Third and Pennsylvania Avenue S. E. Secretary, C. W. McCaffery, 408 Twelfth St. N. E.

Laborers, Stone and Building, No. 46: Meets the first and third Fridays of each month, Elmer Schmidt, 624 Sixth St. N. W. Connors, 1632 Fourth St. N. W.

Lithographers Union, No. 13: Samuel E. Long, Secretary, 613 Florida Ave. N. W.

Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth St. and Pennsylvania Ave. N. E. Secretary, Wm. W. Keeler, 148 Eleventh St. N. E.

Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 133: Meets every Thursday, 1204 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, L. W. Bauer, 722 M St. N. E.

Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 5: Meets first and third Wednesday, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Edward Hauser, 1729 First St. N. W.

Moving Picture Machine Operators Protective Union, Local 234: Meets first and third Mondays each month, Gayety Theater, third 2065. Secretary, A. E. Meininger, or B. A. Spellberg, Bus. Art.

Musicians, No. 161: Headquarters Kenos Building, Eleventh and G St. N. W., Room 411. Meets first Sunday in each month, 922 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Phone Main 2865. Secretary, John E. Birdsell, Kenos Building.

Painters, No. 368: Meets every Friday, North-west Corner Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Wm. Zell, 805 Tenth St. N. E.

Paperhangers Local, No. 420: Meets every Friday, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. A. Maiden, Paperhangers' Hall, 480 Ninth St. N. W.

Pattern Makers Association: Meets first Friday of each month, Third and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, John H. Brown, 911 K St. S. E.

Photo-Engravers Union, No. 17: Meets first Monday in every month, Typographical Temple, 1 p. m. Secretary, J. A. Whiticar, 2205 Minnesota Ave. S. E.

Plate Printers, No. 2: Meets fourth Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Chas. B. Cameron, Bethesda, Md.

Plumbers, No. 5: Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall, 480 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, W. H. Amis, 1008 Twelfth St. N. W.

Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 42: Meets Typographical Temple on the Fourth Wednesday of each month. Secretary, Harry Cuppert, 820 Sixth St. S. W.

Printing Pressmen, No. 1: Meets fourth Saturday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Thos. E. Blakely, 171 O St. N. W.

Retail Clerks, No. 262: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Typographical Temple, 425-426 G St. N. W. Secretary, J. A. Geist, 619 F St. N. E.

School Custodian and Janitor, 14596: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, W. P. Cannon, 1204 Tenth St. N. W.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 102: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Charles T. Thorpe, 326 Ninth St. S. E.

Slate and Tile Roofers, Local No. 12: Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Costello's, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, J. D. Huddleston, 2419 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.

Steam Fitters & Helpers, No. 602: Meets first and third Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall, 480 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. F. Hickman, 618 Sixth St. N. W.

Stone Masons, No. 2: Meets Building Trades Hall on first and third Monday. Secretary, A. W. Furlong, 171 F St. N. W.

Stonemasons and Marble Cutters: Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at Joubert Hall.

Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers & Assistants Association, No. 1173: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Pythian Temple, 1008 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Mrs. H. B. Tritipo, Willard street N. W., Apt. 20.

Journymen Tailors, No. 188: Meets first and third Friday of each month, at 811 E St. N. W. Secretary, I. Geraci, 1451 N St. N. W.

Theatrical Stage Employees International Alliance, Local 22: Meets third Sunday of each month, at the Eagle Club House. Secretary, T. I. Brundie, 1062 Jefferson St. N. W.

Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 191: Meets on the third Sunday of each month, 2:30 p. m., Typographical Temple. Secretary, Geo. G. Seibold, Typographical Temple.

Upholsterers Union, No. 58: Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month, Moore Hall, Seventh and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, E. P. Richardson, 760 Gresham Place N. W.

Washington Building Trades Council: Meets every Tuesday night, 400 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Stover D. Zea.

Yeast Workers' Union, No. 14659: Meets first and third Friday, Typographical Temple.

FEDERATION OF ORGANIZATIONS.
Presbyterian Ministerial Association.
Christian Church Ministerial Association.
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INTERNATIONALS.
International Association of Machinists: Headquarters, Rooms 402-407 McGill Building, 908-914 G St. N. W. Wm. H. Johnston, International President; George Preston, Secretary-Treasurer.

Plate Printers of North America (International Steel and Copper): Headquarters: International Secretary-Treasurer, Chas. T. Smith, Room 414 Washington Loan and Trust Building.

LOCAL AUXILIARIES.
Bakers Union, No. 118: Meets second and fourth Saturdays, at 7:30 p. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G St. N. W. Secretary, John E. Schmidt, 624 Sixth St. N. W.

Ladies' Auxiliary, Carpenters: Meets Tuesday nights, Hutchins Building, Tenth and D Sts. N. W.

Woman's Auxiliary, No. 13, of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 191: Meets at Typographical Temple, fourth Monday in each month.

Allied Printing Trades Council: Meets third Thursday in the month at Typographical Temple. Secretary, C. H. Evans, 320 Fourth St. N. E.

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The Trades Unionist

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

READ OUR ADVERTISEMENTS, PATRONIZE
OUR ADVERTISERS.



Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any man who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause.—President Gompers.

WITH A MISSION, WITHOUT
A MUZZLE.

VOLUME XX. NO. 33

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1916.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

BAN ON CHILD LABOR

The overwhelming vote given to the Keating bill, designed to restrict child labor, indicates that the House of Representatives was almost solidly in favor of doing away with the inequalities which now prevail among some of the States.

Twenty-seven States have laws prohibiting the employment of children under 14 years of age. The fact that other States have not passed such laws virtually creates a tax upon humane initiative. The child labor laws have added to the cost of production. Thus the States that prohibit the employment of children impose higher cost of production upon their manufacturing industries than the States which are not so advanced.

This inequality will be removed in a large measure if the House bill is enacted by the Senate. A still greater inequality, however, will remain. For various reasons the House refused to adopt the amendments designed to subject products from abroad to the same test that is applied to American manufactures. These amendments would have considered the products from abroad as interstate commerce, and where it could be shown that the products were made by children under 14 years of age in Europe shipments would have been prevented.

It was feared, however, that such amendments would be unconstitutional. There was also the conviction that even though such restrictions could be enacted, there would be difficulty in fixing the responsibility and ascertaining just what goods were made with this kind of labor.

It is inevitable, however, that the United States should suffer from its own progressive and costly legislation unless some steps are taken to equalize the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad, instead of being lowered to meet competitive conditions under the existing low tariff, working conditions constantly are being raised in the United States, with an attendant increase in the cost of production. The voters of the country will take this fact into account when they are passing upon the tariff question at the next election.—Washington Post.

BURNETT IMMIGRATION BILL REPORTED FAVORABLY

VICTIMS OF RELIGIOUS AND POLITICAL PERSECUTION WILL NOT BE BARRED

Last Monday the house committee on immigration reported favorably the Burnett immigration bill, in which is included the illiteracy test.

The bill is substantially the same as was passed by the last Congress and vetoed by President Wilson, but in this instance the committee is more explicit in recommendations regarding the admission of those who seek to evade persecution because of religious or political beliefs.

The committee reports that the following be exempted from the operation of the illiteracy test:

"All aliens who shall prove to the satisfaction of the proper immigration officer or of the secretary of labor that they are seeking admission to the United States to avoid religious persecution in the country of their last permanent residence, whether such persecution be evidenced by overt acts or by laws or governmental regulations that discriminate against the alien or the race to which he belongs because of his religious faith.

"Nothing in this act shall exclude, if otherwise admissible, persons convicted, or who admit the commission, or who teach or advocate the commission, of an offense purely political."

These exemptions clearly indicate that there is no intention on the part of those who favor American living standards to have this country abandon its historic mission of being a haven for political and religious refugees. Under the proposed bill the political revolutionist, or he who is oppressed because of spiritual beliefs, is admitted, regardless of the illiteracy test.

In their campaign for continued dividends and cheap labor, steamship companies and industrial combines have been aided by thousands of sincere citizens who honestly believed a restriction bill would close America to those seeking freedom. Because of circumstances, these citizens found themselves unwilling allies of trust barons, who will now lose this powerful support as the purposes of restrictionists is better understood.

In urging the house to adopt the bill, Chairman Burnett of the committee, called attention to the "great labor and farmers' organizations of the country," the legislatures of Ohio, Virginia, Tennessee, Vermont and of many other states, together with other organizations that favor immigration restriction.

He stated that many of the ablest men of the country believe that after the European war millions of the poorest and most illiterate will come to this country. The best will stay at home to rehabilitate their stricken countries, and the worst will flock to our land and beat down the price of labor and erect the lowest standard of living which decent men can conceive. Mr. Burnett made this comment on conditions that are now known to exist in East Youngstown, Ohio:

"Is it right that American laborers and their families should be forced to live amid such revolting environments and such debasing conditions? Yet that is the result of pouring in the millions of illiterates from Europe to beat down the price of the toil of the man who earns his bread by the sweat of his face. The illiteracy test is restrictive as well as selective and in normal times will keep out more than 200,000 of just such as brought about those conditions at Youngstown."

"The committee has labored earnestly in its efforts to keep out the most undesirable of those coming to our shores and at the same time encourage the immigration of those who come to make their homes with us, to promote the moral and material prosperity of our country and to become permanent citizens of our great government."

OPPOSES PROPOSED LABOR LAW.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Trade unionists are calling attention to the last-century viewpoint of State Senator Verdier, who announced his opposition to proposed state compensation law amendments in a speech before a convention of contractors.

The organized workers are asking that this law be changed so that occupational diseases are included and that the time before benefits can be paid shall be reduced from two weeks to one week. The latter proposal has aroused Senator Verdier's wrath. He says it will permit "soldiering," and that it is not the intention of the law "to pay for slight injuries." The law-

maker professes a wonderful insight into the minds of workers and intimates that they will deliberately injure themselves to secure an extra week's benefits. The plan to pay for the loss of a nose or an ear is looked upon by Senator Verdier as a scheme "to pay compensation for spoiled beauty." He makes this reference to the proposed occupational disease amendment:

"What seems to me the most ridiculous and foolish amendment is one to require compensation for disability or death caused by so-called occupational diseases; that is, diseases contracted from and on account of the nature of a man's work."

COPPER STRIKE ENDS

Phoenix, Ariz.—The strike of 5,000 copper miners in the Clifton-Morenci-Metalf district has been declared off. Substantial wage increases have been secured and the companies will meet a grievance committee of employees every month to adjust differences. The settlement was secured through efforts of Commissioners Davies and Myers, of the federal department of labor.

The strike started September 11, last year, when 5,000 employees in the copper district suspended work to force the reinstatement of men discharged between that date and September 1 for joining the Western Federation of Miners. The companies refused to arbitrate this and other demands, which included higher wages and better working conditions.

The attitude of these companies is shown in the following signed statement by copper operators, shortly after the strike started:

"When it shall appear that conditions in this section warrant it and the companies are satisfied that the general sentiment of the community and their former employees is unanimous in favor of a resumption of operations on the basis of wages and conditions that have prevailed heretofore in this district, the companies reserve to themselves the right to decide whether or not they will again start up their plants."

This arrogant attitude was again shown when Gov. Hunt barred strikebreakers from the copper district. The operators then started a recall movement to oust him from office.

The A. F. of L. Convention at San Francisco indorsed the strike and the appeal for funds to aid these workers, whose solidarity has been rewarded by better working conditions, higher wages and a knowledge that through unity they can secure a voice in the disposal of their labor power.

COLORADO STRIKE WON.

WALSH TELLS MINERS,

Indianapolis, Ind.—"The strike in the coal fields of Colorado was won, because you compelled John D. Rockefeller to accept the responsibility for everything that occurred in the state of Colorado," said Frank P. Walsh, in an address before the convention of the United Mine Workers of America.

"The strike was won again, because you have compelled him to publicly acknowledge the essential scientific facts that underlie the right of collective bargaining on the part of workers. You won the fight because you compelled him to get up a bogus organization, but one that will teach the workers the first principle, at least, of getting together, and that when you begin to get action in the intelligent way that you have heretofore done in other coal fields of the United States will

establish the real collective bargaining under the United Mine Workers of America in the field of Colorado. It has taught lessons, my friends, far beyond the narrow field in Colorado. It received the background of the testimony of hundreds of employers who have dealt with their employees collectively for more than a score of years."

R. R. MANAGERS COMBINE.

New York.—It is stated that officials of leading railroads of this country are considering plans to organize a general conference of railway managers to negotiate with representatives of the brotherhoods of conductors, engineers, firemen and trainmen, whose members are now voting on an eight-hour day. If this proposed plan is successful it will be the first time that the railroads have united to this extent.

IMMIGRATION CAUSED RIOT

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Gun men started the East Youngstown riot. President Campbell of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company opposes night schools, and few children attend the public schools in that Ohio mill town.

The above statements are made features of a report by President Voll and Secretary-Treasurer Donnelly of the State Federation of Labor to the executive board of that organization after a personal investigation of conditions in East Youngstown.

These unionists say, in part:

"We found that the private police employed by the Youngstown Sheet and Tube company were the aggressors in the fighting preceding the rioting and therefore responsible for inflaming the minds of the people. We found there was no provision for the education of foreigners, who largely comprise the population. On the contrary, the company, through its president, Mr. James Campbell, objected to night schools for these people. Out of a population of between 9,000 and 10,000, there are only 421 voters in East Youngstown and 1,100 children in the schools. But 9 of these are in the high school, 20 in the eighth grade, 10 in the seventh, 30 in the sixth, 52 in the fifth, 153 in the fourth and 825 in the first, second and third.

"After years of exploitation, both in and out of the mills, these men struck as their only means of protest against inhuman methods forced upon them through their ignorance and complete economic control by the companies. Compelled to work twelve hours a day and seven days a week, progress or advancement, either socially, educationally or morally, is impossible, even if facilities were afforded them.

"The blame rightfully belongs upon the great steamship companies and trusts who, through advertisements and agents, picture milk-and-honey conditions to these people who are enticed from their native lands for the purpose of exploitation and lowering the wage and living standards of American workmen."

P. O. EMPLOYEES DEEENDED

Parkersburg, W. Va.—In a double-column editorial The State Journal of this city condemns most vigorously the conviction in Judge Dayton's federal court, of a score of Fairmont postal employees who resigned their positions because of a failure to secure justice from the post-office department and the civil service commission. The editor says, in part:

"It is well to bear in mind that the Fairmont post-office employees were indicted and prosecuted for a conspiracy to obstruct and retard the passage of the mails by peaceably quitting their employment. It was admitted by the government that they had used neither physical force, threats, intimidation or moral suasion to prevent others from taking their places. They undertook to exercise no control save that guaranteed them—control of themselves and their own services.

"If the government of the United States in the civil service has the right and the power to compel its employees to continue their services under these circumstances, and upon the contention set up in this case, whether the employees will or no, then private interests and private employers have the same right and the same power.

"In such a proposition there is neither law nor logic. None but an autocrat and a despot would make such pretensions.

"As a champion of our free institutions, of the liberty that has been the gift of the fathers, and preserved by the immortal deeds of Washington, of Jefferson and of Lincoln, the State Journal protests. We call upon the West Virginia representatives in Congress to ask for an inquiry turning the full light of publicity upon this attempt to beat down popular rights held sacred since the beginning."

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR
Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys Editor
Wm. H. Anglin Associate Editor

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ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE - - - ONE DOLLAR

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that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later
than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 11, 1916.

THE "D-N YANKEE"

Time ago there were two classes in the Sunny South—the slave and the slave owner. Suffice to say, all who were not slave owners were slaves.

The proclamation of emancipation liberated the black slave and gave him his freedom.

By so doing the white slave was put in servitude for the balance of his natural life—he's there to-day.

The negro child is to be found in the public schools in the Sunny South; the white child is following the plow.

The negro child gambols in the dell, breathes the air laden with the perfume of flowers in the Sunny South; the white child, mere babes, are to be found in the mule room of the cotton factory—starting in on their never-ending journey.

The Sunny South has sent its dazzling rays into the souls of the northern capitalist, who, quick to grasp opportunity—entranced by its brilliancy—has builded well their plants upon southern soil and is to-day exploiting the labor and lives of the children of southern men and women.

Quick to grasp opportunity—the northern capitalist saw the barren waste by four years of conflict; its farms devastated, its homes burned, its wealth liberated, its men destroyed, little children and helpless women left to till the soil—entirely removed from the position society and their holdings formerly entitled them to. That was the spark that appeared to northern wealth, and they rushed to the rescue (?), supplied them with mills and started the awful carnage of human life by robbing the cradle for nimble little fingers to ply the threads and receive in return a premature grave.

The "d-n Yankee" is the price of the southern man, if it be true that all men hold a value. And no matter what measure may be before the National House of Representatives or the State Legislature looking to the amelioration of the condition of the toiler, the politician cleverly says to him: "It's not the length of hours your child works in the mill—it's the principle of the thing. Are we going to allow these 'd-n Yankees' to tell us how long our child shall work? They belong to us, not them. We had to lick the d-n scoundrels once for interfering in our affairs—we can do it again!"

And the soft sap-head nods an assent, takes a nip from the little brown jug and is on his way with his thoughts on his flint-rock.

The politicians has justified his position to his constituent, and the mill owners rejoice exceedingly.

Even the northern men themselves—so quick to grasp opportunity—never fail to "cuss" the Yankee at every available opportunity. It means greater returns for the day. The greater the returns the larger the dividends.

This is brought vividly to us by the opposition in the House to the Keating bill, which is trying to restrict child labor in all the states.

Opposition was only found among Southern Democrats from sections where children are employed at a tender age, and which states have no child labor law of effect.

It is a sad commentary upon the Sunny South that a Western man attempts to restrain northern capital from further oppressing men, women and children in the South, and finds his foe among Southern Representatives.

Mr. Keating is from Colorado. How many in the south know that. Just one word from their Congressman in regard to the "d-n Yankee," and he is placed in that category of having become the perpetrator of an unpardonable crime.

As a trades unionist, we have just about concluded that the "d-n Yankee" is a pretty decent fellow, and sometimes feel with regard to our Southern delegation in Congress the same as we do towards Darwin's theory of evolution—that is, we may have descended from the monkeys, but if we did, are perfectly willing to deny our kin.

The Sunny South is still sunny. It will always shine for some. But they could just as easy find a luminary in any other clime.

W. H. A.

The supply of limburger is running short. Horrors of war!

If you believe in a good investment join a labor organization.

Anybody can build a submarine that will go down. The trick is bringing it up again.

It goes a great way toward making a man faithful to let him know that you think so.—Seneca.

From what a man thinks he knows, subtract what his neighbors think he knows, and then you'll know just about how much he really does know.

The capitalist is eager to invest his wealth in a safe investment. The wealth of the worker is his labor. Why not invest it. Join a labor organization and receive greater returns for the amount invested than possible to obtain in any other business institution on the face of the earth.

PRIVATE ARMIES DENOUNCED.

Hibbing, Minn., Feb. 5.—Editor Atkinson, of the Mesaba Ore opposes the practice of corporations maintaining private armies of gunmen. He says: "The Oliver police force is a force of trained and uniformed men in the pay of the Oliver Iron Mining company, and is in direct violation of the rights of liberty. These officers are deputy sheriffs, but their salaries are paid by the United States Steel Corporation. How does that look to you who think you are living in a free country and under a form of government that insures life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness?"

"Supposing now, for instance, there comes trouble at the mines and the mining companies seek to order out their private police force to shoot down those they deem need shooting down, then you can understand the nature of this prostitution of the laws of the state—wherein a private corporation is permitted to control and use the machinery of the sheriff's office to protect the mining companies in anything they may undertake.

"Our own county officers are hired by a corporation to shoot us down if we should do anything displeasing to the mining companies (it may never be as bad as that, to be sure, but the power is there just the same), and we are therefore at the mercy of the mining people who can use the police power of the state for their own private purposes, be they right or wrong.

"The recent disastrous results of the labor trouble at Youngstown, Ohio, was caused directly by the armed guards employed at the mills, who flouted their brief 'authority' in the faces of the men who were trying to gain a decent day's wage, and murder, riot and fire followed.

"We hope to see more stringent laws enacted for the protection of the people against the greed of the mining companies and other large employers of labor. There is need, and that right soon."

MINERS WON'T AMALGAMATE.

Indianapolis, Ind.—By a unanimous vote the convention of the United Mine Workers of America decided not to amalgamate with the Western Federation of Miners.

This is in line with recommendations by a committee appointed by the United Mine Workers' Union to consider the question of amalgamation with the metal miners. The committee pointed out that the work of the two unions—from a practical standpoint—is entirely different, and that an amalgamation would weaken both in their respective attempts to organize the coal miners and the metal miners. In referring to the differences between the two industries, the report says:

"We point to the fact that while the metal miner, like the coal miner, is called upon to brave the dangers of a common calling underground, that the product of the metal miner in no wise enters into competition with that of the coal miner; in fact, the relationship to the coal mining industry is not so near, nor so important in time of industrial strife, as that of the men employed in the transportation industry, nor is his relation to us from a competitive standpoint so important as is that of the men employed in the production and marketing of oil and gas, and in the plants and waterpower sites used to generate electrical power. We cite the foregoing in order to make plain that coal mining and metal mining are industries separate and distinct so far as the competitive relationship of their product is concerned."

The convention supports this recommendation of its committee, which also declares: "A continuation of our present close relationship seems to be all that is desired, and we so recommend."

LIVING WAGE IS NECESSARY.

Kansas City, Mo.—Under the caption "Worthy of His Hire," the Kansas City Post says:

"If there was a question of finding money in the city treasury to pay the wages of political retainers useful in the spring election, it is probable it would be found. But the question of obtaining the amount to add to the wages of the city's day laborers is another matter. In spite of the resolution of the council giving a 25-cent increase to the one class of city employees who really work, the boards who have direct charge of these men say it can't be done until the end of the fiscal year in April.

"Winter time is the period when the raise is most needed. With this inclement weather, few of the day laborers are able to make enough to keep body and soul together. Practically 80 per cent of them work outside and are deprived of a chance for employment in bad weather. Just how they manage to get food and warm clothing and fuel is a profound mystery. With comparatively steady work in the summer at from \$8 to \$10 a week on the average, there is no chance to lay by savings for the winter season.

"It is a barbarous condition that is facing a great and prosperous city. It would be infinitely better for the three boards which hire laborers to delay

some minor improvement than to longer tolerate the injustice put upon these men. The members of the board could find the money needed. It is to their shame that they do not bestir themselves into activity that would complete the manifest justice started by the council. No criticism could follow from any source over the abandonment or some small plan by each of the boards. A more important thing is observing the humanities. If the laborers were able to put in every work day in the year their wages would not equal the sum set by the government as the minimum needed for a decent living.

"The payment of an adequate wage to the thousand or more city employees of this class would stimulate trade of merchants selling food and clothing. It would allow the workers better housing and be of direct benefit to the community in every respect. It is essential that labor be an asset rather than a liability in making a city prosperous."

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION WILL INCREASE AFTER WAR.

Toronto, Ontario.—In a report on immigration and related subjects, the Ontario commission on unemployment says:

"The influx having been stopped by the war, there seems to be no reason why it should not be resumed upon the conclusion of peace. There are, indeed, factors in the situation which may operate to swell the migration. Immigration, if improperly directed or allowed to take care of itself may easily lead to widespread unemployment and want, as it has done in the past. The welfare of Canadian industry requires that skilled and unskilled labor shall be protected against undue and untimely invasion to regulate the influx of artisans and laborers during periods of industrial expansions and to check the influx when a redundancy of labor exists."

CEMENT CO.'S EAR TO GROUND.

Mitchell, Ind.—The Lehigh Cement company continues its opposition to the Cement Workers' Union, chartered by the A. F. of L., nearly two years ago. At that time the officials and active members of the new union were discharged, the company officials claiming that "there is too much unionism around here." Since then the unionists have continued their fight against low wages and a twelve-hour day. The company, however, has had its ear to the ground, and now announces that the eight hour day will be installed and that no man's wages will be less than \$1.70 per day.

The company still insists that "it will not recognize unionism," but the locked-out workers are calling attention to the company's acceptance of their principles.

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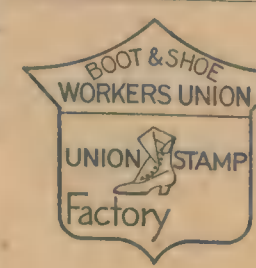
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BROCKWELL'S BITS

The appeal for the benefit of the Danbury Hatters was, I am gratified to say, very generally responded to by the members of Columbia Typographical Union. It is estimated by Secretary Seibold that about \$700 will be the total from members of No. 101. An interesting thing in this matter is that among the contributors to the fund are many out-of-town printers who still hold membership in the Union. Thus, the secretary's mail contained one day the offering of the price of an hour's work from Sidney H. Cluxton, away up in Canada; Charles J. C. Puckette, one of the organization's oldest members, living at Waco, Texas, and F. C. Roberts, formerly president of the Union here and known to almost every one of its members, now Labor Commissioner of Porto Rico. From the snows of Canada to the flowers of Porto Rico is a long way and a far cry; but unionism and love of human kind go farther—they encircle the globe. The Danbury hatters, who have fought such a magnificent fight for organized labor, are entitled to the help of every man in every union in this country.

"The United States Senate is an unclean body!" roars a Western editor. Son, you must be wrong, for in the list of supplies for that organization a friend calls my attention to an item of \$600 for soap dishes. With an expenditure of more than six bucks per capita for soap dishes—and soap dishes, you know, are made to hold soap, and even backwoods Senators would hardly use 'em for bread trays, spittoons, or coal scuttles—the "unclean" scream of the prairie patriot is out of order, it seems to the Bits.

Someone has advanced the opinion that the letter "e" is the most unfortunate letter in the English alphabet, because it is always out of cash, forever in debt, never out of danger and in hell all the time. For some reason, he overlooked the fortunes of the letter, as we call his attention to the fact "e" is never in war and always in peace. It is the beginning of existence, the commencement of ease and the end of trouble. Without it there would be no meat, no life and no heaven. It is the center of honesty, makes love perfect and without it there would be no editors, devils or news.—Picked up.

Mrs. Mohr has been acquitted of the charge of murdering her husband. Her hired accomplices have been sentenced to death. Moral: If you want to do a job of killing and escape the consequences, be a woman.

The continued illness of Horace V. Brisbane, a widely known and much esteemed member of Columbia Union, is a matter of grave concern to his scores of friends. He has been absent from his place in the Government Printing Office for more than two months. William H. Fisher, another well-known member of No. 101, who has seen many years of varied service in the Printery, has been very ill for the past three weeks, but his many friends are cheered by the latest report from his bedside, to the effect that he is slightly improved. If love and kindly wishes could restore these excellent veterans of the printer's craft to health, they would indeed be robustly well in short order.

The past week held a pleasure for me in meeting D. I. Campbell, president of Norfolk (Va.) Typographical Union. He was only among us for a short time, but managed to cover several printing offices, including the G. P. O., meeting many friends. Brother Campbell (who is a representative for the International Typographical Union) tells me that he has just succeeded in organizing a union at Staunton, Va., and reorganizing the one formerly existing at Petersburg, Va.—accomplishments of which I am much pleased to hear.

Mergs and the men behind them occasionally make some strange mixtures (and that more are not made is a wonder). "The old Guy Fawkes building, across the street," wrote the narrator. But this is how the merg and the man produced it: "The old guy, Fawkes, bungling across the street!" Help!

Sheridan C. Koons, well known in the Printery, where he is employed as a proof reader, mourns the death of his mother, which occurred in this city on January 31, 1916. Mrs. Koons was 76 years of age at the time of her death, and had lived in this city for about 17 years past. She was a native of Marion County, Ohio, and was a gentlewoman of fine attainments and high character. She was the direct descendant of a Revolutionary soldier, the widow of a Civil War veteran, and a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Many friends sympathize with

Mr. Koons and his family in the passing of this estimable woman.

Mr. Clarence E. Williams, a well-known member of Columbia Union employed in the Government Printing Office proof room, was the recipient of unusual honors Tuesday evening, when he was installed as Master of Federal Lodge, A. F. and A. M. The installation was conducted by the Grand Master of the District in person in the presence of a large assembly of friends and fellowcraftsmen. A pleasing feature of the event was the presentation of a handsome floral tribute to the incoming official from his fellow workers in the Government Printing Office, the speech accompanying this token of esteem being made by Mr. James A. Hennessy, of the Printery, in a most pleasant manner.

CHANGES IN THE G. P. O.

Appointments.
H. Anson Hughes, probational linotype machinist.
Joseph Smolinski, watchman, transferred from War Department.
Frank J. Corsa, temporary messenger boy.

Maran H. Myers and Justin A. Padelford, probational compositors.
Daniel M. Harrigan and Fred D. Jones skilled laborer, (temporary).

Separations.
Miss Mary Heffner, skilled laborer, resigned.
Walter D. Haight, temporary messenger boy, resigned.

Transfers, Etc.
Benedict Kirsch, compositor, 50c per hour, to make-up, 50c per hour, job section.

Arthur T. Leith, compositor, 50c per hour, monotype section, to make-up, 60c per hour, job section.

Dewey Esaias, temporary messenger boy, 15c per hour, hand section, to probational messenger boy, \$420 per annum, office of purchasing agent.

John J. Fogarty, temporary linotype operator, 60c per hour, to probational linotype operator, 60c per hour, linotype section.

SAYS WORKERS MUST UNITE.

Detroit, Mich.—"Every man who works in the ranks of labor owes it to himself and to every other man that he be a part and parcel of this movement," said Judge Jeffries, before a large meeting of organized street car workers in this city.

"The labor movement comprehends and means everything," he said. "It means the uplift and betterment of mankind. It is a civilized movement. Whether you realize it or not, the men of organized labor have made more substantial progress than through any other channel."

"The strength of your union, as you know, is the strength of the other unions. It would be impossible for your union to succeed without the aid of those who struggled for years and years and who have devoted their time to organized labor."

"Even Mr. Rockefeller himself, the arch-captain of industry, has at last acknowledged the right of men to organize."

INCREASE FOR P. O. PRINTERS.

Through efforts of A. F. of L. Secretary Frank Morrison and Representative Parsons, of the International Typographical Union, the house committee on post offices and post roads has raised the maximum wages of printers employed in post offices to \$1,500. The unionists objected to employees classified as "clerks," doing printer's work and pointed out to the committee the inadequacy of wages paid to printers in the postal service and asked that the rates be increased from \$1,200 to \$1,500. The committee adopted this suggestion.

POWERS OF "STRAW" BOSSES.

New York.—Secretary Shillady, secretary of the mayor's committee on unemployment, states that it has been the practice of certain firms to allow under bosses to hire and discharge employees at their pleasure. In one instance it was found that 3,000 workers had been engaged and dismissed within twelve months from a firm which employs 1,000 persons. "This sort of thing is against a firm's best interests, as well as a danger to the community," said Secretary Shillady.

LAW INCLUDE CLOAK MODELS.

Albany, N. Y.—The appellate division has sustained the state industrial commission's ruling that the compensation law covers cloak models. The woman was pricked by a pin, which caused infection, and was awarded disability for six weeks. The court overruled the employer's contention that she did not work on the garments and was therefore not included as a worker in industry, particularly as her work was not hazardous.

PATTERN MAKERS RAISE WAGES.

Elizabeth, N. J.—Organized pattern makers employed by the Singer Sewing Machine Company have raised wages as the result of a strike.

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New Fall and Winter Suitings

The Latest Novelties of the Season . . . \$18.50

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Not only do we save you \$10.00 on every suit you buy, but our workmanship has proven to stand up, to hold its shape, curl nor wrinkle until the garment will last, and we guarantee to last you fully three years.

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"What does labor want? It wants the earth and the fullness thereof. There is nothing too precious, there is nothing too beautiful, too lofty, too ennobling, unless it is within the scope and comprehension of labor's aspirations and wants."

"We want more school houses and less jails; more books and less arsenals; more learning and less crime; more constant work and less idleness; more leisure and less greed; more justice and less revenge; in fact, more of the opportunities to cultivate our better natures, to make manhood more noble, womanhood more beautiful, and childhood more happy and bright."

GET A NEW MEMBER.

If you did not ask for an increase in wages and better conditions, when do you think you would get it?

Never, by reason of your just demands alone, would you ever accomplish very much unless you can show an organized strength ready to back up your demands if necessary.

Just try it and see. Write your general manager and tell him that inasmuch as you consider your wage altogether too small that you wish your wages raised 25 per cent. Do you think you would get it? Why, you would be laughed at. The idea is preposterous. You would likely be spotted out as an undesirable that the company would be better off without.

Of course, you would not try it. It would do you no good. There is a better way. The organized way. The efficient way. When all the men of your craft get together and put their demands into organized form, only then may you look for results. Now is the time to awaken from your apathy. Get the union spirit and through your own influence others will understand and benefit. Make a personal "Forward Movement" by recruiting at least one new member and then look for more.

Opportunity knocks at every man's door, but the knocker never is at loss for an opportunity.

A grievance will grow in any kind of weather, provided it is fed on imagination.

It takes a lot of restraint for a fellow to fall in love without getting the habit.

Have you ever reckoned up how many friends you have lost by giving them advice?

Not only cathedrals have been shot to pieces in the war, but a good many castles in the air.

HUMAN PROGRESS DENIED.

The war goes on with loss of blood, Men stamped like mad, Fire and anguish, foe to foe, A million homes made sad, The Light Brigade makes heavy charge

Against a wall of steel, With gnashing teeth they force ahead In a murderous cruel deal.

Each shot that lowers a human form To mingle as lifeless trash, Is aimed and fired by servant hands, In the needless senseless clash. On and on they leave behind The rows of men who died, Giving their lives in the battle Be it love or peace or pride.

Down in the annals of history The tales of losses and pain Already are taking their places As links between death and its fame.

On goes the call for munitions, Men flock like geese to enlist, Why? Because others are buried— Their fathers and brothers are missed.

Poor souls, these loyal dying men, Who rallied to aid their land, Poorer still the wives who mourn And little of cause understand, So fathom or judge or place the curse Where you think the guilt truly lies. War as it rages in civilized lands, Human progress at least denies.

Nov. 15, 1915. E. T. GOOD.

RURAL CREDITS URGED.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Support for rural credits legislation now pending in congress was asked of the state board of agriculture by Representative Moss, of Indiana, who declared that the farmer should have the advantage of funding his debt and paying it along lines similar to building and loan payments. He said the federal reserve banking system will not help agriculture "to the full measure of its possibilities" unless "supplemental legislation" is provided.

URGE UNION-MADE TEXT-BOOKS

In a circular to A. F. of L. organizers and secretaries of state and central bodies, secretary Frank Morrison calls attention to the resolution passed by the Philadelphia convention of the A. F. of L., in which it is stated that "the present war in Europe makes it certain beyond reasonable doubt that many extensive changes in international boundaries will occur, thus destroying the value of existing school maps," and the close of the war will be followed by a general revision of public school text books.

Secretary Morrison urges that an agitation be started to make possible school books printed under union conditions and that school authorities, school teachers and other citizens interested in education be asked to assist.

CITIZENS ON PUBLIC WORKS.

Albany, N. Y.—Trade unionists in this state will urge the re-enactment of the anti-alien public works law of 1909, which was amended by the last legislature to permit contractors to employ aliens when citizens are not available. This latter amendment was passed while the United States supreme court was considering the 1909 act, which was later declared constitutional on the ground that the state, as guardian of the people's money, has the right to prescribe conditions under which it may be expended. In view of this decision, the state federation of labor will ask the legislature to re-enact the old law.

PRESIDENT GOMPERS IN FLA.

Tampa, Fla.—President Gompers made a hurried trip from Washington to address the convention of the Florida state federation of labor at its opening session last Tuesday. En route he stopped at Jacksonville, where he addressed a public mass meeting under the auspices of the trade union movement. Monday evening he addressed a mass meeting of Tampa cigarmakers, Tuesday evening a public mass meeting of citizens, and on Friday was the guest of the Fair association and made the opening address at this exhibition. This Saturday he will be the guest of the Tampa Rotary Club and deliver an address at the annual breakfast of Florida editors. In the evening he will leave for New York.

WANT EMPLOYEES EXAMINED.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Trade unionists believe an effort will be made next year to have the state legislature pass laws requiring physical examinations of all employees in this state. At the recent state safety exposition, held in this city, discussion centered around the need for such examinations. At the last meeting of the state federation of labor, held at Mansfield, President John Voll warned organized workers that this theory would be urged. The unionists said workers are not opposed to examinations that will make possible greater protection to life and limb, but the plan of selecting only the physically fit for every industry will be resisted.

OBJECT TO CLERKS UNITING.

Indianapolis, Ind.—John A. Moffitt, federal department of labor mediator, has failed to adjust the strike of railroad clerks against the Big Four railroad. General Superintendent E. M. Costin is opposed to these workers organizing. He says he regards them as "confidential employees." The clerks are attempting to enforce living conditions.

STRIKE ADJUSTED.

Boston, Mass.—The New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad and its striking freight handlers have reached an agreement. These workers, together with Boston & Maine and Boston & Albany freight handlers, struck last October for wage increases and pay for holidays. The New Haven road was the last to settle.

PERILS OF COAL MINING.

Charlottesville, Pa.—Two miners were killed and two others badly injured when caught under a fall of coal in the Globe mine of the Vesta Coal company. The injured were rescued by fellow workers who dug them from a perilous position beneath eight tons of coal.

OPPOSE CONVICT LABOR.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Trade unionists in this state are opposing Gov. Williams' recommendation to the state legislature that a convict-operated mine be started in the state penitentiary at McAlester.

CULINARY WORKERS STRIKE.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Waiters in this city are striking for living conditions and trade unionists are assisting these workers in developing a public sentiment to stop the police from denying peaceful picketing.

ROSTER OF CENTRAL LABOR UNION

[Where not otherwise specified, meetings may be held as night.]
Central Labor Union: Meets every Monday night at Typographical Temple, 423-425 G St. N. W.
Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month; first Saturday at 7:30, third at 4 p. m., Building Trades, 1st Floor, 24th St. N. E.
Bakery Salesmen's Union, No. 33: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple, 423-425 G St. N. W.
Barbers Union, No. 239: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Hammel's Hall, 922 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, Joseph Handlos, 655 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E.
Barbers Union, No. 795: Meets first and third Thursday of each month, Cadet Armory, 106 O St. N. W. Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman; Financial Secretary, Chas. Walker, 624 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.
Bartenders, No. 428: Meets second and fourth Sunday in each month, Painter's Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Russell Tavenner, 1235 1/2 Fifth St. N. W.
Beer Drivers, No. 234, and Stabblers: Meets on the first Sunday of each month at 10:00 a. m., in Castello's Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E St. S. E.
Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at New Masonic Temple, Eighth and F Sts. N. E. Secretary, Wm. P. Kilroy, 817 North Capitol St.
Bookbinders Union, No. 41: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, 423-425 G St. N. W. Secretary, Edward Fuhrman, 34 Quincy Place, N. W.
Butchers Union, No. 251: Meets second Sunday of each month, 10:00 a. m., Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E St. S. E.
Brewery Workers, No. 118: Meets on the last Thursday of each month, at Typographical Temple, 423-425 G St. N. W. Secretary, Frank Rom, 2122 L St. N. W.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5: Meets first and third Tuesday of each month, 10:00 a. m., Secretary, C. W. Schaefer, 45 Seaton Place, N. E.
Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 312: Meets every Friday evening at 7:30, Typographical Temple, 423-425 G St. N. W. Secretary, J. E. Byrnes, 426 G St. N. W.
Carpenters, Local 86: Meets third Friday of each month, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Chas. T. Krause, 1424 W St. N. W., Apt. 2.
Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets first Thursday in each month, Castello's Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Wm. H. Umhauer, 1404 E St. S. E.
Cigarmakers Union, No. 110: Meets every Saturday, 7:05 Seventh St. N. W. (Wasserman's), Secretary, Edwin Tillot, 242 8th St. N. E.
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 100: Meets every Wednesday, 10:00 a. m., 349 E St. N. E.
Electrotype Molders and Finishers, No. 17: Meets first Thursday in each month, at Typographical Temple, 423-425 G St. N. W. Secretary, J. F. Noonan, 188 E. Ave. N. W.
Elevator Conductors Protective Union, No. 1458: Meets every Tuesday night at 8:15, 1110 Sixth St. N. W. Secretary, E. E. Nickelson, 5890 Ga. ave. n. w.
Engineers, Local 10: Meets 419 Tenth St. N. W. first and third Fridays. Secretary, J. F. Herriott, Box 62, Arlington, N. E.
Engineers, Holding No. 77: Meets every Friday, at 8:00 p. m., Hall, S. E. Cor. Tenth and Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, J. J. Nielsen, 426 G St. N. W.
Engineers, Stationary, No. 30: Meets Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, 8:00 p. m., Secretary, A. W. Locke, Twelfth and B Sts. N. W.
Engravers Steel and Plate Finishers, No. 345: Secretary, C. W. Hiele, 1016 Eleventh St. N. W.
Engravers Union, No. 1464: Meets second and fourth Friday, at Typographical Temple, 423-425 G St. N. W. Secretary, C. R. Paxton, Section 5, Langdon, D. C.
Federal Labor Union, No. 12776: Plate Press Federals, Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple, 423-425 G St. N. W. Secretary, J. F. Noonan, 188 E. Ave. N. W.
Firemen, Union, No. 83: Meets every Wednesday, Building Trades Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, J. J. Nielsen, 426 G St. N. W.
Garment Workers, United, No. 11: Meets first and third Tuesdays, 518 Seventh street n. w. (fourth floor) B. Cantle, president; Miss R. Lyons, Recording Secretary.
Granite Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets every Wednesday, 8:00 p. m., 150 Tenth St. N. E. Secretary, Albert Jones, 150 Tenth St. N. E.
Hail Carriers and Building Laborers, No. 21: Meets first and third Wednesdays, Cadet Armory, 106 O St. N. W. Secretary, Albert Jones, 150 Tenth St. N. E.
International Molders Union, No. 1: Meets every second and fourth Wednesday, Washington Hall, Third and Pennsylvania Avenue S. E. Secretary, C. W. McCaffery, 493 Twelfth St. N. E.
Laborers, Stone and Building, No. 46: Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month, 8:00 p. m., Secretary, J. J. Nielsen, 426 G St. N. W.
Lithographers Union, No. 13: Samuel E. Long, Secretary, 518 Florida Ave. N. W.
Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth St. and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, Wm. W. Keeler, 148 Eleventh St. N. E.
Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193: Meets every Thursday at 1204 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, L. W. Bauer, 722 K St. N. E.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Freemasonry, International Association.
Shriner, International Association.
M. E. Church, International Association.
Young Men's Christian Association.
INTERNATIONALS.
International Association of Machinists: Headquarters, 908-914 G St. N. W. Wm. E. Johnston, International President; George Preston, Secretary-Treasurer.
Plate Printers of North America (International Steel and Copper): Headquarters, International Secretary-Treasurer, Chas. T. Smith, Room 414 Washington Loan and Trust Building.
LOCAL AUXILIARIES.
Bakers Union, No. 118: Meets second and fourth Saturdays, at 7:30 p. m., in Castello's Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, John G. Schmidt, 624 Sixth St. N. W.
Ladies' Auxiliary, Carpenters: Meets Tuesday nights, Hutchins Building, Tenth and D Sts. N. W.
Women's Auxiliary, No. 13, of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101: Meets at Typographical Temple, fourth Monday in each month.
Allied Printing Trades Council: Meets third Thursday of each month at Typographical Temple, Secretary, C. H. Evans, 350 Fourth St. N. E.

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GEORGE E. HATTON, Vice-President, 6 St. N. W.
E. B. BYRNE, Recording Secretary, 6 St. N. W.
L. W. MATTER, Financial Secretary, 6 St. N. W.
G. E. F. Davis, Treasurer, Second St. N. E.
T. W. WOLFE, Conductor, Thirteenth St. N. E.
A. F. MOURSETTE, Warden, 6 St. N. W.

LIST OF LIQUOR DEALERS WHO HAVE SIGNED "THE AGREEMENT."

Allen, John.....2 N st. n. e.
Allen, John J., 807 N. C. Cap st. n. e.
Castelli, Vincent, 502-504 Ninth st. n. w.
Clark, C. H., 510 8th st. n. w.
Costello, Bro., 609 G St. N. W.
Crawley, James J., 702 8th st. n. w.
Daly, T. J., 734 8th st. n. e.
Dawe, Wm. T., 1218 Wisc. ave. n. w.
Doyle, Wm. T., 1314 Wisc. ave. n. w.
Egloff, Julius, 200 3rd st. s. e.
Frane, F. A., 711 9th st. n. w.
Frank, Mrs. M. E., 319 G st. n. w.
Glavin, Edwin, 309 G st. n. w.
Hannan, Mrs. E., 309 G st. n. w.
Hanson, Timothy, 531 7th st. n. e.
Kearney, R. H., 901 1/2 E st. n. w.
Kellner, J. D., 1258 7th st. s. e.
Killeen, John F., 1314 Wisc. ave. n. w.
Lynch, John, 417 9th st. n. w.
McCarthy, Dennis J., Evans building.
McDonald, J. J., 910 4 1/2 st. s. w.
McGuire, J. Chas., 613 Pa. ave. s. e.
McHough, Marvin, 549 Ninth st. n. w.
O'Connor, D. J., 1105 H st. n. e.
O'Connor, Patrick P., 100 G st. n. w.
O'Connor, James, 1429 D st. n. w.
O'Day, John T., 921 Ninth st. n. w.
O'Donnell, James J., 333 Pa. ave. s. e.
Rafferty, Thomas, 406 H st. n. e.
Rafferty, Patrick, 225 11th st. n. e.
Scandal, J. H., 511 9th st. n. e.
Schroter, Conrad, 103 H st. n. w.
Schultz, Mary T., 3258 M st. n. w.
Stern, M. M., 607 G st. n. w.
Stanton, Frank J., 601 7th st. n. w.
Wassman, Henry, 705 Seventh st. n. w.
Wiedeman, Joseph, 629 E st. n. w.
Wininger, Harry, 631 Pa. ave. s. e.

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Aragon Airdome, Md. Ave. 8 & 9, N. E.
Arcade (Theatre and Park, 14th and Park Road.
Auditorium, 13th st. and N. Y. ave. n. w.
Avenue Grand, Pa. Ave. bet. 6 & 7, S. E.
Carolina, 11th & Carolina Ave. S. E.
Central Park, 9th St. & H. N. W.
Chelsea, M St. 19 & 20, N. W. (colored)
Circle, - 2105 Pa. ave. n. w.
Crandall, - 9th & E Sts. N. W.
Dixie, - 8th & H Sts. N. W.
Dumbarton, - 32nd & O Sts. N. W.
Eastern, - 8th St. bet. F & G Sts. E.
Echo Park, - 14th and Spring Rd.
Empire, - 910 H St. N. E.
Empire Park, H. bet. 12 and 13 N. E.
Favorite, H St. North Capitol & First Garden Theatre - 423 9th st. n. w.
Georgia, Ga. Ave. & Park Rd. N. W.
Home Theatre, C bet. 12th & 13th n. e.
Idm Hr. Park, N. bet. 32 and 33 N. W.
Leader, - 509 Ninth St. N. W.
Liberty Theatre, N. Capitol & P St.
"M" Street Theatre, M St. bet. 32nd & 33rd
Maycroft Park, H St. bet. 6 & 7, N. E.
Meaders, - 8th & G Sts. S. E.
Mid-City, - 7th & N Sts. N. W.
Navy, - 8th St. bet. D & E, S. E.
Olympic, - U St. bet. 14 & 15, N. E.
Orpheum, - 4th & C Sts. N. E.
Plaza Theatre - 434 9th st. n. e.
Pleasant Hr. Park, 12 and C N. E.
Princess, - 112 H Sts. N. E.
Proctor Park, - N. Capitol & F St.
Raphael, - 9th St. bet. N & O, N. W.
Revere - Ga. Ave. & Park Rd. N. W.
R. I. Theatre, 7th and R. I. Ave. N. W.
Scenic Wisconsin Ave. & N St. N. W.
Senate, Pa. Ave. bet. 3d & 4th, S. E.
Standard Park, Bates, near N. Cap. St.
Stanton, - 6th & C Sts. N. E.
Strand Theatre - 219 4th N. E.
Tango Park, - 9th and D st. n. w.
"The" Park 1st and Randolph N. W.
The Wilbur, - Alexandria, Va.
Truxton Park, N. Capital & Fla. Ave.
Twilight Park, Pa. Ave. 13 & 14, S. E.
Victoria Theatre, 7th & E Sts. S. E.
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The Trades Unionist

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

READ OUR ADVERTISEMENTS, PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS.



Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause.—President Gompers.

WITH A MISSION, WITHOUT A MUZZLE.

VOLUME XX. NO. 34

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1916.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

SUNSHINE IS NECESSARY TO DEVELOP CHILD LIFE.

"All things living must come to their highest state of development under the environments of pure air and wholesome sunlight," said Representative Ayres of Kansas in a speech favoring the Keating-Owen child labor bill, which was later passed by the House.

The Kansas lawmaker referred to speeches on the tariff, the income and emergency tax, and other discussions, "but," he said, "the measure that is now being considered on the floor of this house is one of the most important, if not the most vital, question that has been before Congress for many days. It is important and vital because it deals with the very life and blood of the nation; that which is intended to protect not only the present generation but to build up great men and women and perpetuate them for all time.

"Mr. Speaker, a nation to be great cannot be peopled with weaklings, physically or mentally. There is only one way to prevent this condition, and that is to protect and educate the children of our nation. We know that no child of tender years can work in a factory, a mill, or a workshop without injury to its health. This fact needs no scientific investigation to establish it as a truth. No argument is necessary to convince the ordinary mind that a boy stunted and dwarfed physically in childhood and neglected in his mental development, cannot be a stalwart defender of this nation; no girl who has been deprived of the tender care due her at this critical time of life, when her environments and teachings should be the most wholesome, can develop into the charming graces and virtues of beautiful womanhood and useful motherhood. Deprive this nation of these blessings, you will deprive it of its very life and its very existence."

HIGHER WAGES FOR MACHINISTS.

New York.—Organized machinists in this vicinity are preparing to enforce a demand for eight hours and higher wages. They will ask for \$3.50 in contract shops, \$4 in automobile shops and a minimum of 60 cents an hour for tool makers.

WAGES FIRST CONSIDERATION.

Toledo, Ohio.—The Evening Blade editor expresses this opinion on welfare work:

"Welfare work has its place—an important place if only it breeds in employers an interest in their employees—but the employer who attempts to use welfare work as a substitute for living wages throws his money away. Sooner or later, he has a strike on his hands and he is lucky if it is not more of a reign of terror than a walkout. The Youngstown outbreak reinforces the lessons of the Calumet strike."

SHIP YARD RAISES WAGES.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Crapps ship builders, have voluntarily raised wages 10 per cent. About 5,000 employees are affected.

With this announcement, comes another one—that the A. F. of L. metal trades department will inaugurate a campaign for eight hours in the ship yards along the Atlantic coast, and that the first meeting will be held in this city tonight.

FAVOR UNION TEXT BOOKS.

Fort Smith, Ark.—At the request of Typographical Union officials of the county board of this county has passed a resolution providing that in the future school books shall bear the union label.

RETAIL CLERKS ORGANIZE.

Charleston, W. Va.—Retail Clerks in this city and in Montgomery have organized. The local Central Labor Union is aiding these workers to build up an effective local.

IMMIGRATION BILL PENDING IN HOUSE.

The Burnett immigration bill, which has been reported favorably by the House Committee on Immigration, is now pending in the house, and will be considered within the next fortnight.

The passage of this bill is not questioned—the fight is to secure a two-thirds vote in the event that the president again vetoes the measure. During the last Congress the president's veto was sustained by only four votes, and every effort is being made by trade unionists and other friends of American living standards to defeat the purpose of cheap labor advocates, who, under normal conditions, have made possible two men for every job in the trustified industries.

Trade unionists are urged to impress on their Senators and Congressmen the necessity for immigration restriction.

A larger vote than formerly should be secured, thus making possible a two-thirds vote in the event of a veto by the president.

Unionists should protest against compelling workers possessing American ideals to compete indefinitely with the illiterate of southern and eastern Europe.

THIS EDITOR NOT FRIGHTENED.

Worcester, Mass.—The editor of the Worcester Post announces that he has received a "neighborly call from Mr. Donald Tulloch, who, as everybody probably knows, is secretary of the Worcester branch of the National Metal Trades association."

The editor then informs the public that Mr. Tulloch expressed disapproval of the Post's efforts to secure a settlement of the strikes in this city. To show how seriously the Post has sinned, Mr. Tulloch declared that that paper "would never again receive advertising or news from the Metal Trades association."

And the editor says: "This, of course, is a very serious outlook and we are very sorry."

"LABOR IS NOT A COMMODITY."

Worcester, Mass.—"It is not true that labor is a commodity," declared Rev. Lyman Abbott, editor of the Outlook, before the members of the chamber of commerce, at a luncheon last week.

"A commodity is a thing, and labor is the service of a man. I wish I could impress that upon you, but I don't know as I can, that labor is not a commodity," he said.

TO STUDY UNEMPLOYMENT.

New York.—Mayor Mitchell has appointed President Holland of the state federation of labor, and A. F. of L. Organizer Frayne, members of a permanent committee on unemployment, to consist of 20 members. The suggestion was made by members of the mayor's committee of unemployment, appointed in 1914, when the out-of-work question was a serious problem in this city.

INCREASES FOR PRESSMEN.

Topeka, Kans.—Wages of printing pressmen have been increased \$1 a week. The press assistants have also secured increases. Representatives of the international union assisted in the negotiations.

TOO MUCH WORK ON FLAGMAN.

Chicago, Ill.—A coroner's jury condemned the inefficient flagging system of the Chicago & Northwestern railway. Witnesses testified that at the time of a fatal accident the flagman at the crossing was working at a pumping station nearby.

SECRETARY WILLIAMS DEAD.

Boston, Mass.—Secretary-Treasurer Williams, of the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, died in this city of pneumonia. He was 71 years old and was secretary-treasurer of the union for 14 years.

TO FIGHT FOR 30 DAYS' LEAVE FOR EMPLOYEES OF THE NAVY YARD

"I firmly believe that the employees of the government in the navy yards, gun factories, arsenals and naval stations are just as much entitled to thirty days' annual leave with pay as the other employees of the government," said Senator Swanson, of Virginia, a few days ago, discussing the bill which he has introduced to give these employees the full thirty days' leave.

"At present they have only fifteen days' leave a year with pay, and I do not think it is fair to discriminate against them when, as a matter of fact, they work as hard as or harder than other employees of the government who are accorded thirty days' leave under existing law. I intend to do all in my power to have this bill passed."

The measure is now before the Senate committee on naval affairs. Senator Swanson is the ranking democratic member of the committee, next to Senator Tillman, the chairman.

The machinists of the navy yard, of right, are demanding thirty days leave with pay, the same as is obtained by all other government departments.

The employees of the navy yard are a part and parcel of the government the same as the other departments, and why they should be discriminated against in the matter of leave is worthy of satisfactory explanation.

Many a resolution of import has been declared out of order on the point of class legislation—it being the desire on the part of statesmen and the rule in parliamentary procedure that discrimination should not be shown.

Discrimination has been shown in regard to the workers in the navy yard for a number of years, and we are glad to see them take a stand and demand what is theirs of right.

They are making no plea based on sentiment; they are not taking advantage of the demands made upon their craft for men, due to the exigency produced by European conditions; they are not making a plea as novitiates, but as employees in a classified service of the government they are demanding that they be accorded the same consideration of all other employees—and they are right.

Of course the cry of economy will be heard throughout the land just as soon as this proposition appears on the floor. The corridors of Congress will redound the echo of economy with this as it has with all propositions looking to the end of giving a meagre increase in wages to the toilers in the departments. That sense of propriety in remaining silent, expediently exercised in regard to the pork barrel, breaks loose in all its wrath—the deficiency of the treasury is well considered, and however much they'd like to, it simply can't be done.

This is the kind of preparedness program it behooves Congress to first incorporate. A satisfied worker—according to one class of its citizens that same remuneration given others—making all feel that they are individually component parts of one of the greatest institutions on earth. When this is done, the war clouds may hover, but beneath the shirt bosom of every toiler will beat a heart loyal to the principle as being one of a government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

NO HELP FROM CENTRAL BODY

Opponents of the Sheppard bill for prohibition of the liquor traffic in Washington need expect no support at this time from labor organizations. The attitude of labor will always be from an industrial viewpoint, and as the Breweries are filled with non-union employees, organized labor does not feel constrained to fight their battles for them.

The Central body, last Monday night, went on record reiterating the statement made by the officers of the C. L. U. at the beginning of the strike of brewery workers here which has been in progress for several months. At that time it was pointed out that unless the Brewers yielded, and signed up the contracts, which was simply a renewal of a contract the brewery workers had operated under three years previous, organized labor would cease to champion the cause of liquor and possibly would aid the prohibition movement.

"UNION BEER OR NO BEER" should be the slogan of all trades unionists. You have the power to win the strike, by fulfilling your obligation to these 235 members still on the streets.

WESTERN UNIONISTS DO NOT FAVOR JAPS.

San Francisco.—Officers of the California State Federation of labor have issued a circular refuting the claim that organized workers in this state are weakening in their demand for Japanese exclusion because two Japanese, bearing credentials from the Laborers' Friendly Society of Tokio, were extended courtesies by the labor organizations of California.

"These two Japanese came to America in order to learn something about our working class movement, our methods of organization and, if possible, to use the knowledge thus acquired to improve the condition of the working people in Japan," says the unionists.

"Unfortunately, a serious misapprehension seems to have arisen in certain quarters upon the motives which prompted California trade unionists to welcome the Japanese delegates and to permit them to sit in the meetings of our councils and our federations, and fully gratify their thirst for knowledge."

The State Federation of Labor officials make emphatic protest that their desire to be courteous should be construed as in any way weakening labor's demands for Japanese exclusion, which is based entirely on economic grounds.

At the present time there is no exclusion law against Japanese, whose government officials have restrained emigration from that country because of American opposition. California unionists are alert to the danger of having this opposition neutralized by repeated claims that trade unionists are not antagonistic to Japanese workers, even though the latter's living standard is lower.

DEMAND WAGE INCREASE.

New York.—The Embroidery Workers' Union presented the following demands to employers: A 53-hour week, wage increases, union recognition, committee to adjust shop grievances and a board of arbitration. Practically every shop in this city is closed because of the strike to enforce the schedule.

METAL WORKERS RAISE WAGES.

St. Louis, Mo.—As a result of long-continued negotiations between the Metal Trades Council and the Robinson Fire Apparatus Manufacturing Company, wage increases of from 3 to 7 cents an hour and improved shop conditions have been secured for machinists, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers and metal polishers. The agreement is for one year.

"SPEEDING UP" CHECKED.

Milwaukee, Wis.—About 100 employees of the Cutler-Hammer company, who are interested in the shop conditions, have adjusted their differences with the management. The company agrees that the so-called "efficiency expert" will cease his "speeding up" tactics, and the workers agree to accept any ideas tending to improve their methods of doing work.

MILK WAGON DRIVERS WIN.

St. Louis, Mo.—Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, No. 603, affiliated to the Brotherhood of Teamsters, has unionized the St. Louis Dairy company after nearly three years of controversy. The unionists have been conducting a quiet missionary campaign among the non-union drivers, and then called a strike. The response was so general that the company settled after 17 hours, and signed a union agreement for improved working conditions and wage increases for 90 drivers that range from \$2 to \$4 a week.

This clear cut victory was quickly followed by the Union Dairy Company—the largest in the city—signing a union agreement after a 30 months' fight. This two successes mean a membership increase of 300. Other dairy concerns are negotiating with the milk wagon drivers.

RAILROAD EMPLOYEES REPLY TO MANAGERS.

Cleveland, Ohio.—The four railroad brotherhoods have made their first official statement in answer to the publicity given out by the railroads for the purpose of winning public opinion.

In answer to the managers' claim that the men are not sincere in their demand for a shorter workday, but are only desirous of securing wage increases, the brotherhood officials reply:

"If the companies desire to test the sincerity of the men, let them prove their belief in what they say and establish the eight-hour day so that the men do not have to make a minute of overtime. The shorter workday is the only proposition on which the men are voting."

The managers claim that roads in the hands of receivers have not cut wages. The employees now answer that this fact should not be placed to the credit of the companies themselves but rather to the courts that have denied the right of the railway companies to reduce wages on railroads in the hands of receivers.

In answer to the claim that an eight-hour day is impossible, it is shown that there are seven roads in the southeastern and one in the western territory that pay overtime on an 11-miles per hour basis. Six roads in the southeastern and two in the western territory pay overtime on a 12-miles per hour basis. Eight in the southeastern and five in the western territory pay overtime on a 12 1-2 miles per hour speed basis.

"There is only one road in the United States, of which we have knowledge," says the railroaders, "that work more than the 10-hour workday, namely, the Monongahela."

WANT "DETECTIVES" TABBED.

Detroit, Mich.—The local federation of labor is urging the city council to license private detective agencies. Secretary R. L. Reeves of the federation's legislative committee, made this statement to the council committee that is considering the proposal:

"The greater part of the work of these agencies is the watching of men who are not criminals. They do a class of work that requires a disreputable class of people. They are irresponsible and should be made responsible to some one. The result is friction because of this class of men. They bring in Chicago, Philadelphia and other gunmen. The prosecuting attorney has already stated that the destruction of property in Youngstown was due to private detectives and he has declared that they did the first shooting."

"Large agencies rent out men for a certain price to the corporations—men who will use guns if necessary. These agencies get a rakeoff between the amount the employer pays for the service and what the man gets. Where they employ thousands a day, as some agencies do, they get on the basis of \$1 a day, and in this way obtain thousands of dollars."

WIRE MEN'S UNION EXPANDS.

Detroit, Mich.—As a result of vigorous and persistent agitation by officers and members of Electrical Workers' Union, No. 17, 312 applications have been received during the past two months.

BREWERY WORKERS GAIN.

Portsmouth, Ohio.—Brewery Workers' Union, No. 140, has signed a three years' agreement with employers. The wages of brewers, bottlers and drivers have been increased \$2 a week. pany, who suspended work because of parties made this settlement possible.

MACHINISTS MAKE GAINS.

Toronto, Ontario.—The Machinists' Union reports the establishment of the 50-hour week in practically every shop in this city. This has been made possible by thorough organization.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR
Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys - - - - - Editor
Wm. H. Anglin - - - - - Associate Editor

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The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST is not responsible for the opinions of the correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF THE TRADES UNIONIST: THE DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 18, 1916.

WE WONDER!

The fight in the Senate to prevent the erection of the proposed power plant at the foot of Fourteenth street causes us to wonder. To wonder is to entertain some doubt and curiosity as to just why a project that would necessarily redound upon the people in a commercial way should be opposed.

We have known such projects in the past to be opposed by men in both houses, possibly, because they had holdings in corporations that such an enterprise would reduce its revenues.

The late Senator Gorman's will showed that he held stock in numerous public service corporations.

The Potomac Electric and Power Co. has stated that they would build a plant of sufficient capacity to supply the light and heat devised to be furnished by the new power plant.

We wonder if, in the days to come, the will of Senator Newlands will show that he, too, holds blocks of this dividend paying stock.

We wonder how much opposition will be shown to the power plant, and if all the opposition are stockholders.

We wonder if "self preservation is the first law of nature" is the rule that governs and guides the nation's lawmakers in their attitude to municipal ownership of public corporations.

Again, we wonder if these holding represent actual paid-in subscriptions, or are they donated. It's surprising to us how rapidly some men grow rich in the government service.

SOMETHING SHOULD BE DONE ABOUT IT.

For the sake of the nervous old gentlemen in the United States Senate, drastic measures should be taken to suppress the reckless newspaper correspondents along the Mexican border. During three slowly dragging hours a declaration of war hung in the balance while the members waited with bated breath confirmation of the report that Mexican bandits had captured a detachment of United States cavalry. No men, not even United States Senators, should be subjected to this strain. Some day a thoughtless page will step on a parlor match and throw half the Senate into a state of nervous prostration. Let the correspondents have a heart.—The Public.

IDEALS ARE VALUED.

Ideals are the greatest thing in the world and should be encouraged, said Dr. Stephen Wise, New York rabbi, in an address in Milwaukee. "Ideals are the most worth-while things in the world. To have an ideal and to be ever in the pursuit of it is to live a useful life. Then men that the world honor are those who have held to cherished ideals, even though in standing by their convictions they were a minority, pitted against the world. Idealists, with their impractical visions, are always in the minority; they are always unpopular, because it is their work in the world to stab away the consciousness of the majority. And the majority does not like to be aroused from its slumbers, to hear indictments of things as they are for such indictments are a reflection upon them. Over and over the idealist has rendered the world priceless services."

Air raids and falling bombs still remind us that the earth is an object of destruction.

"Still loves his wife," he sobs. "I was foolish to wed." Like any fool didn't know that.

"Women will farm in special uniforms." Europe is getting more attractive day by day.

Hughes has put his foot down on not permitting his name to be used as a presidential possibility. Some feet.

If we thought seriously that T. R. could ever be elected president of the United States again, we'd run ourselves.

If we seriously thought that W. J. B. could ever be elected president of the United States at all, we'd go to Mexico.

Wilson allow use of his name in Ohio for Presidential nomination. We now see the real cause of Bryan's resignation.

"Britain forced to free Americans." Strange we can do more with England as a country than can be done with Americans as individuals.

Shorter hours increases the weekly wage as well as your mental faculties, which equips you both physically and financially to better your station in life. The spirit of organization imbues the desire to rise higher, and when once you get well into your stride you will never regret the day you became a trades unionist.

PNEUMOGASTRICISMS



When a Jew turns Christian, it's business! He'll die in his faith if he has a chance.

This is likewise true of many nationalities and many denominations. There is a studied effort on the part of many people to be popular.

It is not the already attractive creature the most active church worker.

You will invariably find the activities of a professional man in some subordinate organization—a mere ruse to gain some undue notoriety in an ethical (?) way.

Did you ever notice that some doctor is urgently needed on the phone when the largest crowd of the season is at the theatre?

Have you noticed that some of our professionally pious people are very poor specimens of a real man?

We call to mind a couple of leading legal lights that have shouldered themselves on the anti-saloon league in Washington, to boost themselves into popularity that are almost void of all common decency when it comes to dealing with them in a business way.

Such people, if they are God's elect, will cause a man to drink in preference of spending eternity with them anywhere.

In regard to whiskey, they see no way to treat the question but to take it away from us.

And they, too, in a great many instances, have spent years fighting the hard stuff, finally coming to the conclusion that they can't drink it all up, and then don't want anybody else to give it a tackle.

Be neutral—if you can. The trouble is too many people have to be either drunk or sober. There's no middle ground for a vast number.

And some of these reformed rummies will admit there are other vices as bad as drinking.

But if you would advocate removing the temptation in some of the other instances, they would quote you yards of scripture to justify a more passive method that would turn you blue in the face.

Which all goes to show they are simply commercializing the sentiment in some instances of real honest men and honest women into a money-making scheme that eventually finds them as the treasurer.

We do not advocate anti-saloon leagues, or any other kind of restrictive leagues, because their motives, as a rule, are prostituted by some halfwit, whose sheepskin simply puts enough nerve into his narrow-gauge brain to make a professional crook out of him—because they savor so much of petty graft.

We do believe that when a man gets to be a common drunk something should be done with him.

Osterize him, if necessary. We make haste to shoot a dog when mad.

We excuse the man on the plea that somebody "who had been prescribing pills and having faith" said "it was a disease."

We have to teach a man morality; but when it comes to liquor—take it from him. And that, too, in the face of the fact that a great percentage of our stalwart men were raised on the bottle.

Lots of men, like myself, drink because they can get it.

Come to think of it, that's why we do a great many other things.

If one is to be stopped, all should be stopped.

If no better means can be devised, start in burning them at the stake again, as the reformers used to do.

The spirit of preparedness seems to be permeating the peaceful atmosphere in the pursuit of happiness, so let's do something real "rough."

Drunkness a disease?

A very peculiar affection that most men can recover from the night before he's to return to work the next day or lose his job, ain't it?

Name some of the people you know afflicted in just this way with this dreadful malady.

And the funny thing of it is that these same people who are so active in a prohibitive way become the more convincing in their argument, while the "drunk" has the disease a little harder on the strength of the justification—gets "drunk."

The sting of a snub by his associates has caused many a man to renew his obligation and acclaim "Never again!"

The deeper a man goes in the mire from the effects of booze, the broader the smile, if he survives, and every one gives him the encouragement to do it again by a cheery "good morning."

Nine-tenths of the great American people are boasting of their civilization, education and religion.

We boast of it, too, just to be with the gang; but down deep in our hearts we fail to find where its done much more than prepare some mighty soft jobs for the elect.

A TRIBUTE TO SAMUEL GOMPERS.

To the Editor of The Trades Unionist:

The life of every man possesses its own distinct individuality, and is fraught with its own specific lessons to contemporaries and posterity. And this, though most fully verified in the case of men of genius, properly so-called, is not true in their case alone, but in that of every one who has devoted to himself to any one worthy unselfish object, and has pursued that object steadily and with powers adequate to the realization of his own ideal. Splendid endowments no doubt, carry with them the highest capacity for usefulness, but even with no unusual brilliancy of parts. Where there is unwearied and unflinching devotion to one noble object, the most important services may be rendered to mankind. Of this we have a remarkable example in the career of Samuel Gompers. Endowed with not a particle of genius—possessing no very unusual amount of what is known as talent—unless it be the talent of unflinching adherence to one life-object—not distinguished even by the more common attribute of cleverness, and which is the main instrument by which people make way in every department of this active world. Mr. Gompers has nevertheless achieved a position, and what is infinitely better, accomplished an amount of good for the community, such as some of the most splendidly endorsed of his contemporaries could prefer no claim to rival.

The career of Mr. Gompers supplies a striking illustration of what, with ordinary education, may be achieved by force of character; in other words, it furnishes a new proof that in order to be of public usefulness the moral endowments are more important than the intellectual. With the genius of a Blaine or a Roosevelt, but with less of the moral energy that adhere to the true and right amid calumny, ridicule, and repeated discomfiture, Gompers might and would have broken down; but possessing the invaluable qualities of faith in the Right; and courage to adhere to it in the face of long continued abuse and opposition from the captains of industry, he has triumphed. Years ago Mr. Gompers laid down the principle and object of his life: "to act in his official capacity, uninfluenced by personal motives, keeping in view only the welfare of the wage-earner—the producing element—and now having steadfastly adhered to the course through evil report and good report, he lives to realize the reward of his services."

"The history of my official life in the uplift of mankind," says Mr. Gompers, "is not without its morals, and the lesson which it teaches is that in whatever situation of life one may be placed, if one keeps the right path in the pursuit of truth, honestly and faithfully, he will at last find the respect of all, and that his conduct will meet due acknowledgement." It is even so; and now we find that Mr. Gompers—arrived almost at the natural term of human life—instead of having to lament that his labors have been fruitless, and his toils in vain, rejoices over the character as well as the amount of his successes.

O. T. BEAUMONT.
(Tim Tickle.)

536 Sixth street southeast.

FREEDOM FOR FILIPINOS.

The Senate has passed the Philippine bill which extends to these islands a greater degree of self-government and authorizes the president to grant them absolute independence within four years. When independence is granted the president is authorized to negotiate treaties needed to adjust all property rights of citizens of the United States and other countries in the islands and to acquire such naval bases and coaling stations within that territory as he deems necessary. During discussion on the bill it was frankly stated by some Senators that the United States would be better off if it disposed of the Philippines. One Senator objected to surrendering the islands, for fear that these peoples "would become anarchistic and get to warring among themselves."

Senator Stone, chairman of the foreign relations committee, characterized this sentiment as "a vociferous, scattering, dreary, inane, partisan harangue."

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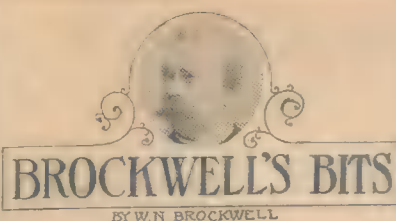
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Columbia Typographical Union's February meeting will take place Sunday next at the Temple. As this is the meeting at which endorsements for candidates for I. T. U. offices will be made there ought to be a great outpouring of the faithful and I hope there will be. The Temple is situated at 423 G street northwest; hour of meeting, 2.30 p. m.

John B. Dickman, chairman of the I. T. U. Committee on Postal Telegraph and Telephone Service, is in receipt of an encouraging letter from W. C. Trump, president of the New England Typographical Union, an organization embracing the forty-five or more Unions of the New England States. Brother Trump says that his organization is behind the I. T. U.'s scheme to postalize the wires and will be glad to cooperate with Mr. Dickman's committee. Effective work ought to and doubtless will come from that quarter.

For a catchy ad this one is hard to beat, it being that of a New York laundry: "Don't kill your wife—let us do your dirty work!"

Talk about harmony! There must be a rare brand of that article in Sunny Tennessee. At Nashville, in that State, the president and secretary of the local typographical union were recently unanimously elected for their sixteenth consecutive term. Likewise these boys must be mighty fine officers.

The death of Mrs. Josephine H. Elliott, which occurred at her home in this city on Thursday, February 10, 1916, was an event of melancholy interest to many persons here in or connected with the printer's craft. Years ago, when this writer was new to Washington, Mrs. Elliott was a worker in the folding room of the Government Printing Office and, living near to the office, she was in the habit of renting furnished rooms in her house to people in the Printery. I was among those fortunate guests. In the pleasant printer company making her establishment home—and it was a real "home," so different from the ordinary boarding house or hotel that one imbibed its genial atmosphere at once—I recall a number of fellow-craftsmen, two still being here (Thomas H. Collins, of the Printery, and J. Nat. Steed, of the War Department), the others scattered over the country. She was the daughter of Diana and Robert J. Harrison, of Lynchburg, Va., this gentleman being in the service of the General Land Office here many years preceding his death. She was the widow of John M. Elliott, member of an old and well-known Washington family, who died many years ago. Two daughters, Mrs. Inez Chase and Mrs. Bessie Anderson, and a son, Robert Elliott, as also two grandchildren, are surviving members of the family. Previous to the long illness (about six months) which ended in her death, she was employed in the United States Internal Revenue Bureau, going there many years ago from the Government Printing Office.

Mrs. Elliott was one of the finest characters I have ever met—in all ways a royal woman. A long life, most of the years of which were full of struggle and many of adversity, served to make more resplendent the pure gold of her splendid nature. Her death leaves the grip of grief in many hearts, and few are more sorely afflicted by her passing than the writer. The doors of heaven are always wide open for such as she.

In a letter to this writer, dated February 11, from Martin Lawlor, secretary of the United Hatters of North America, the following paragraphs occur: "The public press has done everything to hurt us in our efforts to save the homes of the Danbury hatters. They persist in stating that \$300,000, \$400,000, and as high as \$750,000 has been raised by the voluntary contributions of January 27, and that the only question bothering the hatters is what they would do with the surplus. These statements are very injurious and stopped many locals from donating to this worthy cause; others, who had already donated, decided that they would not send in the donation, feeling that a sufficient sum had been already raised.

"I am this day in receipt of a communication from Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, stating that the amount received by him up to February 8, was about \$34,000. This is a long way from the \$300,000 needed, and would indicate that the long and bitter fight of the Danbury hatters in behalf of organized labor will lead to the poor house."

One can hardly conceive that the newspapers would deliberately misstate the facts in this manner, but such is

evidently the case. There are some enemies of organized labor whose infamy knows no bounds. It will be a shame and a disgrace to the organized workers of this country if the hatters are left in the position feared by their secretary. To every unionist in this country comes the cry of these needy and persecuted men—yes, that's the word! If, Union Men, you believe in what you preach, if you want your own rights preserved, if you have any of the real fighting spirit that has made the union strong and kept your wages at least 40 per cent higher than any other agency could, then it is your sacred duty to help these brethren.

If you've got any guts, in the name of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, come across for the hatters!

PASTIME PARAGRAPHS



There will always be enough stars to stage "Ten Nights in a Barroom."

The Ford peace party has returned to the land of peace and plenty—of talk.

Of course the loss of one Garrison will be used as an argument for greater preparedness.

A Pennsylvania grocer, of Dutch persuasion, advertised "Ham and X." The English translation would be ham and eggs.

In the many electrical contrivances of labor-saving necessity they seem to have overlooked the one for winding the family clock.

We may be sure that the millenium is near when the fifty per cent reduction in clothing begins with the opening of the season.

If all who eulogize Lincoln would practice his precepts the lines of distinction between capital and labor would not be so great.

When a cabinet official lets go of his job, he does so with the grace of one who has not acquired the habit of planning for the next pay-day.

The bullmoosers, who were invited to "come back," are reported to be returning in such numbers as to actually endanger all the space up front.

Fourteen big guns have been selected to trail Col. Bryan if he shall conclude to enter upon a nation-wide tour as a peace advocate. Nearly 16 to 1.

Of those who have contributed most to the material growth and social welfare two names take prominence—Thomas A. Edison and Samuel Gompers.

Members of the District Fire Department look fine in their new uniforms, and so much like policemen that it comes very natural for one to keep an eye on them.

Germany's preparedness for war has already cost millions of lives and billions of treasure, millions of maimed, and anguish of hearts really beyond measure; and all for—what?

A community revival has accomplished some good when, for conscience sake, passengers on a street railway are able to overcome the habit of dodging the conductor in his round for fares.

Messrs. Collins & Melick, of the Government Printing Office, have issued cards announcing their preparedness to supply the public with mushrooms from their plant at Bethesda, Md. Cultivated mushrooms are listed as luxuries, and do not appear on the menu of free-lunch counters. May success attend the enterprise.

From a reading of "Justicia," a labor paper published at Porto Rico, it is evident that conditions on the Island are not the best, and that the ruling classes, who are largely employers of labor, have little sympathy with any organized movement which might have a tendency to improve those conditions, and this attitude has heretofore met with encouragement by officials of the Government. Confidence is expressed that Mr. F. C. Roberts, lately appointed Commissioner for the Island, will do his part in trying to bring about a better state of affairs to both employer and employee, which is a consummation to be hoped for, and which is in line with the rules and practices of the American Federation of Labor.

FLINTS STANDING FIRM.

Charleston, W. Va.—The strike forced on the Flint Glass Workers' Union last June, by the Dunbar Flint Glass Company, is still effective. The company attempted to reduce wages 10 per cent and inaugurate nonunion conditions. The plant is being operated in a haphazard manner by imported strikebreakers.

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The Trades Unionist

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

READ OUR ADVERTISEMENTS, PATRONIZE
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Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any man who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause. — President Gompers.

WITH A MISSION, WITHOUT
A MUZZLE.

VOLUME XX. NO. 35

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1916.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

THE DIFFERENCE.

Denver, Col.—In the Industrial Bulletin, published by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, is printed President Welborn's explanation of the Rockefeller "union" idea. The coal executive writes:

"The plan specifically provides that every employe shall have the right of ultimate appeal to the president of the company concerning any condition or treatment to which he may be subjected and which he may deem unfair; though before presenting any grievance to the president, the president's industrial representative, or other higher officers of the company, employes are first expected to first seek to have their differences or the conditions complained about adjusted in person or through their representatives, with the mine superintendent."

The difference between this plan and trade unionism is—While trade unionism always encourages workers to protest, it is aware of the fate of employes who become too insistent in their rights.

No trade union denies an individual member the right to enter objection to manager or other official against working conditions, but experience has proven this is not a safe procedure—if the worker values his job.

FIFTY TANNERS STRIKE.

Woburn, Mass.—About 50 employes of the Fox leather factory are on strike for higher wages. The men have been receiving from \$10 to \$11 a week and are now asking \$12.

OBJECT TO CHARITY BUREAU.

Nashville, Tenn.—Trade unionists object to placing the proposed municipal employment bureau under the city and county charity commission. They insist that few workmen will go to the bureau if it is associated with charity.

PATTERN MAKERS STRIKE.

Detroit, Mich.—Pattern makers employed in Detroit contract shops are on strike for an eight-hour day five and on-half days a week, or a 44-hour week. About 200 pattern makers are involved.

ACCEPT UNION HOURS.

Lawrence, Kans.—The construction company that is building a bridge in this city has decreased the work day from 10 to 8 hours and has accepted the wage rates of the Carpenters' Union.

AID FOR STATE INDUSTRIAL TRAINING FAVORED BY NATIONAL LAWMAKERS

The proposed law providing for national aid to vocational education has been reported favorably by committees of the senate and the house. This legislation contains the elements of the Dooliver bill, introduced in 1908 by Senator Dooliver at the request of the American Federation of Labor.

While differences yet exist as to the administration and other details of the proposed law, it is agreed that federal grants should be made to states that develop industrial training of children.

In its report to the house, the committee on education explains the purposes of this legislation.

"The American people have hardly begun the work of providing for the practical education of millions of our wage earners," it says. "In this whole country there are fewer trade schools than are to be found in the now unfortunate little German kingdom of Bavaria, with a population not much greater than that of New York city."

"If we assume that a system of vocational training, pursued through years of the past, would have increased the wage earning capacity of each of these to the extent of 10 cents a day, this would have made an increase of wages for the group of \$2,500,000 a day, or 70,000,000 a year, with all that this would mean to the wealth and life of the nation."

"Only trained intelligence can conserve our mines, our forests and our water powers; only trained intelligence can restore to our depleted land its old fertility; only trained intelligence can make it possible for us to maintain our higher standard of living for workers, and yet successfully compete with the workshops in lands where lower standards prevail."

"Only half of the children who enter the city elementary schools of the country only remain to the final elementary grades, and only one in ten reaches the final year of high school. On the average, 10 per cent of the children have left school at the age of 13; 40 per cent have left by the time they are 14; 70 per cent by the time they are 15, and 85 per cent by the time they are 16 years of age. On the average the schools carry their pupils as far as the fifth grade, but in some cities great numbers leave below that grade."

On January 20, 1914, President Wilson approved a law creating a commission on national aid to vocational education. On the commission are two trade unionists, President Agnes Nestor, of the International Glove Workers' Union, and Charles Winslow, a member of the Sawsmiths' Union. The commission has investigated this question and many of its findings and recommendations are embodied in the legislation now pending.

PORTO RICAN WORKERS OUTRAGED; PROTEST TO PRESIDENT GOMPERS

President Gompers has received numerous letters of protest from Porto Rico trade unions against the treatment government officials and employers are accorded agricultural workers who struck last month for better conditions.

The letters are written in Spanish, and all tell the story of brutality, tragedy and woe in the lives of Porto Rico workers.

The following English translation of one letter—from Caguas, Porto Rico—indicates the sufferings of these workers, who are jailed, beaten and shot because they dare strike:

"The islands of Porto Rico is being governed by large corporations that radiate throughout the country, and these are who practically dominate and dispose of the earth and of its services, the unfortunate day laborers. The countrymen here have no homes and must live submitting to the caprice of the feudal lord who allows them to live on his land, like in the medieval ages, with the condition that this pariah (outcasts) cannot and would not dare to raise their looks to the face of their masters, and if they should dare to ask for any improvement, or declare a strike, then be thrown out of the hut in which he lives and must wander without bread and shelter."

"Now in January, 1916, the countrymen were again reduced to the necessity of striking, asking larger salary and less hours of work, because the patrons did not accept the arbitration proposed by the department of labor, and the attacks and the killings has been repeated."

"At Bayamon the house of the free federation (the office of the union) was attacked by the police men while the strikers were holding a peaceful meeting. Various of the strikers and federationist were thrown into prison, sentenced from 10 days to two years in prison. The manifestations of the strikers were dissolved, and the police attacked them and dispersed them with shots."

"At Rio Grande they were badly beaten, and hardly are they permitted to cross the public highways without being in danger of their lives. The strikebreakers go about with knives, protected by the overseers, foremen and public police."

"A manifestation that was going from Loiza to Rio Grande was dispersed by shots and cutlasses, resulting in two deaths and many wounded seriously."

"In Juana Diaz the police killed one and wounded 18."

Conditions in Porto Rico have been protested by recent conventions of the American Federation of Labor, to which these workers are affiliated. President Gompers has submitted these protests to the proper authorities at Washington.

RAILROAD IS BLAMED FOR STRIKEBREAKERS

Detroit, Mich.—In sentencing two strikebreakers to jail, Judge Connelly scored corporations for importing these men into the city. The accused were employed by the Michigan Central railroad during its recent strike of railroad clerks. When the strike was settled they were discharged, and then they stole from the company. In sentencing them to 90 days in the house of correction, the court said:

"When a corporation brings an army of strikebreakers, many of them men with criminal records, to a city and then turns them loose on a city and the criminals steal from the corporation, I can't see why the officials expect the court to become wrathful because of the criminals' misdeeds."

"I can't work up much enthusiasm over this case. It is simply a case where the criminal bit the hand that fed him or the biter was bitten. It is only a natural course of development. The only good thing about the matter is that the corporation is the sufferer in this case and not some innocent citizen."

The Detroit News makes this editorial comment on Judge Connelly's views:

"The men were brought to Detroit by a corporation as strikebreakers, at high wages presumably, and were discharged when the strike was settled."

"Imported strikebreakers are not noted for self-control, nor for any precious respect of law and order. The court's disposition to blame the importer together with his hirelings is logical."

WANT HIGHER WAGES.

Elizabeth, N. J.—The Carpenters' Union has voted to demand a wage of \$4.50 per day. The present rate is \$4.

WHY CHILD LABOR BILL IS OPPOSED IN THE SOUTH.

Greenville, S. C.—According to the Home Circle, published in this city, here are the reasons why southern cotton mill owners oppose the Keating-Owen child labor bill, which is intended to exclude from interstate commerce child labor products.

"First—When children are excluded from the mills, they have to go to school, be educated and enlightened."

"Second—Ignorance is what pleases the cotton mill authorities."

"Third—Education means light, knowledge, power, emancipation and freedom."

"Fourth—The cotton manufacturers have been made vastly rich by working children at half wages, doing grown folks' work."

"Fifth—When this bill is passed, they well know they will have to pay the grown folks enough to support the children anyhow. If they don't, the farms are inviting them."

"Sixth—As long as they can keep the workers in ignorance, they can cheat and rob them and control them more."

"Seventh—When the textile workers are better educated, they can get better employment, therefore demand better wages—a decent living."

"The above are some facts and reasons why this bill is opposed by the money powers."

"Didn't the mill owners circulate and beg their employes to sign petitions, asking for this bill not to be passed, because it would seriously interfere with the factory business?"

PAYING CUTTERS RAISE WAGES.

Escate, Ontario.—The Paving Cutters' Union has signed a 10 per cent wage increase contract with employers.

LOW WAGES A MENACE.

San Francisco.—The Evening Bulletin of this city is not impressed with the steel trust's wage increase of 10 per cent or \$1,500,000 to its 250,000 employes. The Bulletin editor says:

"This indicates an average annual wage of about \$660 per man. The same result is obtained by multiplying the rate per hour—22 cents for unskilled labor—first by 10, as the average number of hours worked a day, and then by 300, which is probably above the maximum number of days worked in a year. It has been a foresighted policy among steel manufacturers, blessed as they have been with an unlimited supply of unskilled labor from abroad, to attach to their services a number of men considerably in excess of those that they could employ at one time, or at least for any appreciable time."

"Besides this, it has to be remembered that the \$660 rate is an average, and that there must be wages which fall below \$660. Seven hundred dollars a year, according to careful computations of numerous investigators, is the minimum amount on which the average workingman can bring up a family in bare decency. 'Bare decency' excludes nearly everything that we call luxuries. It signifies a condition under which a workingman is practically, in brutal terms, no better off than a breeding animal."

CARPENTERS TO ASK FOR MORE.

Duluth, Minn.—The Carpenters' Union has approved a new wage scale of 55 cents an hour to take effect May 1. The present rate is 47 1-2 cents, although many contractors are paying more than this minimum.

LAUNDRY WORKERS ORGANIZE.

Troy, N. Y.—Officers of the Laundry Workers' International Union report that locals have been formed at Pocattello, Idaho; Miami and Globe, Arizona and Edwardsville, Ill., during January.

WAGES OF RAILROAD MEN SHOWN; MANAGERS' CLAIMS ARE REFUTED

Cleveland, Ohio.—Railroad transportation service employes are paid fabulous wages is the claim of the publicity bureau maintained by railroads of this country, who are opposing the eight-hour demand of the four railroad brotherhoods.

The railroad men object to these statements, and over the signatures of the executives of their brotherhoods the following figures are officially announced, under the caption "What the Men Really Get."

"The pay of train service employes, other than passenger, is based on 100 miles or less, ten hours or less. In the eastern territory, for instance, the brakeman will receive the munificent sum of \$2.67 for regular freight train service, out of which he must maintain his family at home and take care of himself at the other end of the road. The 100-mile trip is what represents one day's work and means that at its expiration the man must lay away from home until he is deadheaded back or returned with a train. The conductors in all classes of road service receive approximately one-third more pay than the brakeman. The difference between the wages of the two is easily estimated."

"To be specific, the wages paid in freight service in the eastern territory are as follows:

"Through freight: Engineers, \$4.75; firemen, \$2.45 to \$3.40, according to class of engine. Way freight: Engineers, 25c additional and firemen 15c additional per day. Switching service: Engineers, \$4.10; firemen, \$2.50 and \$2.60. One hundred miles or less, ten hours or less, constitute a day. A few roads pay engineers \$4.85 and \$5.15 per 100 miles or less for certain classes of heavy power, while other roads in the same territory, with heavier engines which handle approximately 35 per cent more tonnage, pay the same rate of \$4.75 to the engineer, although the fireman gets the benefit of a graduated scale from \$2.45 to \$3.40."

"Through and irregular freight, work, construction, snow-plow, circus or wreck-train service: Conductors, \$0.04; flagmen, \$0.0267; brakemen, \$0.0267 per mile; runs of 100 miles or less to be paid for as 100 miles, on a speed basis of 10 miles per hour. Local freight service, way freight, pick-up or drop, mine and roustabout service are paid as follows: Conductors, \$0.045; flagmen, \$0.03; brakemen, \$0.03 per mile; 100 miles or less, ten hours or less, constitute a day."

"Eight hundred dollars means that the brakeman who receives that amount must work 100 miles or less for every calendar day in the year. The railroad men are piece-workers they do not get paid by the year, but by the days worked. Whatever wages brakemen receive above \$800 are earned because they have worked overtime. It is no trouble to estimate these wages, for they are based on 100 miles or less, ten hours or less for the day's work. Wages are a trifle higher in the southern and western territory."

The Trades Unionist

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ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE ONE DOLLAR

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WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 25, 1916.

DANGERS IN INDUSTRY SHOWN.

The loss to the nation through accidents, considered in the light of recent statistics, truly is appalling. The bulletin published by the national department of labor in March of last year contains the announcement that the "approximate number of accidental deaths in the United States may be placed at 82,250 per annum."

The simple statement of this fact may not impress us at first with the sense of its significance. The colonies achieved their independence in the war of the revolution. At no time in that long and arduous struggle were there more than 78,000 on both sides in the military service.

Not only are the losses by accident in this country greater annually than the losses in the revolution, but, if the entire contending forces, British and American, had been swept out of existence the loss would not have been as great by 4,520 as we sustain every year in the United States through death by accident.

And as the wounded in battle far surpass the number killed, so the injured from accidents far surpass the number who lost their lives. In the industrial pursuits alone the number of fatal accidents were estimated at 25,000 for the year 1913, while the number disabled by injury for a period of more than four weeks at the same time was estimated at about 700,000.

The same ratio would give us a total number of injured in the United States aggregating 2,296,000, and we must remember, in this connection, that this is not what has happened in a decade, but in a single year.

In Ohio alone 80,000 accidents were reported to the industrial commission for the year ending June 30, 1915. Of these accidents about 500 were fatal. Of the remaining 70,500 many suffered serious disabilities ranging from the loss of one finger to the loss of both hands, both feet or both eyes.

A well-known insurance company declares that in this country out of every seven men one is injured by accident every year; one death out of every ten is due to an accident of some kind, and that there are two accidental deaths to every one of old age. Loss of life in the United States from other than natural causes is six times as great as in Europe, and, worst of all, the loss due to accidents has been increased steadily.

What is especially needed is a movement that will arouse the public to these dangers and the importance of devising ways and means for their prevention.

To accomplish this end we must invoke the aid of our educational institutions and all civic associations organized for humanitarian purposes. The business interests of the state will welcome and aid such a movement. Many of our large manufacturing establishments have done much to warn employees and safeguard them from ill health and injury. Our railroad companies, both steam and interurban are taking a lively interest in this movement with good results.

The state of Ohio, through its industrial commission, recently has inaugurated the work of educational accident prevention. It is the purpose through this agency to conserve human health and life and limb, and thus add to the happiness and prosperity of the great army of industrial workers in this state.

Ours in one of the greatest industrial states in the Union. In our workshops and factories, on the farm and the streets of the great city there is opportunity to diminish the lawful toll of preventable accidents that annually is levied upon our people.

By co-operation this agency of the state, the individual workmen, labor organizations, manufacturers, legislators, chambers of commerce and other civic organizations may make great contributions to the health and happiness of our state by averting disasters as deadly and real as those that stalk the field of battle—Governor Willis, of Ohio, in speech before state safety exposition, at Cleveland.

QUERIES—THAT'S ALL.

What has become of the employer who formerly refused to place a safety device upon a machine, upon the ground that it interfered with the output of the operator?

What has become of the firm which formerly had a large cistern handy to catch the water from the roof, so the workmen could have "clean" drinking water?

What has become of the business man who felt that his rights were trampled upon if he could not have his employees sweep the dirt from his store or place of business out on the sidewalks, so that it might be carried away by the passerby?

What has become of the merchant who thought that his place of business extended to the middle of the street, and who occupied it as a storage place for goods?

What has become of the man who said that his business would be ruined if he had to close his store before ten o'clock every night?

These men and many others have been placed in the National Museum at Washington, along with many other curiosities collected by such famous collectors as Theodore Roosevelt.

As time passes there are daily becoming more and more and greater curiosities, while the sun continues to shine on the rich and the poor alike—excepting in the damp and dark tenements. And some day a real practical effort will be made to let the sun shine there.—The Chronicle.

PASTIME PARAGRAPHS



Mr. Root has again set the "rooters" a-rooting.

Prohibition does not prohibit intemperate language.

As we understand it, the object of baby week is to make baby stronger.

The union card is often of special value as a passport for those whose motives are not wholly unselfish.

Mr. Barnes, the convicted "boss," of Albany, does not talk or act like one who has been thoroughly suppressed.

The European war differs from others in respect to the amount of space and opportunity allowed for running.

There seems to be a disagreement between the bull moose and the elephant as to which is entitled to the fatted calf.

It was not the Government Printing Office (as erroneously reported) but the employees of that office who worked on Washington's birthday.

As children, we were taught that George Washington could not tell a lie, but as we advance in years we all wonder who started that story.

A lecturer before the Geographic Society has injected a doubt as to whether the planet Mars is inhabited. Something more to worry about.

It seems that only a detachment of the Ford peace party has returned to this country. Those remaining are at Stockholm, with no fear of having to walk home.

The Methodist annual conference of ministers will meet in this city the latter part of March. Daily sessions will continue for one week. Proverbially this is known as chicken week.

Sometime we may give the names of several gentlemen whose services to their country are remembered with gratitude, and who would be honored if a legal holiday were granted for each of their birthdays; but not now.

That was a wholesome and deserved tribute paid to Mr. Gompers by Mr. Beaumont in last week's issue of The Trades Unionist. The hour has not yet struck when the great service to labor by Mr. Gompers will be fully appreciated and acknowledged.

Mr. Ford has entered upon a campaign of peace publicity by advertising his plans in the newspapers and magazines, and has set aside a million dollars for that purpose. The willingness to publish shows how eager they are for a piece of that peace.

A scarcity of rags is given as the reason for a cheaper grade of paper, and the reason for the scarcity is that rags have an added value in the manufacture of gun powder, now in great demand. With prices soaring, those who can should hold on to their rags, and those who must will feel better about it.

A wonderful amount of valuable information goes to waste each day concerning grave problems of state, which, if properly conserved, might be turned to good account by the President and others in authority. People farthest removed from sources of official information are never lost for opinions as to the best course to pursue in determining any question of public policy. Why so little regard for the assembled wisdom of the Lime Kiln Club or the superior intelligence of Squash Center residents?

During the discussion of the Post Office appropriation bill in the House recently, the Hon. Eugene Black, of Texas, added gayety to the occasion by introducing the following "pome" as a portion of his remarks. He was referring to those who spend their substance in riotous living and easy indifference, taking no heed for the future, and at last, because of their poverty, blame some one else for their condition. The clerk will read:

I wish I was a rock
A settin' on a hill,
And doin' nothin' all day long
But just a settin' still.
I wouldn't eat, I wouldn't sleep;
I wouldn't even wash;
I'd just set still a thousand years
And rest myself, by gosh.

WAIST MAKERS WIN.

Boston, Mass.—As a result of a strike, several thousand waist makers, affiliated to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, have secured union recognition, wage increases of from 5 to 20 per cent, and a reduction of working hours from 54 to 49 per week. The union has increased its membership by about 1,000.

WORK IS NOT STEADY IN GARMENT INDUSTRY.

In a report just issued by the bureau of statistics, United States Department of Labor, it is shown that the problem of irregularity of employment in the women's ready-to-wear industries "seems to be quite acute as ever," in spite of the elimination of excessive overtime, the shortenings of the regular hours of labor and the raising of wages. It is stated that shorter hours, better treatment and better weekly pay have not been accompanied by a lengthening of working time in this season trade, and that employers have paid no attention to this fact.

The bureau's study is based upon data secured from employers' pay rolls showing the actual amount of wages paid from week to week for a period of 52 consecutive weeks. New York, Chicago, Cleveland and Boston, four of the five leading centers in this industry, were covered. In these four cities of 500 shops, representing about 150,000 employees, and 17 groups of manufacturers, were investigated. In one of the industries, one-tenth of the employees had work for less than 10 weeks and less than one-tenth of these actually employed during the year had work for as much as 40 weeks.

"In spite of this extreme irregularity," continues the report, "the matter of regularization of employment has, so far, received but scant attention from manufacturers or their organizations. Many individual employers, when first interviewed, were apparently unaware of the extreme irregularity of their pay rolls, and stated that for the most part their business showed very little irregularity in the course of a year, and that, generally speaking, employment in the garment trades is as regular as it could possibly be under the existing circumstances."

The bureau believes that considerable relief from unemployment can be secured by the systematic "dovetailing" of occupations in some of the allied branches of the trades, and cites the experience of individual manufacturers to support this position.

"Dovetailing" consists in utilizing employees during the dull season for the manufacture of garments of a simpler variety than the line ordinarily produced, and which the garment worker could easily adjust himself to at short notice.

FAVORS U. S. ARMOR PLANT.

Government monopolization of the business of manufacturing armor plate for use in war ships is urged in a statement by Senator Tillman, chairman of the senate committee on naval affairs. Mr. Tillman made this statement coincident with the presentation of the senate naval committee's report authorizing the construction or acquisition by the government of an armor plate plant. He said:

"My experience for 20 years in the senate, during all of which time I have been on the naval committee, has made me entirely familiar with the enormous profits which the armor makers have been taking from the government."

SHIP YARD WORKERS STRIKE.

Camden, N. J.—A short strike of 150 helpers in the New York ship-building company's yards increased wages from \$8.64 to \$10.08 a week. About 500 men in the "bolting up" department secured higher wages after a few days' strike and machinists received a 5 per cent increase when they threatened to suspend work.

FURNITURE DRIVERS WIN.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Furniture Drivers' Union has signed a three-years' agreement with employers. Wages are raised \$1 a week with time and one-half for overtime after the first hour of overtime. The new scale means a yearly addition of \$10,000 to these workers.

CARPENTERS MAKE GAINS.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Secretary Duffy, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners reports that unions have been formed at the following places during the past month: Hyde Park and Fall River, Mass.; Westbrook and Camden, Maine; Bend, Ore., and Thetford Mines, Quebec.

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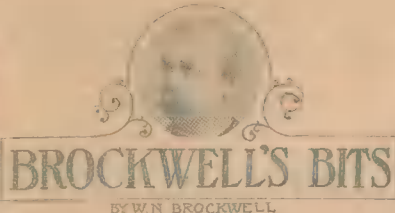
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Joseph H. Babcock, who is known by a large number of his fellow members of Columbia Union, is ill at Sibley Hospital. Joe has been sick so much, and has always exhibited such patience and grit in his afflictions, that all expect to see him back at his desk in the Printery proof room before long. Certainly everybody hopes so.

At the annual dinner of the North Dakota Association, held at the New Ebbitt on Washington's Birthday, Joseph F. Miller, of the Printery, was a prominent figure and busy member. Joe is secretary-treasurer of the association as well as being on the arrangements committee, and being a loyal union printer, he sees to it that all the printing bears the label.

Anthony W. Suess, well-known "down-towner," who has been in Pittsburgh some months past, is now working in the Government Printing Office, having received a probationary appointment as linotype operator there. "Tony" was for several years the catcher of the baseball nine of the Washington Union Printers' Athletic Association, the Philadelphia tournament of 1915 being the first one in several years that he failed to attend.

John W. Hays, secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union, was a Washington visitor during the week, the business calling him here being a meeting of the label trades department of the American Federation of Labor, of which department he is president. Incidentally, he was in the city at the right time to attend the Knockers' banquet on February 22, and was one of those who greatly enjoyed the "session."

Columbia Union's meeting last Sunday was well attended and much business transacted. Five new members were admitted, the application for pension of an old and much esteemed member, Horace V. Bisbee, endorsed, the case of an applicant for the Home referred to Dr. Chadwick for report as to physical condition, and much routine business disposed of. The vote on indorsements for International officers was a magnet which drew many members. The following were indorsed: For president, Marsden G. Scott, New York Union; vice-president, Walter W. Barrett, Chicago Union; agent Union Printers' Home, Joe M. Johnson, Columbia No. 101—these three having no opposition; secretary-treasurer, John W. Hays, of Minneapolis Union; delegates to American Federation of Labor, Frank Morrison, Chicago Union; H. W. Dennett, Los Angeles Union; Max S. Hayes, Cleveland Union; and Hugh Stevenson, Toronto Union; trustees Union Printers' Home, Malcolm A. Knack, Boston, Thomas McCaffery, Colorado Springs, and William Mounce, New York; delegates to Trade and Labor Congress of Canada, Samuel Hadden, Toronto.

"There is not and in the very nature of things there cannot be any real happiness coupled with selfishness. Even in ordinary, everyday life the unselfish people are the happiest—those who work to make others happy and who forget themselves. The dissatisfied people are those who are seeking happiness for themselves."—Basant.

The following, from the Indianapolis Dog (the peculiar sheet which is the organ of the Indianapolis Union Printers' Baseball Club), will be of much interest to printer baseballists here and elsewhere:

"When the Tournament opens next August the Indianapolis team will be minus one of the main cogs in the machine. Our Mike Kelley, who has been on the receiving end of the ball team since 1912, will report at the St. Louis Cardinals' training camp at Hotwell, Texas, some time in March for spring training. Mike has been catching for some of the best semi-pro teams in the country and his work with the All-Star team last fall places him in a class by himself.

"Mike was given an opportunity last season to work in several games with the local American Association team, and, besides playing a rattling good brand of baseball, he made a decided hit with the fans by displaying a world of pep.

"We hate to lose Mike, but our best wishes go with him as he climbs up the ladder."

Frederick C. Chase, of the monotype section of the Government Printing Office, has been absent from his work several weeks on account of illness. He has many friends in the Office who regret his serious illness and hope that he may be well again soon.

Henry S. Sutton, printer and writer, is no more. After several weeks of illness, the last three or four of which were passed at the Laurel (Md.)

Sanitarium, this widely known craftsman and eccentric genius passed away, the end coming at 5:20 p. m. on Wednesday, February 23, 1916. For months past, it seemed to friends, he had been failing, but it was less than two months ago that he gave up the activities of daily labor. An attack of grip, a mental breakdown and then pneumonia—that is the story of his passing.

Mr. Sutton was born in Kentucky sixty years ago, taking up the profession of printer early in life, following which, along with work as a newspaper reporter and some experiences as a theatrical man, he saw a great deal of this country and learned much of its public men.

More than a quarter of a century ago he located in Washington, and in all the intervening years had been continuously employed in the Government Printing Office, his work there embracing service in nearly all the printing divisions. At the time of his death he was a member of the monotype keyboard chapel, where he was rated as a swift operator and as a deep student of the machine.

As a member of Columbia Typographical Union Mr. Sutton had rendered valuable service on a number of committees, among the several important ones in representing his fellow-workers in the Printery on vital matters before the Congress of the United States. I also recall him as a useful member and later as chairman of the Union's relief committee. In 1889 he was a delegate from No. 101 to the International Typographical Union, the session being held that year at Denver, and his colleagues being E. W. Oyster, A. P. Marston, and J. N. Platt.

From boyhood Mr. Sutton had been a writer, and several books of his were published some years ago. Not infrequently he contributed to the magazines, and few weeks passed in which his peculiar literary talents did not appear in some of the newspapers. For a number of years past he had contributed to The Trades Unionist a column under the heading of "Just Every-Day Life," a collection of craft and other notes widely read and much enjoyed.

Mr. Sutton leaves a wife and two grown daughters.

CHANGES IN THE G. P. O.

Appointments.

Edward Perneyhough, temporary messenger boy.

Francis A. Lanahan, temporary messenger boy.

Richard T. Tracy, temporary messenger boy.

William C. Holmes, temporary skilled laborer.

Anthony W. Suess, probational linotype operator.

Separations.

Arthur A. Nauck, temporary skilled laborer, resigned.

Leroy H. Faust, skilled laborer, resigned.

Robert A. Boss, unskilled laborer.

Horace V. Bisbee, compositor.

Elbert A. Holmes, temporary skilled laborer.

Mrs. Marie L. Jameson, press feeder, resigned.

Garfield C. Thompson, temporary skilled laborer.

Transfers, Etc.

Andrew Chambers, skilled laborer, 25c per hour, press division (night) to helper 35c per hour, cutting and packing section (day).

Charles R. Yates, skilled laborer, pamphlet binding section (night) to monotype section (day).

Theodore F. Wilson, messenger boy, press division (day) to linotype section (night).

Frank X. Dorsey, helper 35c per hour, cutting and packing section, to skilled laborer 25c per hour, pamphlet binding section.

Arlington Comstock, messenger 25c per hour, office of superintendent of work to counter 35c per hour, cutting and packing section.

Richard Williams, unskilled laborer, foundry section (night) to day.

King Whittington, unskilled laborer, foundry section (day) to (night).

John Delahunty, compositor 50c per hour, proof reader 60c per hour, job section.

William A. Jenkins, helper 35c per hour, press division, to helper 40c per hour, press division.

Aaron C. Selis, messenger boy \$375 per annum, office of superintendent of documents, to messenger boy \$420 per annum, office of superintendent of documents.

Eugene W. Blackford, messenger boy \$420 per annum, office of superintendent of documents to messenger boy \$500 per annum, office of superintendent of documents.

H. Glenn Wolstenholme, messenger boy, \$500 per annum, office of superintendent of documents to skilled laborer \$626 per annum, office of superintendent of documents.

Aloysius B. Eichhorn, messenger boy 15c per hour, linotype section to skilled laborer 25c per hour, linotype section.

Mrs. Virgie Langley, press feeder, press division (night) to press division (day).

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LABOR LAW APPLIES TO ALL.

Boston, Mass.—The supreme court's decision in the case of Madden vs. Whitall factory company is a most important ruling, as it is held that the compensation law of Massachusetts is not intended to take into account the previous physical condition of applicants for benefits under the act.

Honora Madden was employed at the Whitall carpet factory, Worcester. While pulling a carpet she injured herself and the state industrial accident board awarded her \$225.5. The company, through a casualty concern, disputed this order on the ground that the woman had heart trouble.

In denying the company's claim, the court said there is nothing in the law about protection being confined solely to healthy employees, and that the previous condition of health is of no consequence in determining the amount of relief to be afforded.

In answer to the company's claim that grave economic consequences of far-reaching effect may follow from the act as thus construed, the court said:

"The considerations are of great public moment. But these factors relate to legislative questions and the arguments founded on them, are distinctly legislative arguments. They may be entitled to attention and deliberation at the hands of the legislative department of government. In the present form they cannot have decisive significance, even if it were plain that the enumerated consequences were inevitable. The function of the judicial department is simply to determine whether an act is within the power vested by the constitution in the legislature, and then to enforce it according to its true meaning in cases as they arise."

VALUE OF COMPENSATION LAW.

Beaver Falls, Pa.—The value of compensation legislation was shown in this city in the case of a workman who had the tip of his finger cut off. As injuries of this character are common, the employee signed an insurance company release for \$1. Later the wound became serious and the employee could not work. State compensation officials ruled that the release was illegal and ordered that the employee be given medical treatment and half pay until he is able to return to work.

COULDN'T BE CAUGHT.

Mike and Pat were two Irish friends—Democrats. One day Mike learned that Pat had turned Socialist. This grieved and troubled Mike, who said:

"Pat, I don't understand this Socialism. What is it, now?"

"Well, it means dividing up your property equally," said Pat. "It's this way: If I had two million dollars I'd give you a million and keep a million for myself."

"And if you had two farms, Pat, what would you do?"

"I'd divide up, Mike. I'd give you one and keep one."

"And if you had two pigs, Pat, would you share those, too?"

"Now, Mike, you just go to the devil! You know I've got two pigs!"—Philadelphia Record.

A DIFFERENT MATTER.

"Young man," said the fond father, "in giving you my daughter I have entrusted you with the dearest treasure of my life."

The young man was duly impressed and made no endeavor to conceal his emotion and gratitude. Then, during the few moments of impressive silence that followed he heard the patter, patter of rain against the window.

"Goodness me!" he exclaimed; "It's raining and I haven't my umbrella! May I borrow yours, sir, to keep me dry while I run to the station?"

"Young man," said the fond parent, "I would not trust any one with my umbrella!"

HER FLEA.

"Oh, mother," cried Edith, "I found a little flea on kitty, and I caught it!"

"What did you do with it?" asked her mother.

"Why, I put it back on kitty again, of course. It was her flea!"—Lippincott's.

BACK TO CONSCIOUSNESS.

The sick man has just come out of a long delirium.

"Where am I?" he said, feebly, as he felt loving hands making him comfortable. "Where am I? In heaven?"

"No, dear," cooed his devoted wife. "I am still with you."—Kansas City Journal.

IRONICAL.

"Say," said the man as he entered the clothing store, "I bought this suit here less than two weeks ago, and it is rusty looking already."

"Well," replied the clothing dealer, "I guaranteed it to wear like iron, didn't I?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A CHANGE OF PLAN.

He'd read all the dope on attending to work;

And toiling to suit your employer;

He knew that to loaf or to laze or to shirk

Was quite an ambition destroyer;

So he plunged into work with a zest and a vim,

And he did more than double his share of it;

He needed a raise, for his wages were slim,

But he knew that the boss would take care of it.

For hadn't the books made this simple fact plain—

That people would recognize talent;

That if you would work with your might and main

The boss, with a manner so gallant,

Would give you a raise, tho' you said not a word,

To show you were worthy of credit;

So he toiled and he sweated but nothing occurred

And life didn't go as he read it!

The boss was aware of his merit, all right,

But he said, "Why the deuce should I raise him,

So long as he's willing to work day and night

For what his position now pays him?"

But, weary with waiting, the worker grew wise;

He said to himself, "Why, did rot it!

These books on success are a bundle of lies!"

So he struck for a raise—and he got it!

—Burton Braley.

THE MARRIAGE YOKE.

The dull boy in the class unexpectedly distinguished himself in a recent history examination. The question ran: "How and when was slavery introduced to America?" To this he replied:

"No woman had come over to the early Virginia colony. The planters wanted wives to help with the work. In 1619 the London Company sent over a shipload of girls. The planters gladly married them, and slavery was introduced into America."

NOT THEIR FAULT.

Uncle Josh was comfortably lighting his pipe in the living room one evening when Aunt Maria glanced up from her knitting.

"John," she remarked, "do you know that next Sunday will be the twenty-fifth anniversary of our wedding?"

"You don't say so, Maria!" responded Uncle Josh, pulling vigorously on his cornucop pipe. "What about it?"

"Nothing," answered Aunt Maria, "only I thought maybe we ought to kill them two Rhode Island Red chickens."

"But Maria," demanded Uncle Josh, "how can you blame them two Rhode Island Reds for what happened twenty-five years ago?"

THE WHAT-IS-IT.

"When I was a boy in Ohio, there came to town one day a covered wagon containing a mysterious animal which was to be exhibited at the opera house that night," said a St. Louis gentleman who still recalls with some relish some of his youthful adventures.

"They called this creature the What-Is-It, and that night we all crowded into the opera house to see it. The curtain was down. Presently there was a rattle of chains behind the curtain, and a scream. A man rushed out, leaped over the footlights, and started up the aisle shouting:

"Run for your lives! The What-Is-It is loose!"

"We got out in a hurry. All of us who could not get to the door went through the windows. After the excitement had quieted somewhat, we discovered that the two showmen who brought the What-Is-It to town had disappeared with the receipts. I remember that show better than any other I ever went to. Probably it was the best."

GOOD ADVICE.

When General Beck was a young lawyer a man was arraigned for murder, and had no counsel.

"Mr. Beck," said the presiding judge, "take the prisoner into that room at the rear of the court, hear his story, and give him the best advice you can."

Accordingly, Beck disappeared with the prisoner, and in half an hour's time returned into court—alone.

"Where is the prisoner?" asked the judge.

"Well," replied Beck, slowly, "I heard his story, and then I gave him the best advice I could. I said: 'Prisoner, if I were you I'd get out of that window and make tracks.' He slid down the water-pipe, and the last I saw of him he was getting over a stone wall half a mile away."—Tit-Bits.

ROSTER OF CENTRAL LABOR UNION

[Where not otherwise specified, meetings held at night.]
Central Labor Union: Meets every Monday night at Typographical Temple.

Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month; first Saturday 7:30; third at 4 p. m. Building Trades Hall, Secretary, C. P. Reichel, 52 Myrtle St. N. E.

Bakery Salesmen's Union, No. 33: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. L. Conard, 907 First St. N. W.

Barbers Union, No. 239: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Hammel's Hall, No. 922 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, Joseph Handlos, 655 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E.

Barbers Union, No. 385: Meets first and third Thursdays of each month, Cadet Armory, 706 O St. N. W. Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman; Financial Secretary, Chas. Walker, 624 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.

Barbers Union, No. 428: Meets second and fourth Sundays in each month, Painter's Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Russell T. Vanneer, 1235 1/2 Fifth St. N. W.

Beer Drivers, No. 235: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at 10:30 a. m., in Costello's Hall, Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E St. S. E.

Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at New Masonic Temple, Eighth and S Sts. N. W. Secretary, Charles C. Kilroy, 31 North Capitol St.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Edward Fuhrman, 24 Quincy Place, N. E.

Boot and Shoe Workers Union, No. 489: Meets every Sunday, 3 p. m., Jonathan Hall, 438 Louisiana Avenue, Northwest, Secretary, A. M. Schaefer, 514 Tenth Street N. W.

Bottlers Union, No. 251: Meets second Sunday of each month, Building Trades Hall, at 10:30 a. m. Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E St. S. E.

Brewery Workers, No. 118: Meets on the first Sunday in each month, at 10:30 a. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G St. N. W. Secretary, Charles C. Kilroy, 31 North Capitol St.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5: Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 48 Benton Place, N. E.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 122: Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple, Secretary, E. B. Hyne, 425 G Street N. W.

Carpenters, Local No. 6: Meets third Friday of each month, Sixth and E Sts. N. W. Secretary, Chas. E. Krause, 1404 E St. S. E.

Carrriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets first Thursday in each month, Costello's Hall, 6th and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Wm. L. Graham, 720 10th St. N. W.

Cigar Makers Union, No. 110: Meets every Saturday, 105 Seventh St. N. W. (Wassamann's), Secretary, Edwin Tillou, 442 6th St. N. E.

Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, No. 17: Meets every Tuesday, at 8:15 p. m., in the Casino at Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. T. Noonan, 188 E. L Ave. N. W.

Elevator Constructors Protective Union, No. 145: Meets every Tuesday night, at 8:15 p. m., 1110 Sixth St. N. W. Secretary, E. E. Nickelson, 3800 Ga. Ave. N. W.

Elevator Constructors, No. 16: Meets 419 North St. N. W. Secretary, J. F. Herrierty, Box 62, Arlington, Va.

Engineers, Hoisting No. 77: Meets every Friday, at 8:00 p. m., 317 Seventh St. N. W. and Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, F. J. Nichols, 616 Fourth Street Northeast.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 99: Meets Typographical Temple, every Friday night, Secretary, A. W. Locke, Twelfth and B Sts. N. W.

Engraved Steel and Plate Finishers, No. 546: Secretary, C. W. Halse, 1016 Eleventh St. N. E.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12776, Plate Press Feeders: Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, George M. Kelly, 1715 Jackson St. N. E.

Firemen, Stationary, No. 63: Meets every Wednesday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, N. A. James, Hyattsville, Md.

Garment Workers, United, No. 11: Meets first and third Tuesdays, 613 Seventh St. N. W. (fourth floor). B. Gent, president; Miss R. Lyons, Recording Secretary.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Sunday of each month, Building Trades Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Albert Beer, 126 Todd Pl. N. E.

International Molders Union: Meets every second and fourth Wednesdays, Washington Hall, Third and Pennsylvania Avenues S. E. Secretary, C. W. McCaffery, 43 Twelfth St. N. E.

Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth St. and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, Wm. W. Keeler, 148 Eleventh St. S. E.

Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193: Meets every Thursday at 1204 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, L. W. Bauer, 722 K St. N. E.

Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 8: Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Edward Bauer, 1249 First St. N. W.

Mechanics, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth St. and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, Wm. W. Keeler, 148 Eleventh St. S. E.

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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Telephone: Lincoln 3955

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The Trades Unionist

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

READ OUR ADVERTISEMENTS, PATRONIZE
OUR ADVERTISERS.



Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any man who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause.—President Gompers.

WITH A MISSION, WITHOUT
A MUZZLE.

VOLUME XX. NO. 36

WASHINGTON, D. C. FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1916.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

"RIDER" HAS NO CHANCE

It required only a few minutes of discussion in the House Tuesday to demonstrate that the Borland "rider," providing an eight-hour workday for government clerks in Washington, will meet a veritable storm of opposition when it is reached for a vote, probably Saturday, in the consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

Leaders in the House Tuesday night, following a general crystallization of sentiment during the day, freely declared the "rider" is destined to a speedy defeat. It cannot win, they said, on its merits.

BYRNS' ATTITUDE NOT JUSTIFIED.

Organized Labor will provide against any contingency, and protest the passage of the amendment to its utmost, realizing that it has in Representative Byrns now piloting the bill that he previously opposed, a proposition of being whip-sawed if they lay down one minute.

MANN TO FIGHT RIDER ON FLOOR.

It became known Tuesday that Representative Mann, of Illinois, floor leader for the Republicans, will oppose the Borland "rider," at least in its present form. It is unusual for him to make a statement of his position with respect to legislation in advance of its consideration on the floor, and he made no public statement as to his intentions in connection with this "rider," except to say he had "a few choice thoughts" to hand to the House at a proper time.

DEAD AS A DOORNAIL.

Representative Dyer, of Missouri, who has been sounding out sentiment among his fellow members, declared Tuesday night that "that 'rider' right now is as dead as the proverbial doornail."

"It is contrary to the principle of legislation to increase hours of labor without increasing compensation. I have heard a good many members express themselves on this matter. What some of them have said would better be left out of print.

"If Mr. Borland would couple his proposition with a plan to increase the pay of the clerks and furnish them with a retirement law, then he might gain a good deal of support."

STEP BACKWARD, SAYS LONDON.

The Socialist member of Congress, Meyer London, of New York, who feels very deeply about the scheme to increase hours of labor in the departments, said Tuesday night: "If Democracy can't go forward, let it at least not go backward."

CALLED LEGISLATIVE ROBBERY.

Representative Smith, of Idaho, issued a statement Tuesday in which he characterized the Borland "rider" as "legislative robbery." He said:

"Every department clerk, when he takes his oath of office, enters into a contract with the Government to render seven hours' work per day at the entrance salary, with the tacit assurance that he will be advanced as vacancies occur. To require an additional hour's service without additional pay, is an arbitrary rescindment of the contract, and could not be enforced in any court of justice were the contract between individuals. It is simply an arbitrary, unreasonable, and dishonest method of taking from a large class of people service without compensation."

JUDSON WELLIVER SAYS:

All Wages Rise except the clerks; only cost of living more for him.

Congress adds \$1,327,500 a year to its own salary list, and then squares itself trying to squeeze \$4,000,000 out of the Government employees.

Apologues a Congressman with a sense of humor telephones me not to overlook the fact that the same legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill through which it is planned to skin the clerks also contains a repetition of the traditional and long-standing graft of 20 cents a mile for traveling expenses of members of Congress. The railroads get 2 cents a mile for hauling them; the statesmen get 18 cents a mile for submitting to be hauled!

The clerk always has been rather attractive picking for Congress. Thus, an allowance of \$1,500 per year is made to pay the secretary of a member of the House. But the money, instead of being paid to the secretary who earns it, is turned over to the Congressman, on his certification. If he can hire a secretary for \$900 a year, 'nuff said; the snug little difference of \$600 is velvet for the statesman.

Again, a member who is chairman of an important and busy committee has a special clerical force that belongs to the committee. By a thrifty employment of the committee's clerical organization to do the chairman's work, it is perfectly feasible, and highly profitable—to avoid paying out to anybody any part of that \$1,500 allowance for the chairman's personal secretary.

My Congressional friend with the sense of humor assures me that there have been plenty of instances of this style of thrifty management.

GOMPERS TO BORLAND

President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday addressed a letter to Representative W. P. Borland, of Missouri, in which he declared Mr. Borland's assumption that organized labor, in attempting to limit hours of work to not more than eight, was taking the position that the daily workday shall not be less than eight was "a very serious error."

The letter was a reply to a communication by the Congressmen to the labor president written several days ago and inserted in the Congressional Record.

ADVOCATE OF SHORTER WORKDAY.

"What we have advocated is the shorter workday that is best adapted to the needs and conditions of each worker," said Mr. Gompers. "The actual number of hours of work per day must, of course, differ, with the nature of the work performed. Some kinds of work are so taxing that the workday must be limited to a very short time. Other kinds of work involve such serious physical hazards that the work period must be limited to even none or two hours per day.

"The organized labor movement seeks to secure for all workers a workday that will be conducive to their best development and their best protection. Eight hours has been the slogan for particular fights, but eight hours has always represented a reduction in hours of work.

SEVEN HOURS IN MANY TRADES.

"Many of the organized trades have secured a seven-hour workday for their members, and some a six-hour workday. The tendency throughout the whole country has been toward a limitation of the hours of work to conform to the facts of health and life that have been established by science.

"Can you not see, sir, that if the government of the United States shall by law lengthen the hours of any of its employees, that it will be regarded as the course for all business and industry to pursue the same policy?"

ARGUING FOR PRINCIPLE.

"You say that if opposition to your amendment is sustained it will necessitate a general campaign for the establishment of a uniform seven-hour day throughout the country and that for this campaign it will be necessary to repudiate most of the arguments which were used to secure an eight-hour day. This statement again demonstrates your failure to understand the position of the American Federation of Labor. In establishing eight-hour laws and agreements for the eight-hour day, our purpose has been to guard against more than eight hours constituting a day's work, and the arguments that were used for that purpose were arguments in favor of a shorter workday, arguments of a general character in furtherance of a principle and not an isolated application of that principle.

WASTE IN LONG DAY.

"You say that the purpose of your amendment is economy, but have you considered that the salaries paid to government employees does not constitute the total departmental costs? There are other expenditures that must be taken into consideration to reduce the sum total. Have you taken into consideration fully their bearing upon this problem? If the hours of work are increased, there must be additional expenditures for heat and light.

"You say that this economy measure is also a measure for efficiency. Now it is a matter of common information that the work done by government clerks is of an exacting nature and that after a certain amount is accomplished, fatigue causes an increasing number of mistakes. These mistakes, of course, must later be checked up and corrected. This is not economical, it is not efficient and is a waste of time, energy and money.

SHORT HOURS MEAN EFFICIENCY.

"It is a well-established fact, to which many employers and other experts have given testimony, that the shorter workday results in greater efficiency of workers and a greater quantity of work.

"You make mention of the fact that the merchants of Washington opposed the enactment of the eight-hour law for many of the employees in private establishments. While that is true, yet you must know that the law established a maximum of eight hours, not a minimum, and I venture to suggest the thought that because of the enactment of that eight-hour law the merchant increased the hours of labor of his employees to eight per day when previous to the enactment they worked a lesser number of hours."

It should be also remembered that many clerks of the government doing what they call "field work" often times work ten and twelve hours per day without any charge for extra hours, and when in their departments in Washington, they feel that their hours of right should be even less than seven.

MASS MEETING FRIDAY

The Central Labor Union, of Washington, D. C., last Monday night passed a resolution that a mass meeting be called under the auspices of that body to protest against the passage of the Borland rider, and that meeting will be Friday evening at 8 o'clock at the National Rifle's Armory auditorium, 916 G Street Northwest. Henry Nolda, chairman of the Central Labor Union Committee states that a roster of speakers has been selected, and that one or the largest mass meetings ever held in the history of the city is expected. Edward L. Tucker, president of the Central Labor Union, will preside.

Among the speakers who consented to address the meeting are Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor; Arthur Holder, legislative agent of the American Federation of Labor; Mr. Williams, president of the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor; Mr. Hamilton, legislative agent of the American Federation of Labor, and Mr. Ferguson, of Baltimore, president of the Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor.

The policy of organized labor toward the proposed movement to increase the working day of the government employee to eight hours will be clearly and emphatically set forth. Organized labor has supported the eight-hour day, but forces will eventually be brought to lessen this a seven-hour day in the course of time.

We stand unqualifiedly opposed to the proposed plan to make the government worker labor for eight hours, and thus revolutionize the present condition, to do which would have a far-reaching result, both locally and nationally.

We believe the government clerk has a hard enough burden to bear now, and that any other impositions on him are extortionate.

STENOGRAPHERS PASS RESOLUTION.

Whereas, Representative William P. Borland has introduced a rider to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, providing that the hours of labor of clerks in government departments in Washington shall be eight instead of seven as at present; and

Whereas the adoption by the Congress of this proposal would be a backward step inasmuch as the tendency in industry is toward reduction of hours of labor in keeping with the increased productiveness of machinery and the increased skill of the workers; and

Whereas, it has been the universal experience that reduction in hours of labor results in increased efficiency of employees; and

Whereas, many workers in the Government Departments in Washington are members of the Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants Association No. 11773, American Federation of Labor, and one object of our organization is to establish wherever possible a workday not exceeding seven hours; and

Whereas it is the object of the trades union movement to work constantly toward reduction in the hours of labor, and improvement in the working conditions of the workers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants Association No. 11773, American Federation of Labor, record itself as opposed to the proposal to lengthen the working day of its members and of clerical workers generally in government departments; and be it further

Resolved, That our organization call on trades unions of the country generally to assist us in preventing the passage of this legislation, and that copies of these resolutions be sent to the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives, to the Speaker of the House, the President of the Senate, and the President of the United States.

JUDSON C. WELLIVER SAYS:

Anybody with a grain of common sense knows that the wage schedule of everybody else in the District of Columbia must necessarily depend on that of the Government employee.

If the schedule of government wages is fair and reasonable, then in the long run other wages will be just about in proportion.

If the scale of government wages is low and inadequate—and it is—then the wages of other people are bound to be proportionately inadequate. This is so fundamental and obvious that it ought not to even require the statement.

The only day that the Government employee has a good job is the day when he goes to work for the Government. Young, inexperienced, and pathetically innocent, he imagines that he has attached himself to a good thing, with small chance of being separated from it, and prospect of continuous advancement.

He is set about a task that, as a rule, fits him for no other task under the heavens, and unfits him for every other task. He becomes a cog in a huge machine. As a rule, he doesn't know the relations of his individual task to the task of the man ahead of him, or the man behind him. He goes through a set of intellectual processes that become almost mechanical. Unless he is endowed with a very unusual fund of ambition and energy, he presently loses all hope of any better condition, settles into his rut, and ceases to aspire to anything better than that; when the man ahead of him dies of old age, the division chief may be amiable enough to give him the promotion.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR
Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys Editor
Wm. H. Anglin Associate Editor

Official Organ Central Labor Union, Affiliated with the A. F. of L.,
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Office: 604-606 Fifth Street Northwest. Tel. Main 3915.

ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of
correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will
send you one. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later
than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 3, 1916.

OTHERS KNOW IT.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 25, 1916.

My Dear Anglin:

I read carefully, and with much interest, your editorial on "The D—n Yankee" in a recent issue of The Trades Unionist, and it is an absolute narrative of facts.

I have traveled extensively through the South, and I know something about industrial conditions there, as my work was solely along industrial lines.

I consider it a hopeful sign to find a dyed-in-the-wool Southerner of your stamp express his views so openly against a crying evil when it afflicts his own stamping round.

Of course the line of demarcation is strictly drawn between the white and negro in the South, and I indorse that proposition unequivocally, and I think it is to this fact more than any other that colored youths are debarred from employment in the mills and factories generally, but I submit that any policy that forces the white children into the mills and the colored children into the schools is an unwise and dangerous policy to the perpetuation of the master race of the South.

Northern capital is behind the Southern cotton mills, and northern management is either in charge or controls their policy, and that policy readily conceived the advantage of the white child over the black as an economic asset, and as a result, the former has been exploited in the mill, while the latter enjoys the benefit of the school room. Which course tends to make the superior race?

It has long been a surprise to me that the duplicity—the sordid, selfish motive of gain, under the guise of race prejudice—with the white child exploited as a result, has so long been allowed to work its insidious course.

Very truly,

J. J. SULLIVAN.

TACTICS OF GREED.

Whenever the greed of big business is brought prominently to the attention of the public the organs of publicity that are either owned or subsidized by these capitalists begin to attack the institution responsible for the exposure, with a glee that very much resembles the action of a flock of buzzards who have discovered the carcass of a dead animal in some out-of-the-way place. Just now Louis D. Brandeis and the Committee on Industrial Relations are the victims over whose heads the buzzards of capital are circling and sending forth unearthly screeches.

The Committee on Industrial Relations is to be suppressed!

Because it told the truth about Youngstown and the shameful exploitation of immigrant workmen by the United States Steel Corporation. The Iron Trade Review, official organ of the steel industry, in its issue of January 27th demands that the administration at Washington drive the committee from the national capital.

In a long tirade, this organ of exploiting corporations sputters and fumes over the showing of facts contained in the report on the Youngstown riot by George P. West and the accompanying discussion of conditions in the steel industry at large by Basil M. Manly, director of the committee, and director of the investigation conducted by the United States government into conditions of labor in the steel industry in 1910.

"Any attempt to make the terrible affair an outgrowth of a labor difficulty is a deliberate attempt to deceive," continues the editor. He goes on to meet cold facts with abusive adjectives through a column of reading matter. Not a fact is denied or controverted. And he concludes with this advice to President Wilson:

"We believe that enough has been shown thoroughly to discredit the tirades issued by Manly and West. It is high time for the administration at Washington to suppress this mischief-making coterie, which has no legal existence and ought to be driven from the national capital."

Fortunately, the gunmen, detectives and subsidized officials with which the Steel Corporation governs its steel towns and suppresses organization and free speech, have not yet extended their rule to Washington, and the ravings of the "Iron Trade Review" are doomed to futility.

Morgan's personal views are important because of his commanding position in the greatest of employing corporations. Testifying before the Commission on Industrial Relations in New York a year ago, Morgan was asked if he considered \$10 a week a sufficient wage for a longshoreman.

"It is if \$10 is all he can get, and he takes it," replied Mr. Morgan.

This was honest, anyhow. Morgan didn't pretend that his corporation is a benevolent father to his 230,000 employees, and that they can trust to its generosity and conscience. He frankly admits, in effect, that it hasn't any conscience. If the steel workers can get more, they are entitled to it. The Youngstown workers who struck and formed unions gave a valuable object lesson in how to go about it, and the sooner all workers, particularly those out of whose labor the steel and iron kings have amassed their millions, proceed to organize and demand justice the better it will be for them. Every day's delay makes the fight harder. Under conditions that prevail at this time strikes are much more likely to end in success than failure in the steel industry and the organized workers are taking advantage of the opportunity afforded. The unorganized should wake up, for it may be years before another such chance is presented to them.—Labor Clarion.

PASTIME PARAGRAPHS

Caution correspondents that from now on also
caution will be the possibility of that
fatal reply.

Printers have contributed full their
share to the death-roll and that of ac-
cidents by automobiles.

Uncle Sam is not the taskmaster he
sometimes is represented to be. It
is the bumptious hired man.

The American robin is fast disap-
pearing, and if the gale of prohibition
isn't checked there'll not be a swallow
left.

If you have anything kind or good
to say of a deserving brother, don't
say it now. Wait, to be sure that he
is dead.

Humans will become more humane
in proportion as they recognize and
accept the principles of universal
brotherhood.

The Kaiser is reported to have said
that he was willing to sacrifice 200,000
of his best troops in an effort to cap-
ture Verdun. Generous soul!

Receipt of printed circular offering
liberal loans on diamonds, watches,
jewelry, etc., is hereby acknowledged.
Put us up a thousand package on that
fourth or et cetera proposition.

The dove of peace has a right to
complain of the obstruction to chan-
nels of flight by Zeppelins and other
armed air crafts. The dove will
choose wisely if she concludes to re-
main on her own perch for awhile.

Seemingly, the combatants in the
European war zone have about the
same regard for life and limb as we
of the neutral world, who slay our
millions at the first command to "swat
the fly!"

It is just a habit with some people
to make the sweeping declaration that
Federal employees do not earn their
money. These expressions invariably
come from those who feel that they
must say something, but what they
say is of little account with those who
are accustomed to telling the truth.

Gallery spectators are wont to criti-
cize the Speaker of the House when
his focus eye recognizes the last man
of those claiming to be first during a
running debate, but the decision of the
umpire stands as against any com-
plaint coming from the grandstand or
the frenzied protests of the bleachers.

Working on the subject of increased
working hours for the Departments,
how about the loitering hours spent in
cloak-rooms, time wasted in roll-calls,
and days occupied with important private
business engagements at far-
away home?—(Objected to as irrele-
vant, and objection sustained by the
man high up).

On the road, in the shop—every-
where, there is something like a com-
mand behind every effort, every ambi-
tion to forge ahead and avoid the dust
of those who may be in the lead. Life
here is coming to be more and more
one grand rush. It is rush to work,
rush to eat, and (not infrequently)
rush to drink, and rush to sleep. At
last, to avoid the rush, we just lie
down and die, and this means a grist
for the undertaker, who rushes on the
return trip to make up for lost time in
going.

Henry T. Sutton, the printer scribe
and novelist, whose earthly career ended
on the 23d of February, will be mis-
sed as a familiar figure and ex-
ceptional character, and always pleas-
antly remembered as one void of in-
tentional offense in his every-day life.
He possessed genius and originality of
expression, which made for him a
place in the exclusive realm of finesse
as word conjurer and diplomat. His
active years of craft fellowship were
characterized by loyalty and helpful
service.

Opposition to "boss rule" begins
with early youth, when the big brother
assumes the role of absolute dictator
and denies freedom of thought and
action to the younger brother. It is
this sort of discipline that inculcates
in the youth an impatient longing to
reach the age and stature of man.
Having once arrived at that point he
is very apt to continue his opposition
to boss rule of every sort, although
there are instances where the much-
bossed boy has achieved distinction as
a "big boss" man.

FEDERAL WATCHMEN ACTIVE.

On January 15, 1916, the American
Federation of Labor, issued a charter
to Federal Watchmen Union 14964.
These men were organized by Organ-
izer Sterne and have a 100 per cent
organization in the Bureau of Engraving
and Printing. It is to be hoped the
other Federal Watchmen will soon

show an inclination to join the Fed-
eration.

While a young organization the Fed-
eral Watchmen have gotten right
down to a working basis and are now
fighting for a just increase in wages.

They now receive \$720 per annum,
hardly enough to keep body and soul
together these times, especially when
they have families. These boys have
asked the U. S. of L. legislative com-
mittee to take up their fight, so as
to have their wages increased to \$840
per annum.

Last Monday night the Central La-
bor Union indorsed their proposition.
The union expects to send delegates to
Annapolis to attend the convention of
the Maryland State and District of
Columbia Federation of Labor in or-
der that that body may also give its
help in this matter.

The labor movement of the District
of Columbia should support this union,
for the injury of one is the concern
of all.

The Watchmen of the Bureau are
required to do the most careful work,
bordering on almost a clerk's duties,
yet many Federal Departments pay a
much higher wage. ALL FOR THE
UNDERPAID.

DEATH OF H. O. AYLOE.

Last Saturday morning, at his home,
461 G street northwest, Mr. H. O. Ay-
loe passed away, aged 37.

Mr. Ayloe was widely and popularly
known by a horde of fast friends, as
evidenced by the numerous and beau-
tiful floral tributes received.

He had for a long time conducted
cafes on G street, formerly between
Third and Fourth, and later at 463
G Street Northwest.

He will long be remembered by his
associates for his cheerful disposition,
always wearing a smile and willing
to give the glad hand long after he
was in the throes of that dreadful mal-
ady that he knew would eventually
claim him—tuberculosis.

To his faithful wife, who has been
so brave and borne up so splendidly,
conducting the business during the
days of his confinement and taking full
charge after his death, we extend our
heartfelt sympathy, and mourn, too,
for the loss of such an admirable char-
acter.

The funeral was from St. Patrick's
Monday morning. Interment at Mt.
Olivet.

He is survived by his wife, a son,
and two daughters.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

At a largely attended meeting of
the Night Monotype Keyboard Chapel
the following preamble and resolutions
were unanimously adopted:

Whereas we, the members of the
Night Chapel of Monotype Keyboard
Section of the Government Printing
Office, have learned with deep sorrow
of the death of our fellow workman
and brother, Henry S. Sutton, on Feb-
ruary 23, 1916; Therefore

Resolved, That we shall revere his
memory as one who was a true friend,
a conscientious workman, and at all
times loyal to his fellow craftsmen.

Resolved, That to those who knew
him best his strict fidelity to what he
conceived to be his duty was a cause
for admiration and love, and that his
unfailing cheerfulness under all cir-
cumstances was an inspiration to us all.

Resolved, That as a further tribute
of respect, all members of this chapel
shall cease work for a period of three
minutes beginning at midnight fol-
lowing the day of his funeral.

Resolved, That a copy of these res-
olutions be spread upon the minutes
of this chapel, that a copy be present-
ed to the family of our deceased brother,
and that copies be forwarded for
publication to The Trades Unionist
and the Typographical Journal.

GEORGE F. MONTGOMERY.
A. J. WADSWORTH.
JOHN B. WEITZEL.
Committee.

UPHOLDS INCOME TAX.

The United States supreme court
has disposed of all income tax cases
before that tribunal in favor of the
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long controversy over the question
whether congress has the right to tax
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BROCKWELL'S BITS

Probably upon the silliest and most inconsistent notion in the world is the so-called trades-unionism who is in favor of increasing the hours of labor of any group of workers. The union idea is not to pull down, but to lift up. Yet during the past few days I have heard a few card-holders—and a very few—express the hope that the departmental employees in this city would have an extra hour tacked on to their daily service. Such unionists are greatly in need of a little real thinking.

Arthur A. Allison, a well-known member of Columbia Union, was killed while on his way to work on the evening of Friday, February 25, 1916, being struck by a heavy motor truck, and death ensuing before he reached a hospital to which he was hurried. He was about 60 years of age, and his wife and a son (who is a professor in the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania) survive him.

Many years ago Mr. Allison came to this city from his home in Pennsylvania, and during most of his residence here had been employed in the Government Printing Office as compositor, proof reader, and clerk. At the time of his death he was a member of the monotype hand section, night. He had many friends in the Printery, and these were shocked and grieved at his death.

Monthly meeting of Government Printing Office Council of National Union at Typographical Temple, Saturday evening, March 4, 1916, at 8 o'clock.

All the denseness of a printshop is not confined to the composing room. Where copy had "arch. draftsman" the really intelligent compositor put it "architectural draftsman," which was, of course, correct; but the more or less befuddled reader promptly changed it to "archipelago draftsman." After the chapel meeting was over, the reader was seen loping toward the secretary's office to get his "traveler"—leaving town has his only chance!

Sam S. Price, of the lino. section (day) of the Government Printing Office, has announced his candidacy for delegate from No. 101 to the Baltimore Convention of the I. T. U. Mr. Price has been a member of the International for 25 years and has had much experience as a unionist and also as writer on labor subjects.

Edwin H. Laws, one of the oldest members of No. 101, died in this city on Saturday, February 26, 1916. Mr. Laws, who was born November 11, 1841, was one of the charter members of our organization and was also a member of the old "Society" before it was merged into the present Columbia Typographical Union. He was well known to and much esteemed by many members of this organization, especially the older ones. He leaves a wife and daughter. For several years he had been unable to work at the trade of printer and had been placed on the old-age pension list of the International Typographical Union.

Justice, humanity, and good business sense are well illustrated in the action of the proprietors of the Minneapolis Tribune in presenting to every employee who had served one year in its office with a New Year's gift in the shape of an insurance policy the face value of which equals one year's salary of the worker. These policies cover all—the healthy and unhealthy (those who could and those who could not "pass" for an ordinary life insurance policy)—and all the expense is borne by the company. W. J. Murphy is the owner of the Tribune, and in his generosity to his employees has set an example which could be well followed by many proprietors all over the world; and how far such actions would go toward the elimination of friction and ill feeling between the man who owns and those who operate plants it would be difficult to say, but certainly great good to all concerned would be the inevitable outcome. In addition to the material benefit to the recipient, such things strongly appeal to the worker on account of the fact that they are right—that they are just—and that the man below feels that the man above believes in those who labor for him; that he not only considers the laborer worthy of his hire, but that he is willing to add something to that hire and at the same time to testify his appreciation—a thing intensely dear to all loyal hearts.

Another example of the proper treatment of the employees of a newspaper is that carried out by the management of the Chicago Daily News, where a bonus system was inaugurated about half a dozen years ago, extending to all departments of the paper. Upon the completion of ten years' service, and every year thereafter while in its employ, upon that anniversary a check for \$100 is for-

warded "to give definite expression to those sentiments of appreciation and respect which are the natural fruitage of many and arduous years of association in a common career." It is called a birthday gift and is presented with its congratulations, the expression of its sincere appreciation of your long record of faithful service, and in the hope that it may be only the first of many to follow, wishes you many happy returns of the day."

Were I a proprietor, whether my business was a large or a small one—and this is a thought that has been with me all my life—I think I should reward those who tried with me to make a success; but not being in that class I always feel like doing the next best thing—urging the proprietor to share his prosperity with those who help to produce it. Right here in Washington there are lots of people who could well afford and ought to take this advice. It pays from every angle.

A host of friends will deeply sympathize with E. C. Grumley, one of Columbia Union's ex-presidents and a well-known employee of the proof room of the Government Printing Office, in the death of his wife, which occurred at the family residence in this city on Friday morning, February 25, 1916. For more than a year this excellent woman had been a great sufferer from a hopeless malady, and through it all exhibited a patience and uncomplaining fortitude that was truly wonderful. She was the daughter of the late A. K. Williams, long a well-known bookseller in this city, and besides her husband is survived by her aged mother, two daughters (Mrs. Jeannette K. White and Miss Lydia J. Grumley), and several brothers.

Funeral services were held on Sunday, February 27, 1916, at the North Carolina Avenue Methodist Protestant Church, of which for many years the deceased had been a useful member. The pastor, Rev. E. A. Sexsmith, was assisted by J. W. Trout, D. D., of Philadelphia, who had known Mrs. Grumley since her childhood, and who made a special trip here to attend her funeral. He paid a splendid tribute to her many fine qualities and told feelingly of her pure and useful life. Mrs. Ethel McKnight touchingly rendered a beautiful solo. Naomi Rebekah Lodge, No. 1, of which she had long been an enthusiastic member, gave the beautiful burial service of that sisterhood at the conclusion of the exercises in the church. Burial was at Congressional Cemetery. Many and beautiful floral tributes came from friends.

CHANGES IN THE G. P. O.

Appointments.
Charles E. Allison, steamfitter, reinstated.

Justin A. Paddleford, probational linotype operator.

William W. Brady, bookbinder, reinstated.

Miss Margaret S. Neate, Executive order.

Morton P. Taliaferro, skilled laborer (probationary).

John W. F. Bell, skilled laborer, transferred from the Patent Office.

Mrs. Augusta K. Loo, pressfeeder, reinstated.

John F. Gleason, William B. Wolfe, and Otto L. Erdman, temporary skilled laborers.

Stephen A. Miller, Stanley W. Crowthait, and John D. Ambrosio, temporary messenger boys.

Separations.

Daniel M. Harrigan and William C. Holmes, temporary skilled laborers, resigned.

Milton E. Groome, stockkeeper, resigned.

Samuel M. Dodd, jr., clerk, resigned.

Miss Cora K. Dunnells, cataloguer, resigned.

Transfers, Etc.

Jeremiah O'Connell, compositor, 50 cents per hour, monotype section, to maker-up 60 cents per hour, hand section.

John R. Purvis, copy editor 65 cents per hour, to proof reader 60 cents per hour, press division.

Lewis Jackson, imposer 60 cents per hour, linotype section, to maker-up, 60 cents per hour.

David DeWitt Corkins, imposer 60 cents per hour, monotype section, to maker-up 60 cents per hour.

The modern wife placed two plates with knives, forks, spoons, and tumblers on the dining-room table, and took two paper napkins from a drawer, laying one beside each plate.

The she lighted the gas stove, opened a can of soup and placed it in a skillet to heat. Next she opened two cans of vegetables and a can of salmon and heated these. She cut six slices of baker's bread and quartered a baker's pie, placing everything on the table together with butter, salt, pepper and a pitcher of cold water.

"John," she said briskly, "your dinner's ready."—Judge.

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F. A. SCHOENSMITH, Treasurer, L. U. 2563,

6249 Georgia Avenue N. W.

R. H. BURDETTE, Trustee, L. U. 132, 1207 L

Street N. W.

M. S. HOLLOHAN, Trustee, L. U. 132, 814

Seventh Street N. E.

H. PAGE, Trustee, L. U. 2563, 330 1/2 Thir-

teenth Street N. E.

GEORGE E. HATTON, L. U. 132, 619 M

Street S. W.

ROBERT ADAM, L. U. 2563, 1511 Vermont

Avenue N. W.

FRED HOOK, L. U. 2563, 1528 Eighth Street

N. W.

WM. MACKIE, L. U. 2563, 216 Seaton Place

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LOAN OFFICE.

STREET CAR MEN ORGANIZE

Workers on Capital Traction and Washington Electric Submit Agreement

EMPLOYEES ON COMMITTEE PROMPTLY DISCHARGED

The Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America has organized a local in Washington, D. C., enlisting over a thousand employees of the Washington Electric and Capital Traction into membership.

The representative of the international has been in Washington for some time, quietly investigating conditions and showing the men that the employees of Washington are paid less wages than any known city in the United States, and their conditions were almost unbearable.

Motormen and Conductors complainingly discharge their duties on these roads heretofore, working the first trick in the early morning hours, and the last trick late at night, without recourse or protest on penalty of dismissal.

None seem to have a regular run, or even know from day to day what hours he will work the day following.

When the committee, consisting of employees of the two roads, called on the managers Wednesday morning, and presented their contract, the men were immediately discharged.

A meeting of the Amalgamation will be held the latter part of this week, and if the companies show no disposition to treat with the men fairly, it is problematical what course will be pursued.

It may be that the men will be called out, and this great corporation, whose stock, perhaps, is held in the main by legislators, will have the pleasure of importing into our midst their hired thugs to give us a taste of what other cities have had where similar conditions existed.

The men are solidly behind their organization, however, and we sincerely hope the work will be attended to in a spirit of fairness to all parties concerned.

The Washington Railway and Electric Company pay 21 1-2c per hour the first year; 22 1-2c second, third, fourth and fifth years; 23 1-2c five to ten years; 25c after ten years.

Capital Traction Company, 22 1-2c per hour.

Extra men are frequently called on to make a single trip a day, yet they have to be available at all times, it is said.

Many of the men working the last first shift of the day, sleep on the floor, or benches or chairs in the car barn, so short is the time between quitting and going back to work.

Below we print the agreement submitted, which asks for an increase to 30 cents per hour:

Memorandum of agreement by and between Washington Railway and Electric Company, and its subsidiary lines, its successors and assignees (hereinafter for convenience called the Company), party of the first part, and Division No. 689 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America (hereinafter for convenience called the Association), party of the second part. Witnesseth:

Section 1. The purpose of this agreement is to provide the best and most satisfactory service to the public, to provide the best possible working conditions for the men, at the same time having due regard to the economical operation of the Company's cars.

Sec. 2. It is hereby agreed that the properly accredited officers of the company shall meet and treat with the properly accredited officers of the Association on all questions and grievances that may arise in the future, and should there be any that cannot be amicably adjusted between the properly accredited officers of the Company and the properly accredited officers of the Association, same shall be submitted to a temporary Board of Arbitration, to be selected in the following manner:

One arbitrator shall be chosen by the Company and one by the representatives of the Association; the two arbitrators so chosen, shall endeavor to meet daily to select the third, and the three arbitrators so chosen shall likewise endeavor to meet daily for the purpose of adjusting said grievances, and the decision of a majority of said Board, submitted in writing to the Company and the Association, shall be binding upon both parties. In the event of the failure of either party to appoint its arbitrator within six (6) days after arbitration is decided upon, the party failing shall forfeit its case. Each party shall bear the expense of its own arbitrator, and the expense of the third arbitrator shall be borne equally by the parties hereto.

Section 3. The Company agrees that any employee who, upon investigation, is found to have been discharged or suspended unjustly, shall be reinstated and reimbursed for all time lost from such discharge or suspension.

Section 4. The Company agrees that the officers of the Association shall be granted leave of absence on organization business when so requested. It further agrees that any member of this Association who now holds office, or shall be elected to any office in said Association which requires his absence from the Company's employ shall, upon his retirement from said office, be placed in his former position.

Section 5. A day's work for all regular men shall be 9 to 10 hours and shall be completed within 12 consecutive hours. No regular man shall be

required to perform extra duty when an extra man is available, and where regular men are called to report for extra duty and for any cause not their own they do not go out, they shall be paid from the time they report until relieved at their regular rate of wages.

Section 6. The Company agrees that each motor passenger car shall be in control of a motorman and conductor who shall have had at least ten days' instruction under an experienced motorman or conductor who has been in the service of this Company as a motorman or conductor for at least one year, immediately prior to such instruction. Provided, that where two or more to place one motorman in charge of such train and one conductor on each car comprising the train.

Section 7. The wages of all motormen and conductors shall be thirty (30) cents per hour.

Section 8. In the assignment of runs, men shall be given the privilege of choosing same in accordance with their seniority rights, and based upon their continuous age in the service of the Company. The oldest man in the service on each side (motorman and conductor) shall be given first choice and so on down throughout the entire list.

Section 9. Where men are asked to report for snow plow or sand-car work they shall be paid from the time of reporting until relieved from such duty.

This agreement and the provisions thereof shall remain in force and be binding on both parties to said agreement for one year from date of signature.

(Signed.) For the Company, For the Association, We, the undersigned committee, representing the employees of your company, respectfully submit for your consideration the attached memorandum of agreement, trusting that you will give us a favorable answer to same at your earliest convenience.

We are, yours very respectfully, GEO. A. WILBURT, WM. B. MEADE, CHAS. V. LEWIS, FRANK DIGGS.

AGE LIMIT IS LOWERED.

The age limit for the issuance of marine licenses has been lowered from 21 to 19 years by the steamboat inspection service of the Federal Department of Commerce.

BARBERS ORGANIZE.

Christopher, Ill.—Barbers at this place have organized and received a charter from the international affiliated to the A. F. of L. Retail clerks are discussing organization, as are several other crafts in this vicinity.

ROSTER OF CENTRAL LABOR UNION

[Where not otherwise specified, meetings held at night.]
Central Labor Union: Meets every Monday night at Typographical Temple.
Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month, first Saturday at 7:30; third at 4 p. m., Building Trades Hall, Secretary, C. P. Reichel, 24 Myrtle St. N. W.

Bakery Salesmen's Union, No. 33: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. L. Considine, 907 First St. N. W.
Barbers Union, No. 239: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Hammel's Hall, No. 322 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, Joseph Handlos, 656 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E.

Barbers Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Thursday of each month, Cadet Armory, 706 G St. N. W. Secretary, Chas. S. Bowman; Financial Secretary, J. H. Walker, 344 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.
Bartenders, No. 428: Meets second and fourth Sunday in each month, Painter's Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Russell Tavenner, 1235 1/2 Fifth St. N. W.

Beer Drivers, No. 234, and Stabblers: Meets on the first Sunday of each month at 10:00 a. m., in Costello's Hall, Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E St. S. E.
Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at New Masonic Temple, Eighth and F Sts. N. E. Secretary, Wm. P. Kilroy, 917 North Capitol St.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Edward Fuhrman, 24 Quincy Place, N. W.
Book and Sheet Workers Union, No. 489: Meets every Sunday, 3 p. m., at 2202 Louisiana avenue northwest, Secretary, A. Messemio, 514 Tenth street n. w.

Butchers Union, No. 251: Meets second Sunday of each month, Building Trades Hall, 10:00 a. m. Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E St. S. E.
Brewery Workers, No. 118: Meets on the last Sunday of each month, at 10:00 a. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G St. N. W. Secretary, Charles C. Albert, 618 23d St. N. W.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 57: Meets every Friday evening at 7:30, Secretary, C. W. Scherier, 48 Seaton Place N. E.
Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132: Meets every Friday evening at 7:30, Typographical Temple, Secretary, E. B. Byrne, 426 G Street N. W.

Carpet Mechanics, Local 35: Meets third Friday of each month, Sixth and E Sts. N. W., Eagles Hall, Secretary, Chas. T. Krause, 1424 W St. N. W., Apt. 23.
Carpenters and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets first Thursday of each month, at 10:00 a. m., in H. Umhan, 787 10th St. S. E.

Cigar Makers Union, No. 118: Meets every Saturday, 9 a. m., Secretary, Edwin Tillou, 42 1/2 St. N. E.
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, No. 110: Meets every Saturday, 10 a. m., Secretary, Edwin Tillou, 42 1/2 St. N. E.

Electrotype Molders and Finishers, No. 17: Meets first Thursday of each month, at Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. T. Noonan, 138 E. L. Ave. N. W.
Elevator Conductors Protective Union, No. 14585: Meets every Tuesday night, at 8:15, 1119 Sixth St. N. W. Secretary, E. E. Nickerson, 3309 G Ave. S. E.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10: Meets 419 Tenth St. N. W., first and third Fridays.
Engineers, Stationary, No. 99: Meets every Friday, at 8:00 p. m., Hall, S. E. Cor. Tenth and Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, F. J. Nichols, 916 Fourth street northeast.
Engineers, Stationary, No. 99: Meets every Friday, at 8:00 p. m., Hall, S. E. Cor. Tenth and Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, F. J. Nichols, 916 Fourth street northeast.

Engravers and Plate Finishers, No. 545: Secretary, C. W. Hiale, 1016 Eleventh St. N. E.
Federal Labor Union, No. 12776, Plate Press Workers: Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Gertrude M. McNally, 1716 Jackson St. N. E.

Firemen, Stationary, No. 68: Meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., in Public Trust Building, Secretary, A. James, Hyattsville, Md.
Garment Workers, United, No. 11: Meets first and third Tuesdays, 612 Seventh street n. w., (near R. R. B. Gents, present; Miss R. Lyons, Recording Secretary.
Granite Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Thursday of each month, Building Trades Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Albert Beer, 123 Tenth St. N. E.

International Molders Union: Meets every second and fourth Wednesdays, Washington Hall, Third and Pennsylvania Avenue S. E. Secretary, C. W. McCaffery, 403 Twelfth St. N. E.
Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, 10th St. and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Wm. W. Keeler, 148 Eleventh St. S. E.

Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 133: Meets every Thursday at 2201 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, L. W. Bauer, 722 K St. N. E.
Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 8: Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Edward Bauer, 1729 First St. N. W.

Milk Wagon Drivers Union, No. 110: Meets second and fourth Thursday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, H. Gunderson, 728 Columbia Road.
Moving Picture Machine Operators Protective Union, Local 224: Meets first and third Mondays each month, Gayety Theater, third 2655. Secretary, C. Kings, or B. A. Spellbring, Bus. Art.

Musicians, No. 161: Headquarters Kenosia Building, Eleventh and G Sts. N. W., Room 411. Meets first Sunday in each month, 222 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Phone Main Building.
Navy Yard Helpers: Meets second Sunday and fourth Friday in each month. Secretary, Albert Bridges 210 L St. S. E.
Painters, No. 383: Meets every Friday, Northwest Corner Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Wm. Zell, 806 Tenth St. N. E.

Paperhangers Local, No. 420: Meets every Friday, 480 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. A. Vanden, Paperhangers' Hall, 480 Ninth St. N. W.
Pattern Makers Association: Meets first Friday of each month, Third and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, John H. Brown, 911 K St. S. E.
Photo-Engravers Union, No. 17: Meets first Monday in every month, Typographical Temple, 2 p. m. Secretary, J. A. Whittaker, 2209 Minnesota Ave. S. E.

Plate Printers, No. 2: Meets fourth Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Chas. B. Cameron, Bethesda, Md.
Plumbers, No. 5: Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall, 480 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, W. H. Amis, 1008 Monroe St. S. W.
Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 42: Meets Tuesday in every month, at the Fourth West of each month, Secretary, Harry Cuyper, 820 Sixth St. S. W.

Printing Pressmen, No. 1: Meets fourth Saturday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Thos. E. Blakely, 3527 O St. N. W.
Retail Clerks, No. 262: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Typographical Temple, 428-425 G St. N. W. Secretary, J. A. Cleet, 619 F St. N. E.
School Custodian and Janitor, 14595: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, W. P. Cannon, 408 Twelfth St. S. E.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 102: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Charles T. Thorpe, 829 Ninth St. S. E.
Steam Fitters and Helpers, No. 602: Meets first and third Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall, 480 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. F. Hickman, 618 Sixth St. N. W.
Stone and Marble Cutters: Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at Jonsdahl Hall.

Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants Association, No. 1172: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Pythian Temple, 1008 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Mrs. H. E. Tridgion, Willard street N. W., Apt. 20.
Theatrical Stage Employees International Alliance, Local 22: Meets third Sunday of each month, at the Eagle Club House, Secretary, P. L. Richardson, 102 Jefferson St. N. W.
Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 161: Meets on the third Sunday of each month, 2:30 p. m., Typographical Temple, Secretary, Geo. C. Seibold, Typographical Temple.

Upholsterers Union, No. 54: Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month, Moore Hall, Seventh and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, E. P. Richardson, 760 Graham Place N. W.
Wood Finishers, Local No. 1053: Secretary, H. Baumgarten, 414 Tenth St. S. W.
Washington Building Trades Council: Meets every Tuesday night, 480 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. H. Evans, 320 Fourth St. N. E.
Yeast Workers' Union, No. 14639: Meets first and third Friday, Typographical Temple.

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E. B. BYRNE, Recording Secretary, 425 G St. N. W.

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C. H. F. DAVIS, Treasurer, 439 Second St. N. E.

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A. F. MOIRSETTE, Warden, 425 St. N. W.

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J. V. BEYER, 612 D Street S. W.

J. T. CLIFT, 416 Seventh Street N. W.

GEORGE E. HATTON, 519 M Street S. W.

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DELEGATES TO THE DISTRICT COUNCIL

J. G. O'DONNELL, 122 Sixth Street N. E.

R. H. BURDETTE, 1207 I Street N. W.

E. B. BYRNE, 425 G Street N. W.

H. S. HOLLOMAN, 814 Seventh Street N. E.

GEORGE E. HATTON, 519 M Street S. W.

F. E. KETNER, 3016 Cambridge St. N. W.

DELEGATE TO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

G. H. F. DAVIS, 439 Second Street S. E.

LIST OF LIQUOR DEALERS WHO HAVE SIGNED "THE AGREEMENT."

Allen, Paul, 2 N. St. n. e.

Allen, John J., 807 N. C. Cap. st. n. e.

Castelli, Vincent, 502-504 Ninth st. n. w.

Clark, C. H., 519 8th st. n. w.

Costello, Bros., 519 8th st. n. w.

Crowley, James J., 702 E. st. n. w.

Daly, T. J., 34 H. st. n. e.

Daye, Wm. T., 1218 Wisconsin ave. n. w.

Doyle, Wm. T., 1314 Wisconsin ave. n. w.

Engloff, Julius, 200 3rd st. s. e.

Frank, F. A., 711 1/2 9th st. n. w.

Frank, Mrs. M. E., 319 G st. n. w.

Glavin, Edwin, 615 7th st. s. w.

Hannan, Mrs. E., 309 G st. n. w.

Hannan, Timothy, 531 7th st. s. w.

Kearney, R. H., 822 I st. n. e.

Kellher, J. D., 901 1/2 st. n. w.

Killien, John F., 1214 Wisconsin ave.

Lynagh, Peter J., 523 7th st. n. w.

Lynch, John, 417 9th st. n. w.

McCarthy, Dennis J., Evans building.

McCarthy, F. J., 910 4th st. s. w.

McDonald, F., 943 Pa. ave. s. e.

McGuire, J. Chas., 519 Ninth st. n. w.

McHough, Martin, 1205 H st. n. e.

O'Connor, D. J., 100 G st. n. w.

O'Connor, Patrick F., 67 D st. n. w.

O'Connor, James, 1429 N. Cap. st.

O'Day, John T., 921 Ninth st. n. w.

O'Donnell, James J., 383 Pa. ave. s. e.

Rafferty, Thomas, 406 H st. n. e.

Rafferty, Thomas, 225 11th st. n. e.

Roland, J. H., 611 9th st. n. w.

Schantz, Daniel, 103 H st. n. w.

Schultz, Conrad, 3258 M st. n. w.

Stern, M. M., 607 G st. n. w.

Stanton, Frank J., 1214 Wisconsin ave.

Wassman, Henry, 705 Seventh st. n. w.

Wiedeman, Joseph, 629 E st. n. w.

Wininger, Harry, 631 Pa. ave. s. e.

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Arcade (Theatre and Park, 14th and Park Road.

Auditorium, 18th st. and N. Y. ave. n. w.

Avenue Grand, Pa Ave. bet. 6 & 7, S. E.

Carolina, 11th & N. Carolina Ave. S. E.

Central Park, 9th St. G & H N. W.

The Trades Unionist

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

READ OUR ADVERTISEMENTS, PATRONIZE
OUR ADVERTISERS.



Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause.—President Gompers.

WITH A MISSION, WITHOUT
A MUZZLE.

VOLUME XX. NO. 37

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1916.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

STRIKE OF SHORT DURATION

Men Out Two Days Caused Companies to Decide That They Did Have Something To Arbitrate After All

Wednesday of last week, an agreement was presented to the different street car companies of the city, making certain demands upon them for an increase in wages and better working conditions.

The committee that presented the agreements to be signed, were fired on the spot.

Then each man was called individually and asked if he belonged to the organization, with the result that many were fired.

The men arranged for a meeting Saturday night. At this meeting the reports of the committees were made, and the treatment they had received.

Around the hall were a lot of the "bulls" of the company who were intimidating the men, writing down their names, and doing many other things of like nature characteristic of men who are owned body and soul by a corporation.

The result of these actions caused the men to go into meeting at a white heat, and it didn't take them long to decide what to do.

The strike was called for Sunday morning, and Sunday morning the strike was on.

Few cars were run during the day, and those by men old in the service and recipients of some of the gratuities held out by these corporations, known as a profit-sharing scheme.

Few people wanted to ride Sunday, fewer Monday.

Of course the roads were running plenty of cars to supply the demand, but the demand was small.

Sunday night no cars were run after eight o'clock.

Monday morning, early, found Washington on foot. Men at great distances, got a soon start and walked to their work.

The organized and unorganized plodded their way and felt they were doing a human service and they were.

Jitneys, automobiles and vehicles of all kinds had all they could do. Suburbanites stayed at home or caught the trains.

The official count of the inspectors of the companies of passengers hauled had as much to do with their decision to arbitrate as anything else. It didn't take them long to realize that if this was kept up their heart strings, which lead from the purse, would be uprooted.

The strikers were orderly, no violence being committed, and all went along smoothly.

The Commissioners got on the job early Sunday morning.

The Department of Labor was called in, and Secretary Wilson appointed Mr. William Blackman as the commissioner of conciliation to work in conjunction with the District Commissioners in settling the differences.

Conferences were held between Mr. Blackman, the Commissioners, the Street Railroad Companies and the men on strike.

The Street Railway Company agreed to arbitrate and signed the memorandum below.

At seven o'clock Monday night all cars were turned into the barn in order that all employees might attend the joint conference arranged to be held at Convention Hall at 8 p. m. Monday, at which meeting a plan of definite action was outlined, and the men were instructed to report back to work Tuesday morning, pending the award of the board of arbitration.

Tuesday normal service was resumed, and Washington was again on wheels.

The organizing of the street car workers, which had been going on since last November, shows the sterling worth and integrity of these men, who said not a word of them having organized to a living soul until their demands were made upon the companies.

It came like a bolt of lightning from a clear sky to the railway companies and the public alike.

So close was it on the heels of the protesting attitude of all of Washington against the Borland amendment, that everybody was in sympathy, and the men had little trouble in causing the street car companies to come clean.

Saturday the street car company had nothing to arbitrate.

Monday, when the men was out and the strike was on in dead earnest, and everybody walking, together with a few Congressmen doing some talk of municipal ownership of the public service corporations, it was a little more than they could stand, and they decided they did have something to arbitrate.

The following memorandum was therefore signed and the men resumed work:

March 6, 1916.

MEMORANDUM.

It is agreed between the Capital Traction Company the Wash-

ington Railway and Electric Company, respectively, and their respective employees, that:

1. Committee to be selected from the employees of each of the companies named who were in service March 1, 1916, shall meet with the officials of said companies for the purpose of making an effort to settle all controversies now existing between said companies and their aforesaid employees, to wit: The matters mentioned in sections 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 of the memorandum of March 1, 1916, and also the question of the creation of permanent grievance committee of employees that, in questions and grievances that may arise in the future, shall meet and treat with officers of the respective companies, and also the question of the creation of boards of arbitration to which shall be submitted all questions and grievances that cannot be settled by conference between officers of the companies and the grievance committees, and those awards shall be binding upon all parties; and also the question of a plan for assuring members of the grievance committees that they shall be granted leave of absence on grievance business when such leave is requested, and restored to their former positions when they cease to be members of such committee.

2. That committees representing the foregoing employees shall be selected at a meeting which shall be arranged by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia so as to give to all of the said employees the opportunity to be present. That the meeting shall be called and arranged for March 6, 1916, and the Commissioners shall certify to the traction companies the names of the committees so selected, and when so selected said committees shall forthwith meet with the officials of the respective companies and remain in session for three days, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to reach an agreement or disagreement. It is agreed that the said committees and any officers of the respective companies shall sign any agreement as to any questions settled by them, and such agreement shall be binding upon all parties to this agreement for a period of one year from date of signing.

3. That in the event that the committees representing the said employees and the officials of the respective traction companies have not reached an understanding within the time above specified, such points at issue which have not been mutually agreed upon shall be submitted to a board of arbitration to be formed in the following manner: One member to be selected by the said employees; one by the traction companies, and the two being empowered to select a third. The findings of the board of arbitration shall be final and binding upon all parties to this agreement.

4. It is hereby expressly stipulated and agreed that the first question to be considered will be the reinstatement of men who have been discharged since February 13, 1916, by both companies.

5. It is hereby further agreed that the matter of the appointment of arbitrators, if such shall be necessary, shall be taken up on March 11, 1916, and their selection completed not later than March 14, 1916, when the arbitrators have been so selected they shall forthwith enter upon the consideration and discharge of their duties as herein provided and render, if possible, their award not later than April 1, 1916, but an advance, however, in wages that may be awarded shall become effective March 15, 1916.

6. It is the purpose and intent of this agreement that upon its approval all employees of both companies who left their employment on March 5, 1916, shall return to and be reinstated in their former positions.

7. It is further agreed that the award by the arbitration board, if such be necessary, shall be attested and signed by the accredited officials of the traction companies and the committees selected by the employees of the respective companies named in section 1 of this memorandum, said award to remain in force and effect for a period of one year from date of signing.

At 8.30 o'clock the three District Commissioners, Corporation Counsel Syme, Secretary D. J. Donovan of the board of Commissioners and William Blackman, commissioner of conciliation of the Department of Labor, took seats on the platform and Mr. Newman called the meeting to order. He then briefly outlined events which had brought about the calling of the meeting and stated its purpose.

Commissioner Newman then asked for the nominations for the two committees. He cautioned the Washington Railway and Electric Company employees to participate only in the election of their committee and for the Capital Traction Company employees to observe the same course.

On motion of W. D. Valentine the following men were selected as a committee to represent the employees of the Washington Railway and Electric Company: G. A. Wilburt, Harry E. Jones and F. M. Thompson.

W. E. Waldron nominated the following to represent the Capital Traction Company: Harry L. White, J. Haley Cookman and J. L. Gaither.

The election in each case was unanimous.

Commissioner Newman then stated that the business of the gathering having been completed, the meeting stood adjourned.

George A. Wilburt, chairman of the executive committee of the union, then instructed all railway employees to report to their respective barns this morning on schedule time. This instruction applied to employees who had struck and those who were discharged just prior to the strike, he said.

A. F. OF L. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MAKE CHANGES

At the quarterly meeting of the American Federation of Labor Executive Council, held in Washington last week, the following were among the more important decisions agreed to:

Indorsement of the proposed Oregon law to end land monopoly and land speculation in that state. This act was initiated by the Central Labor Council of Portland, Oregon, as a result of a study of the unemployment evil.

The Executive Council will urge the enactment of a graduated income tax on the principle for which it has declared and emphasized by the American Federation of Labor, this tax to be so graduated that wealth and its accumulations shall contribute a larger proportionate share than now.

Under authority of the San Francisco convention the Executive Council, will in the very near future, send a communication to the central organized labor movements of the various European countries regarding the holding of a world's labor congress at the same time and place when the various governments shall meet to determine upon the terms of peace between the various warring nations.

A special effort will be made to organize the migratory workers throughout the country. Central bodies will be called upon to assist.

Under authority of the San Francisco convention an assessment of 1 cent will be levied in the very near future for the purpose of extending the campaign of organizing women wage earners.

The Executive Council protested against the proposed bill for increasing the hours of work for government employees in Washington.

President Gompers was authorized to carry out the instructions of the San Francisco convention regarding the enforcement of the Federal eight-hour law. Department officials will be urged to have their respective subordinates insist that the law be observed by contractors.

The following resolution was adopted:

"That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor declares that it will carry into effect the resolution adopted by the San Francisco convention of the American Federation of Labor which deprecates the injustice and discrimination inflicted upon the Jewish people, and we urge upon the responsible representatives of the government of the United States that they use their good offices in securing the consent of the governments of countries in which discrimination and injustice have been practiced against any people on account of their religious belief, to the discontinuance of this persecution, which is at variance with the principles of justice and humanity."

The Executive Council indorsed the position of the organized labor movement of Porto Rico that the Congress of the United States ought to have made a federal investigation of economic and social conditions on the island before taking any steps to formulate a new organic act for the government of the people of Porto Rico. It was agreed that steps be taken to urge upon Congress the wisdom of the demands of the people of Porto Rico, as no government for the island can be effective that is not based upon correct information of social and economic conditions and does not take into consideration those needs of Porto Ricans.

It was reported that the committee appointed to investigate unemployment and vagrancy laws, under authority of the San Francisco convention, is making progress. The Executive Council expects to make a complete report on this question at the next convention.

The executive council designated July 4 next as the day for the dedication of the new American Federation of Labor office building.

IT IS THE BADGE OF HONOR.

The Union Label is a badge of honor, a guarantee of wholesome conditions for the workers. When the people in the Labor Movement more fully realize these facts, then will the day of better conditions for all arrive.

When all the political elections are going on, don't forget that the Union Label needs your attention. Political parties go in and out, but the Union Label must be kept in the forefront.

The liberties of the whole people are being preserved by the trade unions. Organize, educate and federate.

Don't forget it—the Label.

TEXTILE WORKERS GAIN.

Knoxville, Tenn.—The Brookside mills and the United Textile Workers' Union have settled their differences through conference. Wages of 1,500 workers will be increased. These mills are among the largest in the south.

TROLLEY MEN WANT MORE.

Scranton, Pa.—The Street Car men's union has prepared a new wage scale, to take effect the first of next month. Higher rates are asked, as are better working conditions, shorter hours and the employment of none but members of the union.

The Trades Unionist

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ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE - - - - ONE DOLLAR

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than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 10, 1916.

ARE WE PROUD? LISTEN—

We flatter ourselves that we know something of human nature.
And human nature is a peculiar thing.

Its eccentricities are more pronounced in the city of Washington
than in any place in the world. Why?

Because Washington is a town of graft, a town of pull, a town
of toadying, a town of snobbery, a town of influence and affluence,
a town of getting in right at any cost.

There has always been the guy whose activities in every walk of
life is to acquire some inside information that he could run to
the man higher up and "tip" it off, thereby making himself
strong and assurance doubly sure of hanging on to the job while
his more competent brother walked the streets.

But in the organizing of the street car forces of this town all
this was changed.

The organizer for the Amalgamated went cautiously about his
business, was successful in landing onto a few of nature's noble-
men to start with, and they held the pulse of the rest of that army
of employees that were being driven to desperation by the condi-
tions under which they toiled.

One by one these men gradually became a component part of
that vast piece of machinery known as the Amalgamated Street
Railway and Electrical Workers.

One by one it was exacted of them, and their promise given, to
keep quiet about the organization until every mother's son on the
line was a member.

And how well they respected the trust imposed is best shown in
an organization of 1,300 men and their employers in absolute igno-
rance of such a thing being in existence until their demands were
submitted by a committee from the organization, who were, inci-
dentally but very promptly, discharged.

These boys we have jestingly remarked make good conductors
because of their familiarity with the bell cord in following a mule.
These same boys, however, are genuine Americans,—not even a
hyphenated opinion exists in their make-up. Their word is their
bond, and only one forfeiture when the men was called bespeaks
too well the principle instilled in these hardy sons of toil by the real
patriots of America—the farmer.

1,300 men and every one a man is saying more than cold type
can convey.

In recognition of their unanimity, innately conveyed to the great
army of workers in the Nation's Capital, imbued them with the
spirit of cooperation and caused men and women to hit the lone-
some trail to work and back again just to show that that spark of
sympathy lying dormant in every human breast could be fanned
into a flame when a cause was real and the fight was earnest.

Coming at an opportune time, when the business man as well
as the clerk realized that only in organization and concerted action
lay a sufficient weapon to combat the power of wealth, or defeat
the ends of unjust legislation—such as the Borland amendment—
the strikers received the support of thousands of employers and
employees who owe no allegiance to any organization of any kind.

The Commissioners, the Metropolitan police, the press acted hon-
estly and fairly, with the result that the street-car companies
could not stand the calcium effect of conditions that had long since
become unbearable in the conduct of a public service, and arbitra-
tion was speedily resorted to.

Now, the arbitrators have this to settle:

First. The reinstatement of the men discharged.

Second. Increase of wages.

Third. Union recognition—forcing those men who remained on
the cars into the union or out of the service.

Fourth. A continuous workday.

Fifth. Allowing no one to learn to man a car unless he first be-
comes a member of the Division.

The hitch is coming on forcing the men into the union or out of
the service. These men will be benefited by the conditions obtain-
ed by the organization, and if they do not want to belong to the
organization the men of the organization certainly do not—will
not—run with them on the road. The street-car companies are
going to insist these men remain on the job and out of the union.
This, if allowed, means that the employees have gained nothing.

We do not like to be pessimistic, but believe us, this one de-
mand of the company, unless receded from, will cause the men to
call off again quicker than any other, and we have been reliably
informed that this is the one thing the company is going to hold
out for.

A transmigratorist says in the next life people will be the ani-
mals they feel most like in this. We can see now we are to live
on hay and that we shall have plenty of company, if there is any-
thing in that theory.

How hard it seems to be as good as the good men one reads
about in the obituaries.

If it were not for spines the cactus would be the mollicoddle of
the world's deserts.

Of course the pastor who recommends soft-voiced telephone girls
for wives doesn't know anything about the vocal possibilities of a
reception to friend husband on the front stairs at 2 a. m.

PASTIME PARAGRAPHS



War hath its rewards. The Turks
are getting theirs.

The jitney is an ever present help
in time of trouble.

Nothing like a street-car strike to
bring out the wanderlusters.

In times of great emergency the
shanks horse is better than no horse.

The honorable Senators didn't seem
to realize that they had been Gored
until the thing was all over.

Consolidation of all lines of street
railways, universal transfers, and mu-
nicipal ownership are themes now
much discussed in Washington circles.

Because he offered it as a guide or
cue in settling the submarine contro-
versy, the McCumber resolution is en-
titled to be known as the cucumber
proposition.

To Representative Borland much
credit is due for precipitating a fight
in which several kilometers have been
gained by organized labor within the
past few days.

It is a pleasure to note that the
daily press of this city was absolutely
fair in its news service and editorial
expressions during the strike of local
street car employees.

The District Commissioners acted
promptly and wisely in an emergency
requiring quick decision, thus provid-
ing means of public conveyance and
keeping open the avenues to business
activities.

Those people who have been most
vehement in their denunciation of Col.
Roosevelt are now calculating the dis-
tance between themselves and the pie-
counter, in case the unexpected should
happen.

When it came to a show down by the
clerks affected by the Borland rider,
and the choice was to ride 'r walk,
they consistently and persistently
chose the side of the strikers, and
walked.

Weather conditions next 4th of
March may be all that could be de-
sired, and yet it is absolutely certain
that a portion of the onlooking multi-
tude will experience a chill as the
charioted and bespangled victors wend
their way to the White House.

Perhaps it was to be expected that
the local companies would adopt the
tactics of employers of other cities in
dealing with the strike situation, by
circulating stories of attempted and
threatened violence in order to pre-
judice the community against the strik-
ers. The scheme didn't work here to
any considerable extent.

It is doubted if ever there was a la-
bor strike when the stolid employers
did not put forth the claim that they
were always willing to hear com-
plaints from their employees, and oh
so anxious to grant every reasonable
request, provided the employer is al-
lowed to pass upon the merits of those
requests and his decision is accepted
as final. Men have often been "fired"
for making requests.

"Mother Jones," so named by the
organized miners of this country, was
a welcome guest and advisor at head-
quarters during the deliberations of
street car employees at Typographical
Temple, when the decision was
reached to declare a strike to enforce
the demands of the union for improved
conditions and a wage advance. In
every good work women everywhere
are aiding much by helpful service.

BORLAND UNDERTAKES TO SUB- MARINE THE CLERKS.

I am sure that the government
clerks appreciate the action of the
Executive Council of the American
Federation of Labor in so promptly
condemning the Borland gag-law, and
I hope they will show their apprecia-
tion of the Council's action by prompt-
ly taking up the question of founding
an organization to be affiliated with
the American Federation of Labor. If
the clerks were organized and affiliat-
ed with the trade union movement rep-
resented by the Federation, the Bor-
lands would not be heard of either in
or out of Congress. The gag law now
sought to be checked down their
throats ought to fully awaken them
to the necessity of self protection,
which can only come through orga-
nization. The worker who under-
takes to secure his rights by individ-
ual action alone can never hope to
succeed in this sordid and grasping
world, but as a unit of a powerful or-
ganization he can force respect and
recognition of his rights. The clerk
can organize just as well as any other
class of workers, and his deplorable
status today is owing simply to the
fact that he is not organized. Out-

side of the question of self protection,
organization would have the effect of
killing off the rank favoritism that
has always prevailed and would give
the worker who has no political pull
some chance to forge ahead.

Mr. Borland claims that his rider
establishes an 8-hour day, and if that
was honestly his intention why didn't
he specifically state that 8 hours
should be the maximum instead of the
minimum.

He states that 8 hours shall be
worked, which establishes a minimum,
but the maximum, which is the stand-
ard of a day's work, he leaves open,
and designedly so, so that any hours
desired can be demanded and enforced
under departmental rules. I know
one clerk who worked 16 hours last
Saturday. He was told that the work
must be finished upon that day, so he
started on it early and completed it at
midnight. That man should have got
Monday off, but he did not get one
minute off. How about an 8-hour day
in this case, Mr. Borland. This was
two 8-hour days in one. Is that the
object of your bill?

There are no maximum hours in
your bill—just a minimum.

I am a government employee, and
I am also a trade unionist, and I know
that my trades unionism does not con-
flict with my duties, but on the other
hand is always a constant reminder
to me to perform my work well and
up to the highest standard of which
I am capable, courting no favors, but
heaving faithfully to the line. It has
also taught me self respect, confidence
and courage, and I therefore have
courage enough to protest, either
against the government or any other
employer, increasing my labors one
hour more a day without giving me an
equal return in wages, and without
allowing me to say even one word of
protest against the proposition.

Such a proposition is against the
policy which has long been recognized
and adapted by the industrial world.
The tendency of these times is higher
wages and lower hours. There is not
one factory, mill, mine, individual or
corporation that would undertake to
declare or suggest such a proposition
as the Borland rider. Outside of its
unjust and inequitable character, it
would be considered suicidal. But Mr.
Borland knows that he has the clerk
gagged and that he cannot strike back,
and to cover up his guile of a de-
magogue, pure and simple, he shouts
out the old worn and battered cry of
economy.

Mr. Borland, you are not on the
square, and no one knows that better
than yourself, and your action in tack-
ling your proposition on to the legis-
lative, executive and judicial appro-
priation bill is a verification of this
statement. No; you thought you
would take snap judgment; that you
would try a little gag-law.

Is that an honorable, upright, de-
cent course for a member of Con-
gress?

The manhood of some members of
Congress is so conspicuous and their
legislative career so brilliant that we
hold them up as patterns for our chil-
dren to follow. Mr. Borland, on the
dead level, on the q. t., you tried to
put one over on the clerk and you went
about it in a measley way for a gen-
tleman in a distinguished position.
to be a member of the House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States is a
dignified and enviable position. I
suppose you realize that such is the
case. Don't lower that standard by
petty and contemptible acts, but
measure up to it with the full dignity
of manhood and thereby win the ad-
miration instead of the contempt of
your fellow men. Mr. Borland, a just
and generous act always brings back
pleasant recollections. Let your rider
go by default, for I submit there is
nothing just or generous about it, and
as a complete offset to it, introduce
a bill increasing the wages of govern-
ment clerks at least 10 per cent, for
they have not received from this gen-
erous government an increase in
wages in 50 years. I have been a
Democrat all my life, Mr. Borland,
and I'm still on the job, and I want to
stick there, so please tell the Demo-
cratic jackass not to kick me off for I
am d—n close to the edge.

J. J. SULLIVAN.

Some one has said that a woman un-
covered the fact that speech was given
to man with which to conceal his
thoughts.

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BROCKWELL'S BITS

John O. Cole, of the night linotype section of the Government Printing Office, has announced to his friends that he will make the race for delegate to the Baltimore meeting of the International next August. John H. Koebitz, of the same chapel, has made a similar announcement.

March 1, 1916, was an important anniversary for Charles M. Robinson—he was 75 years old that day. So well preserved in body and in mind, so optimistic in spirit, and so genial to his friends and companions, it is hard to realize that the sturdy veteran has passed three-quarters of a century on the mundane. He has been employed for many years in the Government Printing Office in various capacities, much of it either as a proof reader (his present assignment) or as the foreman in charge of that work, and has had many honors from Columbia Union—president, delegate, secretary, etc. The fellows who know Charlie—and a goodly number they total—hope he has many more years of stay among them and that all of these years will be fat ones.

The recent death of John Noble, prominent printer, at Lock Haven, Pa., illustrates how the National Printery is connected with other establishments of the trade throughout the country. Years ago he worked in the Government Printing Office, returning to his home town and going into business for himself and becoming a prominent figure in his community, and at the time of his death was manager of the Clark Printing Company there. He learned his trade in the office of the Lock Haven Democrat, having as his fellow-apprentice Charles A. Read, now and for years past a worker in the Printery, and the foreman under whom they served, John C. Calhoun Whaley, was also employed for a time in the Government Printing Office.

Eli M. Wheat, one of Columbia Union's fine characters and a veteran in service at the Government Printing Office, has been granted the old-age pension of the International Typographical Union. Due to an accident, Mr. Wheat has been unable to work since the latter part of December.

I learn that the Indianapolis meet of the Union Printers' National Baseball League will be held at Washington Park, in that city, August 5 to 12, inclusive, 1916. Washington's printer club hopes to be there and to bring back the Hermann trophy. I hope they will. Indianapolis printer folk are putting forth much energy in the effort to give an enjoyable time to all who come. "Hoosier hospitality" is the right kind and will be on tap for all who attend. At least a thousand visitors are expected.

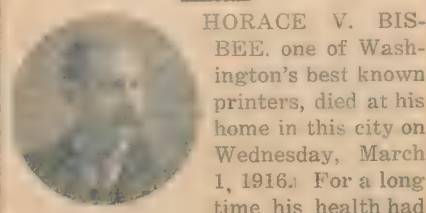
Joel W. Cross, known to and esteemed by many of his fellow members of Columbia Union, who has been ill in a hospital for the past three weeks, is making good headway toward health. William H. Fisher, sick for the past two months, is much improved, and a host of friends among whom he is held in high regard, are much gratified to learn that he will soon resume work.

Charles K. Duce, a former member of Columbia Union, who will be pleasantly recalled by many members of the linotype chapel of the Printery, where he was formerly employed, is a noted printer soldier of his native State of Maryland (he lives in Baltimore). He is captain of Company H, Fourth Infantry, Maryland National Guard, and his record as a sharpshooter is almost up to the perfect mark. His great skill was shown during the 1915 season at the Maryland State range, and at Jacksonville, Fla., winning many cash prizes and a number of highly coveted medals. One of his prizes at Jacksonville (\$20 cash and a \$45 gold medal) was for finishing eighth in 756 entries—a distinction which came to the representatives of but five States, Maryland, Oregon, Ohio, Iowa, and Massachusetts. Brother Duce's individual high record in the sharpshooting line is so long that it would almost exhaust the "sorts" on the machine. He's one printer man who appears to be thoroughly "prepared."

A sudden and much regretted death was that of B. Frank Bodine, which occurred at a hospital in this city on the morning of Wednesday, March 1, 1916, the cause of death being from an operation for cirrhosis of the liver. He had been ill only a few days. Mr. Bodine, who joined Philadelphia Union on March 27, 1891, represented that local here in the International Typographical Union, in 1903, and some time after came to this city to reside, working in the Government Printing Office as a linotype operator, a position held by him up to the commencement of his illness. He also worked

for a while on the Post as an operator some years ago. He was 48 years of age, and is survived by his wife, friends, who has the sincere sympathy of many.

Funeral services were held at the residence, 1318 Corbin Place N.E., Friday, March 3, at 2 p. m., by Washington Lodge, B. P. O. Elks, and many printers and other friends were present. Burial was at Salem, New Jersey.



HORACE V. BISBEE, one of Washington's best known printers, died at his home in this city on Wednesday, March 1, 1916. For a long time his health had

been poor, but a major operation and an extended stay in a hospital about two years ago left him seemingly much improved. On December 2, 1915, he was again stricken, and had since been confined to his home.

Mr. Bisbee was born in Monroe, Mich., on March 27, 1849, of New England Puritan stock who went to the Michigan wilderness in 1833 and there built a home. He learned his trade on the Monroe (Mich.) Commercial, commencing at the age of 14, up to which period his efforts had been divided between his father's farm and the crude country schools then existing, and about which time, he once quaintly told me, he "found the atmosphere of a printing office more congenial than that of the cornfield."

When 19, he left his home town, joining Toledo (Ohio) Union in May, 1869, and for a number of years saw much and learned much of the country as a traveling printer, sometimes in the larger Eastern cities, but mostly in the Far West. He came to Washington in 1874, going to work on the Congressional Record, and this city has been his home most of the time since. His services at the printing business have embraced positions on the old National Republican, in the Globe Printing Office, several years (during the eighties) as one of the publishers and proprietors of the Craftsman, one of the best labor papers this city ever had, his partner therein being George M. Ramsey, another well-known local craftsman who is still engaged at the trade here; and many years in the Government Printing Office, being a member of the Specification chapel at the time of his death. About the time the machines were put into the Printery, he was learning to operate them at Cadick's office, and for several years preceding his ill health was employed as a linotype operator in the Library branch.

Always a strong unionist, and ever active in its work up to the time of failing health, his brethren of the local union rewarded him, in 1882, by electing him one of the delegates from Columbia Typographical Union to the International, the session that year being held in St. Louis, and his colleagues being the late Oliver Shaw and the late William A. Dodge.

During Mr. Bisbee's editorship of the Craftsman he displayed marked ability as a writer on labor subjects. His knowledge of our country and its economic condition, his extensive reading, and, above all, his love of humankind, made his pen an ideal one for the purpose. In other fields of thought, too, his bright intellect ranged, and in the local press his efforts often appeared—always to entertain, poems (several of which have appeared in this paper and the Typographicalist), published and unpublished, exhibit much ability, deep thought, and unfeigned cheerfulness and love. One of my first acquaintances in this city, I have long counted him among my dearest friends, and deep, indeed, is my sorrow at his going away.

In 1884, in this city, Mr. Bisbee was married to Miss Mildred Norfleet, and this excellent wife, so many years his faithful friend and companion, has the sympathy of all in the loss of a husband who was a splendid man in all the relations of life.

In addition to his membership in Columbia Union, Mr. Bisbee was a many-year member of Government Printing Office Council of the National Union and also of Columbia Lodge of Odd Fellows, filling most of the offices in the latter organization and later serving for eight years as its recording secretary. That lodge was in charge of the funeral (at his late residence), the religious services being conducted by Rev. L. G. Powers of the Universalist Church, the National Union sending a delegation, and many members of Columbia Union attending. Beautiful and profuse were the floral offerings that came as messengers of sympathy and love. Burial was at Rock Creek Cemetery.

A SURE SIGN.
"Does Wilkins own his house or does he rent it?" inquired one neighbor of another.
"Rents it," was the decided response.
"How do you know?"
"He strikes matches on the paint."

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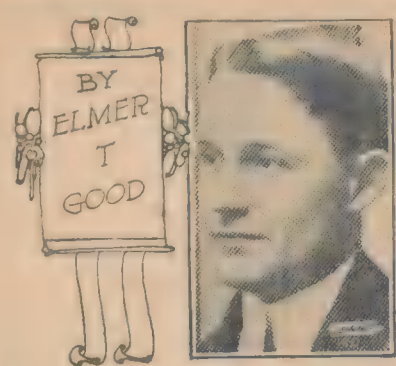
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LOAN OFFICE.



There was an old Owl
And he lived in an Oak,
The more he saw,
The less he spoke,
The less he spoke,
The more he heard,
Organizers
Are like that bird.

Washington has needed a good shaking up in every department of its life for years, and now it has taken place.

The Government clerks have more downright respect for organized labor since the public mass meeting and street car strike took place than they perhaps ever had while they were at home in their native states or since landing a job with Uncle Sam in Washington.

No doubt there are some (self posed) high-brows amongst the Government employees' who's backbone doesn't reach any farther than their third rib and who rode a scab car to and from the office reading all about the strike; these people you'll find so lacking in principle their chief wouldn't recommend them for promotion for fear they'd die of the shock were they to secure it.

The side streets were crowded, the main thoroughfare was so overtaken with pedestrians and here and there you'd find a boy of the age of twelve with a sign pinned on his coat "We Walk!"

The cars were chalked up with the word Scab and Walk, and altogether the citizens of this District and visitors, of which Washington always has many, were made to sit up and take notice of what organized labor can bring to pass when they set to light their cunning plans in behalf of the masses who toil.

In other cities where the laboring class are today asserting themselves, being recognized and given a place among the ranks of higher citizenship, there has invariably been a street-car employees strike at the beginning of such a condition. Now we come, and in fact we have already arrived and gotten pretty well under way the workings of a better union town. Laboring people, to a great extent, have demonstrated their real value to the communities in which they live, and don't forget when you hop a car to ride to and from your work that there are union men handling the car—not some cars but every car in the District.

One thing our brother car men can do to help us as the public is in having the passengers more forward in the cars at all times or to the rear, thus arranging for the comfort of those nearer the door.

Too much praise can not be given Bro. Toone, who is recognized as being the most responsible party for the organizing of these 1,600 men of the car companies, also Bro. Sterne of the American Federation of Labor headquarters, who knows how to do real organizing and in fact pretty near anything concerning organized labor.

THE GENEROSITY OF DOLAN.

Two Irishmen were discussing the death of a friend.

Said Malachi: "Sure, Dolan was a good fellow."

"He was that," assented Mike. "A good fellow, Dolan."

"And a cheerful man was Dolan," continued Malachi.

"A cheerful man was Dolan, the cheerfulness I ever knew," echoed Mike.

"Dolan was a generous man, too," said Malachi.

"Generous, did ye say? Well, I don't know so much about that. Did Dolan ever buy you anything?"

"Well, nearly," said Malachi, scratching his head in thought. "One day he came into Casey's barroom, where me and me friends was drinkin', and he said to us: 'Well, men, what are we going to have—rain or snow?'"

"—Everybody's Magazine."

HER VIEWPOINT.

"Girls!" called Aunt Broadhead. "Ma'am?" they answered as they fluttered around her.

"Men," proceeded the wise old woman, "are practically all reprobates. I have married and buried four of the wretches, and know whereof I speak. They are but little above the animals—selfish, domineering and greedy. The less they know the more conceited they are. They are dogmatic, tactless and tyrannical. But—drat 'em!—as they are all there is for us women to wed, we will go right on marrying them and doing our best to make something out of the poor material provided us."

CHANGES IN THE G. P. O.

Appointments.

Norval K. Tabler, caster helper, re-instated.

James S. Wallace, probational linotype machinist.

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Tolson, skilled laborer, transferred from Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Soloman H. Byron, Lawrence J. Rueth, and William O. Smith, probational linotype operators.

William C. Morris, John G. Harrison, Stanley R. Nash, John L. Mattingly, Oliver Drew, Robert L. C. Cassell, William A. Schmitt, Robert E. Horgan, temporary messenger boys.

Herbert Adams, J. Harvey Clark, Jr., Jesse B. Watts, and Joseph T. O'Brien, temporary skilled laborers.

Transfers, Etc.

Charles E. Robinson, skilled laborer 25c per hour, ruling and sewing section, to elevator conductor 30c per hour, electrical section.

Orpheus B. Williams, skilled laborer 25c per hour, pamphlet binding section, to elevator conductor 30c per hour, electrical section.

Robert A. Williams, machine helper 35c per hour, linotype section, to linotype machinist 60c per hour, linotype section.

Victor E. Peterson, machine helper 35c per hour, linotype section, to linotype machinist 60c per hour, linotype section.

Rodney P. Savoy, skilled laborer 25c per hour, press division, to elevator conductor 30c per hour, electrical section.

Charles M. Johnson, skilled laborer 25c per hour, pamphlet binding section, to elevator conductor 30c per hour, electrical section.

Joseph Smolinski, watchman, \$720 per annum, watch force section, to skilled laborer 25c per hour, pamphlet binding section.

Aloysius T. Costello, temporary messenger boy 15c per hour, to probational appointment, \$375 per annum, office of superintendent of documents.

Philip F. McCullough, skilled laborer 25c per hour, to chauffeur 30c per hour, delivery section.

Miss Bulah V. Douglass, bander 30c per hour, postal card section, to press feeder 25c per hour, press division.

Miss Mary Pellen, cataloguer \$1,000 per annum, to \$1,100 per annum, office of superintendent of documents.

Miss Mildred A. Harris, cataloguer, \$900 per annum, to \$1,000 per annum, office of superintendent of documents.

WHAT HE SAYS ABOUT HIS WIFE.

To his neighbor: "You will find my wife, sir, extremely fair and just in all matters, I assure you."

To his butler: "Your mistress will direct you in everything. She is a perfect housekeeper."

To his partner: "Yes, my wife is extravagant, but how can I help that?"

To his doctor: "You know her better than I do."

To his sister: "She is a wonderful manager, is Adele. I never saw a woman who could make a dollar go so far."

To his friend: "Yes, old man, all women, as you say, are alike, and I guess my wife is no worse than the rest of them."—Life.

TILDEN'S DOG.

At one of the early dog shows Samuel J. Tilden bought an immense Great Dane dog.

"What was his name?" asked a visitor.

"Askim," said Mr. Tilden.

"What good would that do?"

"It's his name," was the reply.

So it was—Askim.

The dog knew a number of tricks, but would only perform when fed.

"He'd make a good politician," said his owner as he gave him a bone.—Ex.

OF FAMILIAR SIZE.

It was little Elsie's first experience riding in a sleeper.

"Mother," she said tremulously.

"Hush, darling," whispered her mother, "you will waken the others."

"But, mother, I only wanted to ask one question."

"What is it, dear?"

"Who has the flat above us?"

FEWER THEN.

"The Bible tells us we should love our neighbors," said the good deacon.

"Yes, but the Bible was written before our neighbors lived so close," replied the mere man.—Philadelphia Record.

If those highwater skirts go much higher, the bald-heads will desert the front rows for the curbstones.

Some women have beautiful clothes but no style, and others have beautiful style, but no clothes.

She: "Oh, Cecil, it's so cold; I must have something around me." But Cecil wasn't much.

ROSTER OF CENTRAL LABOR UNION

(Where not otherwise specified, meetings held at night.)

Central Labor Union: Meets every Monday night at Typographical Temple.

Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month; first Saturday at 7:30; third at 4 p. m., Building Trades Hall, Secretary, C. P. Reichel, 24 Myrtle St. N. E.

Bakery Salesmen's Union, No. 33: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple, W. Secretary, J. L. Condit, 907 First St. N. W.

Barbers Union, No. 239: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Hammel's Hall, No. 922 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, Joseph Handlos, 655 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E.

Barbers Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Thursdays of each month, Cadet Armory, 705 O St. N. W. Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman; Financial Secretary, Chas. Walker, 624 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.

Bartenders, No. 428: Meets second and fourth Sundays of each month, Painter's Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, W. Russell Tavenner, 1235 1/2 Fifth St. N. W.

Beer Drivers, No. 234, and Stabblers: Meets on the first Sunday of each month at 10:00 a. m., in Costello's Hall, Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E St. S. E.

Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at New Masonry Temple, Eighth and F Sts. N. E. Secretary, Wm. P. Kilroy, 817 North Capitol St.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Edward Fuhrman, 24 Quincy Place, N. W.

Boot and Shoe Workers Union, No. 489: Meets every Sunday, 3 p. m., Jonathan Hall, 623 Connecticut Ave. N. W. Secretary, W. H. Messenio, 514 Tenth street n. w.

Bottlers Union, No. 251: Meets second Sunday of each month, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E St. S. E.

Brewery Workers, No. 118: Meets on the last Sunday of each month, at 10:00 a. m., in Costello's Hall, Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E St. S. E.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5: Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, C. W. Schaefer, 1404 E St. S. E.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132: Meets every Friday evening, Typographical Temple, Secretary, E. B. Byrnes, 425 G Street N. W.

Carpenter Mechanics, Local 85: Meets first Friday of each month, Sixth and E Sts. N. W., Hickman Hall, Secretary, T. Krause, 1424 W St. N. W., Apt. 22.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets first Thursday of each month, Costello's Hall, 6th and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Wm. H. Umhan, 737 10th St. S. E.

Cleaners Union, No. 119: Meets every Saturday, 705 Seventh St. N. W. Secretary, Wm. H. Umhan, 737 10th St. S. E.

Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of: Meets every Friday evening, 110 R St. N. W. Secretary, Edw. Northridge, 110 R St. N. W.

Electrotype Molders and Finishers, No. 17: Meets first Thursday in the month, at Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. T. Noonan, 135 L Ave. N. W.

Elevator Conductors Protective Union, No. 1459: Meets every Tuesday night, at 8:15, 1110 Sixth St. N. W. Secretary, E. E. Nickle, 400 G St. N. W.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10: Meets 419 Tenth St. N. W., first and third Fridays. Secretary, J. F. Herrierty, Box 62, Arlington, Va.

Engineers, Holding No. 77: Meets every Friday, at 8:00 p. m., Hall, S. E. Cor. Tenth and Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, J. J. Nichols, 616 Fourth street northeast.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 99: Meets Typographical Temple, every Friday night. Secretary, A. W. Leake, Twelfth and B Sts. N. W.

Engravers Steel and Plate Finishers, No. 846: Meets every Friday, 1015 Eleventh St. N. E.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12776, Plate Press Feeders: Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Gertrude M. McNally, 1716 Jackson St. N. E.

Firemen, Stationary, No. 63: Meets every Wednesday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, N. J. James, Hyattsville, Md.

Garment Workers, United, No. 11: Meets first and third Tuesdays, 618 Seventh street n. w., (fourth floor). B. Gents, president; Miss R. L. Nichols, Secretary.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Thursday of each month, Building Trades Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Albert Bear, 126 Todd Pl. N. E.

International Molders Union: Meets every second and fourth Wednesdays, Washington Hall, Third and Pennsylvania Avenue S. E. Secretary, C. W. McCaffery, 408 Twelfth St. N. E.

Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth St. N. W. Secretary, Wm. W. Keeler, 148 Eleventh St. S. E.

Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 103: Meets every Thursday at 12:30 p. m., in Costello's Hall, N. W. Secretary, E. H. Fulton, 1120 E St. S. E.

Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 8: Meets first and third Thursdays, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Edward Hauser, 1729 First St. N. W.

Milk Wagon Drivers Union, No. 110: Meets second and fourth Thursday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, H. Gunderson, 128 Columbia Road.

Moving Picture Machine Operators Protective Union, Local 224: Meets first and third Mondays each month, Gayety Theater, third 256 1/2 p. m. Secretary, G. King, or B. A. Spellbring, Bus. Art.

Musicians, No. 161: Headquarters Kenos Building, Eleventh and G Sts. N. W., Room 411. Meets first Sunday in each month, 222 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Phone 2665. Secretary, John E. Birdsell, Kenos Building, 11th St. N. W.

Navy Yard Helpers: Meets second Sunday and fourth Friday in each month. Secretary, Albert Bridges 210 L St. S. E.

Painters, No. 368: Meets every Friday, Northwest Corner Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Wm. Zell, 806 Tenth St. N. E.

Paperhangers Local, No. 420: Meets every Friday, 480 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. A. Maidens, Paperhangers' Hall, 480 Ninth St. N. W.

Pattern Makers Association: Meets first Friday of each month, Third and Pennsylvania Avenue, Secretary, John H. Brown, 911 K St. S. E.

Photo-Engravers Union, No. 17: Meets first Monday in every month, Typographical Temple, 320 Sixth St. S. E. Secretary, J. A. Whitecar, 2209 Minnesota Ave. S. E.

Plate Printers, No. 2: Meets fourth Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Chas. B. Cameron, Bethesda, Md.

Plumbers, No. 6: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Paperhangers' Hall, 480 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, W. H. Amis, 1008 Monday St. N. W.

Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 42: Meets Typographical Temple on the Fourth Wednesday of each month. Secretary, Harry Cuppert, 820 Sixth St. S. E.

Printing Pressmen, No. 1: Meets fourth Saturday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Thos. E. Blakely, 8627 O St. N. W.

Retail Clerks, No. 262: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Typographical Temple, 425-426 G St. N. W. Secretary, J. A. Geier, 619 F St. N. E.

School Custodian and Janitor, 14596: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, W. P. Cannon, 408 Twelfth St. N. E.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 102: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Charles T. Thorpe, 328 Ninth St. S. E.

Steam Fitters and Helpers, No. 692: Meets first and third Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall, 480 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. F. Hickman, 614 Sixth St. N. W.

Stone and Marble Cutters: Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at Jonathan Hall.

Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants, No. 11773: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Pythian Temple, 1008 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Mrs. H. B. Drilpoe, Willard street N. W., Apt. 20.

Theatrical Stage Employees International Alliance, Local 22: Meets third Sunday of each month, at the Regis Club House, Secretary, T. L. Trundle, 1042 Jefferson St. N. W.

Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 161: Meets the third Sunday of each month, 2:30 p. m., Typographical Temple, Secretary, Geo. G. Schell, Typographical Temple.

Upholsterers Union, No. 53: Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month, House Hall, Seventh and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, E. P. Richards, 1063 G St. N. W.

Wood Finishers, Local No. 1063: Secretary, H. Baumgarten, 414 Tenth St. S. E.

Washington Building Trades Council: Meets every Tuesday night, 480 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Elmer D. Zea.

Yeast Workers' Union, No. 14699: Meets first and third Friday, Typographical Temple.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.
Presbyterian Ministerial Association.
Christian Church Ministerial Association.
N. E. Church Ministerial Association.
Young Men's Christian Association.

INTERNATIONALS.
International Association of Machinists: Headquarters, Rooms 402-407 McGill Building, 908-914 G St. N. W. Secretary, George Preston, Secretary-Treasurer.

Plate Printers of North America (International Steel and Copper): Headquarters, International Secretary-Treasurer, Chas. T. Smith, Room 414 Washington Loan and Trust Building.

LOCAL AUXILIARIES.
Bakers Union, No. 118: Meets second and fourth Saturday, at 7:30 p. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G St. N. W. Secretary, John G. Schmidt, 624 Sixth St. N. W.

Ladies' Auxiliary, Carpenters: Meets Tuesday nights, Hutchins Building, Tenth and D Sts. N. W.

Women's Auxiliary, No. 13, of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101: Meets at Typographical Temple, fourth Monday in each month.

Allied Printing Trades Council: Meets third Thursday of each month at Typographical Temple, Secretary, C. H. Evans, 820 Fourth St. N. E.

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The Trades Unionist

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

CLU

READ OUR ADVERTISEMENTS, PATRONIZE
OUR ADVERTISERS.



Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause.—President Gompers.

WITH A MISSION, WITHOUT
A MUZZLE.

VOLUME XX. NO. 38

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1916.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

BREWERY WORKMEN WIN

Locked Out for Nine Months--Agreement Satisfactory to All

Mr. Brewery Workman, we congratulate you. Yours have been a rugged road. For nine months your fidelity to a principle has been tested. You have been weighed in the balance and found all there. Success is your merited reward.

Back you go as you came out—a man. A better man by far, because the school of experience indelibly impresses, and has shown beyond doubt the inevitable result of sticking together. And in the days to come, whether it be the flickering of dame fortune or adversity's boldest snare, you can recall the memorable days of 1915-16 and the struggle you had with a great deal of pride as well as pleasure.

Struggle? Yes! struggle it is for a man to stand aside on a meagre benefit and see others reap the shekels so rightfully his. But their harvest days are over—yours has just begun. The monotonous grind of nothingness has put a new record on the grafonola of unionism, and the diamond point of principle will resound its reverberating echoes to the tramp of honest feet in doing their duty for their employer with the same fervor they did their duty for their organization.

Your friends, and friends indeed you have—more now than before—admire you. Some there were, perhaps, who once, like Thomas, doubted you—not you, necessarily, but the feasibility or the probability of men standing together as you have stood. There need be no doubting Thomas now. The work is too well done. The story, though old in the annals of trades unionism, sounds sweeter each time retold: "The men return to work, conditions obtained." It is a mute acclamation of the universal brotherhood of man.

Your word was given as your bond. When given there were no high-sounding orations to praise you for your humble gift, but living up that word has earned for you the commendation of all well-thinking people and last, but by no means least, the eternal gratitude of your employer. He thinks more of you—all human beings admire a man.

You were lucky! No, not lucky in winning—you had to win some time, as long as you stuck together. Whatever pressure that was brought about looking to an early settlement were merely incidents in the trail of events leading to the inevitable. You had to win. But you were lucky in being a component part of a vast, mighty, and wealthy fighting machine—The International Union of United Brewery Workmen—an organization that stands with her decks cleared for action in every town where she has a subordinate local, and when the die is cast she marches goldily to the front and fires away. Her expeditions are never punitive.

She knows no neutral ground—you are either fair or unfair to the Brewery Workers, and that feeling has had much to do with holding the men above reproach.

We hope you will soon forget the unpleasantness, and loan your primer to others that they may profit thereby.

For the men the fight has been hard. Hard because the tactics resorted to in some cases, in the conduct of the affair, was not fought along legitimate grounds.

For the Breweries, it has been disastrous. Inroads has been made upon their business, and a certain percentage of it is gone and gone for good. This was the one thing we dwelled on mostly in the beginning of the conflict.

No one could help being other than impressed in the way the International officers took charge of the boys when locked out. The determination that marked their every action. Their absolute year, two years, three years, but we are going to win. It may take year, two years, three years, but we are going to win. It may take a thousand dollars, ten thousand dollars, a hundred thousand dollars, but we are going to win." And Bro. Kugler was right.

Conditions in this town are not such that strife in this industry can be courted. The question is too acute. The Central Labor Union has gone on record time and again in behalf of the whisky interests because we have loyal, staunch, union men—true and tried—affiliated with that organization who demand some consideration at their hands. However, we are glad to know that the action of this body, as demonstrated at a recent meeting, shows conclusively that its interest is with the men and not the industry, and if ever the time comes when a parting of the ways will become necessary organized labor will be found on the side of the men at all times.

The fight is over, let us hope that a good feeling prevails, and that all will profit by the experience which has been costly on both sides but just and equitable on the part of the locked-out men.

FEDERAL CLERKS ORGANIZE

Borland Amenmdent Force Federal Clerks to Join Organization

Mr. Civil Service Employee, How are you? You have at last arrived at the conclusion that it is time to organize! We're glad to hear it, although we knew it was the proper thing for you to do years ago. What's the matter with your Democratic club or Republican club, or Bull Moose club—have they no sympathy for a fellow-being? You have just realized that these vote-getting and vote-retaining relics of jackassisms have no interest whatever in you other than to see that you vote right?

Did it ever occur to you that if you had the right kind of an organization you could tell them how you was going to vote, instead of them telling you how they'd like for you to vote?

Now, old man, let's be frank. You are a good fellow, alright, but you have eaten gripe-nuts and read those articles of high literary attainment, published by its manufacturers, attacking organized labor, until you, like a great many others courting favors from higher-ups, have never found time to say a good word in behalf of a lot of poor devils, organized, who would have gone to the front for you long before this if the opportunity had only presented itself. You have been too busy disclaiming unionism to even look into or read into "Why" people organize. You have been so dishonest, not only with yourself but to your fellowman that you really could not see any benefit in being a member of or affiliated with a labor organization.

You have had your card-parties, you attend the movies or an occasional matinee, you've had your pink teas on your beer income and champagne appetite, and the alleged injustices perpetrated by men of organizations, no doubt, has been the topic of your conversations more than once.

Let us tell you: Men organize principally to learn to be men and not mice. No member of an organization fails to exploit his grievance, for he knows in a trades-union organization the injury of one is the concern of all. They stand as a unit for what they believe is right, regardless of the opinion you have inculcated from post-toasties.

The organization itself—irrespective of the craft, makes for better conditions—not for its members alone, but for all who earn their living by the sweat of their brow. Countless thousands of scabs and unorganized workers the world over to-day are reaping the benefits of organized effort.

The doors of all organizations stand open for the unorganized worker of their craft or calling—live in hopes that the conditions under which they toil, the hours and the wages received, compared to the long hours and small wage of their less fortunate unorganized brother, will arouse him into a sense of duty, to a realized brother, will arouse him to a sense of duty, to a realized himself; cause him to see how foolish he is in holding out and not coming in under the banner of trades organizations and getting his while the getting is good.

The great trouble is, the government clerk talks in round numbers and receives a salary. The union bricklayer gets a daily wage of \$6 a day—the government clerk gets a thousand a year. Absolutely no comparison.

When the Borland rider was attached to the judicial appropriation bill, it found you helpless to do a thing but howl. Your long-continued service in the employ of the government is really a calamity, but you don't have to howl—organize!

Of course, the Borland rider is defeated. Does that carry with it a full stop to any endeavors on your part to be prepared for a future contingency?

You have an organization started. You should join—show your family, your higher-ups, and the world that as long as Old Glory floats the breeze she guarantees you the exercise of certain prerogatives, the chiefest of which is the pursuit of happiness.

If, however, in the view of recent developments, you are not willing to accept cover from the heaviest battery or artillery guns in America, when it comes to a political conflict—the American Federation of Labor—you would get no more than you deserve if something in the shape of a rider should come your way, more especially if it would be the means of waking you up.

Bear this in mind, Federal Civil Service Employees Union No. 15007, A. F. of L., is well under way. It is a fixture as far as an organization goes. It solicits your membership. You have absolutely nothing to lose and all to gain by becoming a member. It guarantees you self-government as far as the organization is concerned, only asks you to lend your cooperation to the millions of toilers this world over in a moral way, that they might better their condition—the same ends you seek. Will you join?

STREET CARMEN SETTLES

Find Little Difficulty in Reaching Amicable Settlement of Strike

Mr. Street-car Man, Howdy-do! We welcome you into the vast multitude of wage-earners who believe in live and let, live—surprised that it took you so long to come to your senses as to the proper course to pursue. But, believe us, you made no mistake in your coming. When once you got your bearings, it was easy picking.

You remember the day the union was first mentioned to you, how quickly your thoughts flashed of your job, your helpless ones at home and their suffering if a long drawn-out fight was made? Do you recall the fast breathing, the quick pulsation, the tremulous yawn and the days you've toiled believing the inspectors that were counting the passengers was reading your mind?

It seems like a dream, doesn't it? But not so. It was a stern reality, as proven, and the only regret you should have is that it was not done twenty years ago.

We give you credit for being able to realize the importance of the occasion, and with child-like trust, you left it to the Amalgamated to see that you got your just due.

Once intrenched with that organization, which can be classed as one of the foremost in the United States, you struck, you won! Who won? Don't flatter yourself on your own endeavors too much. You must remember every man that walked to work, every woman that walked to market, every child that walked to school, every commuter who caught the train, lended their mite to the successful culmination of your demands.

Not only union people, for there were men and women who owed allegiance to no organization, that assisted you materially.

You, too, were lucky. Lucky that you had the cooperation of a vast horde of government workers, who also have not had a raise in wages in fifty years, and with the Borland rider fanning them to a white rage, they were willing to lend their moral aid as an object lesson to those on the Hill as to what strength could be shown to any unjust condition that might arise.

We don't say all of them did, for they didn't; but all of them who had a heart in the right place, walked.

You were lucky, again, in having a Board of Commissioners for the District that acted on the square, and was willing to see that your demands—being just—was given the ear of the officials of the road.

You were lucky in being within a stone's throw of the Department of Labor, and the prompt action of the Secretary in putting such an excellent man as is Mr. Blackman as your conciliator.

You were lucky in having an organization of men—men whose word was their bond, and not a forfeit!

Your grievances were just—and just demands receive the attention of all fair-minded persons. The reasonableness of your agreement brought men to your aid who could and did assist, and let us tell you, boys, you got a whole lot—far more than we at first thought you would get—in the concluding of your agreement.

This, too, as an entering wedge. Why organizations have fought for years for far less than you achieved in two days. Perhaps the case was not as aggravated; but, remember, in a year you have still another chance.

Be dutiful to your company and loyal to your union. See to it that that new gripman or conductor wears the button. Grow strong in unionism, in numbers, and in friendly fidelity to your fellowman. You are young yet, and attendance upon your meetings is necessary that you may learn the proper procedure of conducting the union's affairs—your own affairs.

Don't forget that you are a member of the large family of Division 689. Your personal grievance is worthy of the same consideration from the local as the local's grievance is from the company. In attending meetings you will soon learn how these contingencies are met and disposed of. The organization is for you, and you should always be for the organization.

Boost the button. The button is the insignia for fair conditions. Inculcate a desire to wear the button. It is something to feel proud of.

With the abolition of the bonus, you don't receive as much of an increase as you are entitled to, but it's only for a year. You do get better hours, and you are released from feeling obligated to the company and standing in mortal dread of losing that little bonus. This is not the day of bonuses. This is the day of an honest wage for an honest day's toil. See that you get. The bonus may or may not materialize.

Boost, boys! Never let the ardor you now hold for your organization dampen. It means something to you.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR
Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys - - - - - Editor
Wm. H. Anglin - - - - - Associate Editor

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ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE - - - - - ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of its correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 17, 1916.

ANTI-UNION CLAIMS REFUTED.

President Perkins of the Cigarmakers' International union refutes the favorite anti-unionism arguments that trades unionism is based on the principles of monopoly and that it is useless for unions to raise wages, as these gains are overcome by increased living costs.

Professor Laughlin, of the economic department of the University of Chicago is the latest to expound the fallacies, and he is answered as follows by President Perkins in the current issue of the Cigarmakers' Official Journal:

"The professor robed in the academic insignia, with a diploma dazzling before his eyes, assumes sometimes an authority on economic questions based on surface indications. His conclusions are as a rule unreliable, biased and unworthy of credence. In surveying the activities of trades unions in relation to wages and the cost of living, Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin, in an article on the 'Monopoly of Labor,' published in one of the magazines some time ago, displayed a degree of ignorance which is somewhat perplexing to the man without a diploma.

"As a matter of cold fact," asks Prof. Laughlin, "how has the workingman fared with his method of raising wages in recent years? In the principal manufacturing and mechanical industries, leaving out salaried employees, in the ten years from 1897-1907 (according to the index number of the Bureau of Labor) wages had risen from 99.2 to 122.4, or 23 per cent, while retail prices for food had increased from 96.3 to 120.6 or 25.5 per cent. That is the purchasing power of wages fell 2.5 per cent during that period of unusual expansion of business. In short, the whole effect of the wage increase had been nullified by the rise in the prices of food usually consumed in the family budget."

"It is more than a presumption, which leads to the assertion of the futility of the trades union movement, to overcome the increase in the cost of living by higher wages and shorter hours. The statistics published by the federal government makes no distinction between the earnings of union labor and non-union labor. The earnings of women and children are also included in the total. Hence to draw a hard and fast line in reference to the increase in wages, as compared with the cost of living, which includes the organized, has no practical value whatsoever. It is based on a line of reasoning devoid of common sense, intelligent comparison and analysis.

"The trades union movement is not responsible for the low wages paid to non-union labor; it is not due to its activities that the wages paid to this class of labor does not advance with the increase in the cost of living. It has always contended that the tendency in the average wage rate, compared with the cost of living, due to a lack of organization, is downward; gradually leading to a state of semi-pauperism and degradation. But, it has also contended that by organization on trades union lines, this tendency would be eliminated. That it has not fully succeeded, is not due to the principles underlying the trades union movement; on the contrary it is due to a lack of organization on a more extensive scale. A correct analysis of the value of the trades union movement in this particular direction can be obtained only by preparing a statistics of trades union wages as other methods are worthless for a fair and honest comparison.

"Prof. Laughlin then concludes as follows:

"After all the bad blood stirred up in some twenty years the unions have accomplished practically nothing toward raising their power of consumption. Obviously something is very far wrong with the principle on which they are operating. They have climbed this hard, uphill road for decades only to find no passage through at the end. Economically, the principle of monopoly of labor does not work in favor of the laborer."

"Prof. Laughlin, failed to mention a single industry in which organized labor has even a semblance of a monopoly. He has failed to sustain this sweeping charge with a single fact. Generalities without a basis are not convincing; neither are they of any value in any educational sense. Tirades of this nature only tend to intensify the general confusion which predominates the public mind.

"Organized labor has no monopoly. The majority of the workers are still unorganized. Of the female workers engaged in the industries, approximating over seven millions are members of trades unions. This dispenses with the necessity of any further elaboration. This single fact is sufficient to annihilate the phantom which emanated from the fertile brain of a professor of a great university."—Labor Leader.

Seriously, we are about to go into Mexico on a punitive expedition.

If we catch Villa we will remember the Maine, also Aguinaldo, Geronimo, et als.

At that, in its present state, the whole country is not worth the life of one genuine American soldier.

And when the real damage has been done by a treacherous trick, the plea will be the Mexicans could not be held in check.

Do we want to release the Philippines. Think of the millions we paid for them; then watch the trend of the Mexican situation.

PASTIME PARAGRAPHS



As a first step the carmen's union was a long step.

There's no longer any trouble brewing among the brewers.

There are people of a retiring disposition who would, but they just can't.

Gen. Villa may think that Uncle Sam was in a big hurry to return that call.

One Borland rider fell off and the other was rudely pushed off. Yeas, 67; nays, 282.

Washington has a Cat Club. We have sometimes felt that there should be a club for every cat.

It has not yet been explained how it was that Villa and his murderous followers caught "our boys" napping at Columbus.

Often more depends on whether eyeglasses are becoming, rather than the necessity, when the temptation comes to wear them.

If at any time the car companies should fail to recognize the union, they can't say it is because they haven't had an introduction.

The midnight "extra papers" is more to be feared than anything that is likely to occur either in Texas or Mexico at the present time.

In their anxiety to prove what they would do if they were men the more do women appear like men who do those things they should not do.

Come to think about it, there are very few of the 100,000,000 people of this country who would be greatly inconvenienced if they were never to take passage on a merchant vessel.

It develops that opposition to the appointment of Mr. Brandeis to a place on the supreme court bench mainly from those who have long profited by having a "friend in court."

In a statement recently given out Mr. Roosevelt describes the kind of man the Republicans should nominate for President. No names are mentioned, but the description is as plain as a bold-face I.

It is not a matter of great moment, only that curiosity would be satisfied to know how much of stage coach travel is required of Mr. Borland before he reaches a train bound for Washington.

Corporations speak glibly of a union of interests wherever capital is involved, but they see all manner of "spooks" whenever an attempt is made to unionize labor. It is for this reason that an occasional jolt seems necessary.

Gen. Pershing will direct the movements of the U. S. troops in Mexico, and Gen. Buttinskie will lead his forces at home in an effort to render nil every plan of campaign that Gen. Pershing may adopt. At least that seems to be the situation at present.

The business of a corporation is looked after by directors and managers chosen for that purpose. The business of a labor union is entrusted to its representatives or officers responsible to the membership. Labor does not deny to capital the right to organize, but does claim for itself the same right.

The story is that the Treasury Department has received \$30,000 with instruction that it be added to the conscience fund. This is said to be the largest amount ever before received from any one person. The letter, with inclosure, came from New York, and this, possibly, is what has thrown a shadow of doubt about the whole transaction.

A new England lad has forwarded 20 cents to the Secretary of War to start a fund to build the biggest gun that can be made. Many of us will remember that, as boys, 20 cents was considered "right smart" of money, and we can appreciate the struggle it cost this boy when, from an overpowering sense of duty, he decided to make the sacrifice.

INCREASE FOR BOOKBINDERS.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Bookbinders Union No. 179, has secured a one year's contract that carries wage increases and better working conditions.

MOLDERS RAISE WAGES.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa.—The Iron Molders' Union has raised wages from \$3.50 to \$3.75 per day. Every shop in the city but one has accepted these terms.

CHANGES IN THE G. P. O.

Appointments.

Edward H. Shuman, temporary messenger boy.

Samuel W. Taylor, Miss Kate L. Fenner, William C. Krause, Joseph A. Berkeley, Sidney C. Sommers, Albert N. Scott, temporary compositors.

Fred W. H. Brandt and Edward F. Scarborough, probational monotype keyboard operators.

Charles A. Hodgins, Lloyd Garrison, Hugh D. Jarrett, and Harry R. Henderson, probational linotype operators.

Separations.

Fred W. H. Brandt and Edward F. Scarborough, probational compositors, resigned.

Joseph I. Colliere, fireman. James Shoaff, emergency linotype operator, resigned.

William H. Chenoweth, helper, resigned.

John G. Harrison, temporary messenger boy.

Henry A. Windsor, messenger boy, resigned.

Transfers.

Edward T. Klein and Victor E. Petersen, linotype machinists, linotype section, day, to night.

John W. Tillett, temporary messenger boy at 15 cents an hour, proof section (night) to probational appointment as messenger boy 15c per hour, proof section (night).

FROM THE N. Y. SUN.

In the Sixth Amendment to the Federal Constitution it is provided that "in all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial? The principle embodied in these words receives universal lip service in the United States, but it is notoriously violated in practice. That it has been in the cases of the indicted miners of Colorado, to whose plight the President's commission has again directed attention, is obvious. This fact impeaches the competence of the Government of Colorado, whose deficiencies contributed largely to the troubles in the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company's mines, and indicates that its administration is scarcely less in need of correction to-day than it was when those disorders were at their height.

CAN'T ESCAPE TAXATION.

Columbus, Ohio.—The state supreme court has ruled that interurban companies which pay to city street car companies a bonus for the privilege of operating their cars over the city tracks cannot deduct the amount of the bonus from the gross receipts upon which they pay a franchise tax to the state.

EDISON STRIKE IS ENDED.

Orange, N. J.—Striking employees at the Thomas A. Edison phenol plant at Silver Lake have accepted the company's offer to increase wages to 26 cents an hour. In addition they will be supplied with rubber boots and rubber gloves needed in carrying on the dangerous work in the carbolic acid department. For overtime they will be paid time and one-quarter.

Franklin, Pa.—Machinists employed by the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company, the Colburn Machine Tool Company and the Producers' Supply Company are on strike. They are demanding wage increases and an eight-hour day.

MACHINISTS STRIKE.

SECURE SUNDAY CLOSING LAW.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—City commissioners have passed a Sunday closing ordinance. The Retail Clerks' Union and other trade union organizations were strong supporters of the measure.

JEWELRY WORKERS WINNING.

New York.—Jewelry workers announce that they are winning their strike for shorter hours and better working conditions. These workers struck about a month ago. Formerly they maintained a strong trade union.

LONGSHOREMEN RAISE WAGES.

Portland, Me.—After a short strike longshoremen employed on the docks of the Grand Trunk railroad secured substantial wage increases.

LATHERS WANT INCREASE.

Newark, N. J.—The Lathers' Union has asked that wages be increased, to take effect May 2.

TWO UNIONS ORGANIZED.

Crawfordsville, Ind.—Barbers and electrical workers in this city have organized and affiliated with their respective A. F. of L. internationals.

CLAY WORKERS WIN.

Toronto, Ohio.—The Clay Workers Union, affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, has raised wages 15 cents a day.

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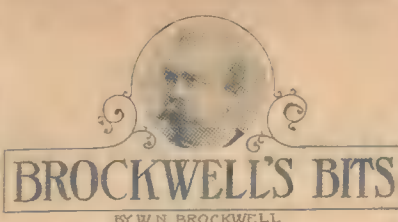
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New Jersey Ave. and G Sts. N. W.



BROCKWELL'S BITS
BY W. N. BROCKWELL

Forget not, ye printerman, that Columbia Typographical Union's regular monthly meeting takes place Sunday, March 19, 1916, at the Temple, at 2:30 p. m.

Members of Columbia Typographical Union on Wednesday last voted on the so-called "Duluth proposition"—to provide for three auditors for the International Typographical Union, to be elected by the membership at large. The vote showed a majority for the amendment of about 200.

Friends of Wallace Brewer, a well-known member of Columbia Union, employed in the hand section of the Printery, were distressed to learn of the misfortune which overtook him on March 8—the burning of his home at Brentwood, Md. The wearing apparel which Mr. and Mrs. Brewer had on was all that was saved. While the insurance fell short of the actual loss by about \$1,000, Mr. Brewer will be able to rebuild, and work will be commenced on the new home in a few days.

His friends much regret that William M. Hamilton, of the Government Printing Office, suffered a stroke of paralysis a few days ago. He is at his home, Wine avenue, Hyattsville, and while seriously ill it gives me pleasure to note that he is improving.

Carl H. Shafer, I regret to learn, has been at a local hospital for about three weeks past, undergoing operation and treatment for abscess. For several years Mr. Shafer was employed in the Government Printing Office, but for a long time past has been in the War Department as editor of the Rebellion Records. Latest reports indicate that he is making good headway toward recovery—pleasant news to friends.

William R. Burgess, a veteran in service in the National Printery, is quite ill at his home in this city, from a complication of diseases. Along with many others, I trust "Billy," who is widely known to the craft, will soon be himself.

"Billy" Harrison, for many years a familiar figure to Washington printers, has been heard from. A recent thoroughly characteristic letter from him to the writer from Los Angeles, Cal., said, among many other things: "On the 14th of February I celebrated a year's residence in California, having arrived in San Francisco February 14, 1915. The next day I had the pleasure of shaking hands with George A. Tracy, whom I had not seen for a long time.

"The following evening, having a desire to see the famous 'Barbary Coast,' I set forth. I saw it. I awakened the next morning, about 2 a. m., on top of a defunct keg—that's all. I mean that was about all that was left. 'They' had stripped me down to my pajamas. Somebody dug me up a pair of 'wrong-foot' trousers, and thus arrayed I sallied forth in the rain. Between Secretary Michelson, of No. 21, and a few friends, I was soon rehabilitated. But, in the language of the old song, when it referred to the Bowery, 'I'll never go there any more.'

"I stayed in San Francisco for eight weeks and would have stayed longer had it not been for the fact that in my hurry when leaving Pennsylvania I forgot to put a 'job' in my suit case, and as there did not seem to be any unclaimed ones lying around, I 'folded up my tent, like the Arab,' and aviated.

"Most any old person out here would be pleased to wrap up and deliver to your door at least \$10,000 worth of scenery and climate in return for about \$10 worth of work.

"The population of California seems to consist, according to my limited observations, of about one-fourth Mexicans, one-half Japs, one-fourth Native Sons, and the rest is equally divided among the 'whatever drifted in.' "Well, I think I have established a long-distance record here if nothing else, to wit, showed up for over six months in every office in this 'village,' but did not earn a nickel in that time at the 'art preservative of all arts.'

"I have been in Los Angeles for over nine months, and intend to stay here nine more if I wish to.

"I have become a first-class gardener, and, as long as I can't get any work at the printing business, I'll just stay here for spite, until I get d—n good and ready to move."

If he was not the founder of the Anti-Worry Society, the late Frank A. Rhoderick was surely a charter member. Those who knew him will need no concrete instances to prove this; the following may show those who did not know him:

It happened years ago. Rhoderick, for many years employed as a reader in the Government Printing Office, was revising the pages on a hurried job,

and came to a point on one of the galleys where a memorandum called for the insertion of a new series of galleys. The maker-up had failed to see the memorandum; and so did "Rod," and thus the make-up proceeded without the galleys, and the job was completed and rushed to the imposers to be locked up and sent to press. In the afternoon Bill Hickman, foreman of the Record Room, came over to the Proof Room and asked Henry Weber, chief reviser, when they were going to send for all those galleys he was holding as an insert in the job.

"Why, we've gotten them, and the job is made up and is going to press," replied Henry.

Hickman roared, "Not by a—" (well, he said some kind of a "sight"—and I'll gamble it wasn't a mill site, either); "the galleys are in my room now in a truck!"

Then there was something doing. By working overtime, with Weber "sweating blood" over the make-up, etc., they managed to get the matter in place, the pages to press, and the job finished.

Next morning the late Fred Hall, who was acting foreman of the Proof Room, under orders from higher up suspended Rhoderick for one day.

When four days passed with no sign of the return of the offender, and vague rumors came in of his despondency and utter desperation, Hall asked Weber to go out and try to locate Rhoderick and see if he was as badly affected as reported. So, accordingly, Weber started on his trail, finally running him down, after trying more than a dozen places. He went right to the point (a way with him still):

"Say, Rhoderick, how long were you furloughed for?"

"One day," was the reply.

"Well, you've been off now five days. How about it?"

"Oh," said Rhoderick, "I just thought this would be as good a time as any to lay off for a while and have a good time. I might get back Monday."

When Henry reported what he had seen and heard, the official having authority in such cases was exceeding wroth, expressing himself very forcibly, and then some, winding up with: "I don't believe I'll let him go to work when he does show up."

But he did, and the genial Rhoderick worked many a year after that, with never a worry, so far as anyone knows.

Mr. H. E. Bodine, a relative of the late Frank Bodine, writing to Secretary George G. Seibold, from Philadelphia, under date of March 7, says: "I thank you very much for your favor of the 6th inst., addressed to Mrs. Linda V. Bodine, in my care, containing two checks in the sum of \$100.00 and \$400.00, respectively, receipt for which is inclosed.

"I wish to thank you on behalf of Mrs. Bodine as well as myself for the kind sympathy that has been extended to her by yourself and the members of the organization, and I assure you that all of the family appreciate it most sincerely.

"I also want to thank you for the very prompt manner in which your organization has taken up the payment to her of the benefits due, which is an elegant demonstration of the thorough manner in which your organization handles its business.

"I thought probably you would like to know that Mr. Wm. R. Young, president of the Philadelphia organization, as well as two other members, attended the funeral and also sent a very fine floral remembrance.

"I assure you that all of these tokens of respect were most sincerely appreciated."

HOW TO LIVE.

I am a married man with a wife and seven children, and make \$400 a year. Fortunately, we own the house, so there is no rent to pay. Thinking that others may benefit by my experience in starving, I am induced to dictate this to my stenographer.

Once a month we have meat. I go to a reliable butcher, and he selects a piece of meat from which all nourishment has been extracted, and it will surprise many of my readers to know how cheap it can be obtained with a little forethought. All the other meals we starve on what is left over from the previous ones. Some people have done this occasionally, but we do it all the time, thereby enabling us to spend nearly all of our income on useless things. Here is our total expense for the year:

Meat	\$1.01
Movies	300.00
Car fare	.50
Motor	.40

Total	\$400.00
-------	----------

Any one can starve if they like on \$400 a year. My wife joins me in hoping our example will be a benefit to all.—Life.

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Memorandum of Agreements

COMPARISON OF WAGES

On a Basis of a 10-Hour Day for One Year.

	Bonus	Wage Inc.
First year.....	None	\$31.20
Second year.....	\$25.00	62.40
Third year.....	50.00	62.40
Fourth year.....	50.00	62.40
Fifth year.....	75.00	93.60
Sixth year.....	75.00	93.60
Seventh year.....	75.00	124.80
Eighth year.....	75.00	124.80
Ninth year.....	75.00	124.80
Tenth year.....	100.00	140.40

	1915	Wage Inc.
All employees.....	\$23.17	\$62.40

TERMS OF AGREEMENT.

Capital Traction Company.

Washington, D. C., March 11, 1916.
For the purpose of settling all controversies now existing between the Capital Traction Company and its employees, it is hereby agreed:

That the following men shall be reinstated to their former positions: A. P. Sweeney, L. P. Morris, R. M. Melton, W. E. Waldron, R. Gates.

For the adjustment of grievances which may arise in future, the committee which signs this agreement shall be constituted a grievance committee, with power to fill any vacancies which may occur in the committee hereafter. Should any question arise under this agreement as to the true intent and meaning thereof, or as to justice in the action of the company in discharging or disciplining any employee, or any grievances which cannot be adjusted by conference between the interested employee and the officials of the company, or by the said officials and the grievance committee, then such question, upon application of the grievance committee, shall be referred for decision to the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia as a board of arbitration, whose decision shall be final.

It is agreed that the members of the grievance committee shall be granted leave of absence of grievance business when such leave should be necessary, provided that in cases of extraordinary requirements in service leaves of absence should not be requested or granted.

TERMS OF AGREEMENT.

Washington Railway and Electric Co.

Washington, D. C., March 11, 1916.

For the purpose of settling all controversies now existing between the Washington Railway and Electric Company and its employees, it is hereby agreed:

That the following men shall be reinstated to their former positions: James F. Crown, C. E. Hinson, C. U. Lewis, Frank Diggs, George Diggs, P. W. Greenwell, A. B. Suttle, L. Linder, W. M. Colvin, W. M. Meade, H. L. Baker, L. S. Butts, L. O. Moffett, B. H. Decatur, E. R. Hodgkins, H. R. Green, R. McWilliams, D. M. Ritnour, E. J. Nichols, A. B. Peaper, M. W. Amidon, R. J. Davis, Clifford Brown.

For the adjustment of grievances which may arise in future, the committee which signs this agreement shall be constituted a grievance committee, with power to fill any vacancies which may occur in the committee hereafter. Should any question arise under this agreement as to the true intent and meaning thereof, or as to justice in the action of the company in discharging or disciplining any employee, or any grievances which cannot be adjusted by conference between the interested employee and the officials of the company, or by the said officials and the grievance committee, then such question, upon application of the grievance committee, shall be referred for decision to the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia as a board of arbitration, whose decision shall be final.

It is agreed that the members of the grievance committee shall be granted leave of absence of grievance business when such leave should be necessary, provided that in cases of extraordinary requirements in service leaves of absence should not be requested or granted.

HOURS AND CONDITIONS OF WORK.

1. It is agreed that at least eight hours' continuous rest will be allowed each conductor and motorman between the termination of his run on one day and the beginning of his work on the following day, except in cases of unusual traffic demands due to extraordinary conditions. No regular man shall be required to perform extra duty when an extra man is available. When men are asked to report for snow plow or sand car work they shall be paid from the time of reporting until relieved from duty.

WAGES.

2. The wages of all motormen and conductors shall be as follows:

Length of Service.	Per Hr.
First year.....	23 1/2c
Second, third, fourth and fifth years.....	24 1/2c
Sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth years.....	25 1/2c
After ten years of service.....	27c

The present practice in the assignment of runs and in the method of payment of conductors and motormen called to report for extra duty shall be continued.

3. It is understood and agreed that this agreement constitutes a full settlement of all controversies now existing between the company and its employees.

4. This agreement shall be binding upon the company and its employees for a period of one year from date.

The wage increase provided for herein shall be effective on and after March 15, 1916; other provisions of this agreement which differ from the present practice of the company shall be put into effect at the earliest possible date, and not later than April 15, 1916, this to permit the necessary changes and adjustments in existing schedules and regulations.

(Signed.)
CLARENCE P. KING,
President, Washington Railway and Electric Co.
GEORGE A. WILBURT,
HARRY E. JONES,
FRANK F. THOMPSON,
Committees of Employees of the Washington Railway and Electric Company, Elected at Meeting in Convention Hall, March 6th, 1916.
Attest:
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
By OLIVER P. NEWMAN,
President.

16

PACKERS HAVE EAR TO GROUND.

Chicago, Ill.—Increasing trade union sentiment in Chicago's packing house district has resulted in small wage increases to 35,000 employees at the plants of the Armour, Swift, Morris and Sulzberger companies. These workers are practically unorganized, the packers destroying their trade unions several years ago after a long strike.

MILK WAGON DRIVERS GAIN.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Steingale Sanitary Dairy Company, the last of the large non-union dairy concerns in this city, has signed a contract with the Milk Wagon Drivers union, which has succeeded during the past month in securing agreements from concerns that were supposed to be invulnerable.

ROSTER OF CENTRAL LABOR UNION

[Where not otherwise specified, meetings held at night.]

Central Labor Union: Meets every Monday night at Typographical Temple.

Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month; first Saturday at 7:30; third at 8 p. m., Building Trades Hall, Secretary, C. P. Reichel, 24 Myrtle St. N. E.

Bakery Salesmen's Union, No. 33: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. L. Considine, 907 First St. N. W.

Barbers Union, No. 238: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Hammel's Hall, No. 922 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, Joseph Handlos, 666 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E.

Barbers Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Thursdays of each month, Cadet Armory, 704 O St. N. W. Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman, Financial Secretary, (Chas. Walker, 624 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.)

Bartenders, No. 428: Meets second and fourth Sunday in each month, Painter's Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Russell Tawvenner, 1235 1/2 Fifth St. N. W.

Beer Drivers, No. 234, and Stabblers: Meets on the first Sunday of each month at 10:00 a. m., in Costello's Hall, Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E St. S. E.

Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at New Masonic Temple, Eighth and F Sts. N. E. Secretary, Wm. P. Kilroy, 819 North Capitol St.

Bookbinders Union, No. 41: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Edward Fuhrman, 24 Quincy Place, N. W.

Boys and Shoe Workers Union, No. 489: Meets every Sunday, 3 p. m., Jonadab Hall, 628 Louisiana avenue northwest. Secretary, A. Messino, 514 Tenth street n. w.

Bread and Pastry Workers, No. 72: Meets second Sunday of each month, Building Trades Hall, 10:00 a. m. Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E St. S. E.

Brewery Workers, No. 118: Meets the last Sunday in each month, 10:00 a. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G St. N. W. Secretary, Charles C. Albert, 519 2nd St. N. W.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5: Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, C. W. Schaefer, 48 Seaton Place E. St. S. E.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132: Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple, Secretary, E. B. Byrne, 426 G Street N. W.

Carpet Mechanics, Local 55: Meets third Friday of each month, Sixth and E Sts. N. W., Eagles Hall, Secretary, Chas. T. Krause, 1424 W St. N. W., Apt. 22.

Carpenters Union, No. 120: Meets every Saturday, 7:05 Seventh St. N. W. (Wasserman's), Secretary, Edwin Tillou, 242 8th St. N. E.

Electric Workers, International Brotherhood of, Secretary, Edw. Northagel, 110 R St. N. E.

Electrotype Molders and Finishers, No. 17: Meets first Tuesday in the month, at Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. T. Noonan, 138 R St. N. E.

Elevator Conductors Protective Union, No. 119: Meets every Tuesday night, at 3:15, 1119 Sixth St. N. W. Secretary, E. S. Nicholson, 601 Ga. Ave. N. W.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10: Meets 419 Eleventh St. N. W. Secretary, J. F. Harty, Box 62, Arlington, Va.

Engineers, Holston No. 77: Meets every Friday, 8:00 p. m., in Hall, S. E. Tenth and Pennsylvania Ave. W. Secretary, F. J. Nichols, 616 Fourth street northeast.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 99: Meets Typographical Temple, every Friday night. Secretary, A. W. Leake, Twelfth and E Sts. N. W.

Engraved Steel and Plate Finishers, No. 845: Secretary, C. W. Hiale, 1016 Eleventh St. N. E.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12776, Plate Press Feeders: Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Gertrude M. Hinch, 1918 Michigan St. N. E.

Firemen, Stationary, No. 93: Meets every Wednesday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, N. A. James, Hyattsville, Md.

Garment Workers, United, No. 11: Meets first and third Tuesdays, 513 Seventh St. N. W. (fourth floor). B. Gantz, president; Miss R. Lyons, Recording Secretary.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Thursday of each month, Building Trades Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Albert Beer, 126 Todd Pl. N. E.

International Molders Union: Meets every second and fourth Wednesdays, Washington Hall, Third and Pennsylvania Avenue S. E. Secretary, C. W. McCaffery, 403 Twelfth St. N. E.

Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth St. and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, Wm. W. Keeler, 148 Eleventh St. S. E.

Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193: Meets every Thursday at 1204 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, E. H. Fulton, 1120 E St. S. E.

Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 8: Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Edward Hauser, 1729 First St. N. W.

Meat Cutters, No. 110: Meets second and fourth Saturdays, at 7:30 p. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G St. N. W. Secretary, John G. Schmidt, 624 Sixth St. N. W.

Ladies' Auxiliary, Carpenters: Meets Tuesday nights, Hutchins Building, Tenth and D Sts. N. E.

Woman's Auxiliary, No. 13, at Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101: Meets at Typographical Temple, fourth Monday in each month.

Allied Printing Trades Council: Meets third Thursday in the month at Typographical Temple, Secretary, C. H. Evans, 820 Fourth St. N. E.

Wagon Drivers Union, No. 110: Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, H. Gundensheim, 728 Columbia Road.

Moving Picture Machine Operators Protective Union, Local 224: Meets first and third Saturdays at 7:30; third at 8 p. m., Building Trades Hall, Secretary, C. P. Reichel, 24 Myrtle St. N. E.

Musicians, No. 161: Headquarters, Kenosia Building, Eleventh and G Sts. N. W., Room 411. Meets first Sunday in each month, 922 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Phone Main 7686. Secretary, John E. Birdsell, Kenosia Building.

Navy Yard Helpers. Meets second Sunday and fourth Friday in each month. Secretary, Albert Bridges 210 L St. S. E.

Painters, No. 368: Meets every Friday, Northwest Corner Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Wm. Zell, 806 Tenth St. N. E.

Paperhangers Local, No. 420: Meets every Friday, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. A. Maidens, Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W.

Pattern Makers' Association: Meets first Friday of each month, Third and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, John H. Brown, 911 K St. S. E.

Photo-Engravers Union, No. 17: Meets first Monday in every month, Typographical Temple, 8 p. m. Secretary, J. A. Whitcar, 2209 Minnesota Ave. S. E.

Plate Printers, No. 2: Meets fourth Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Chas. B. Cameron, Bethesda, Md.

Plumbers, No. 5: Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, W. H. Amis, 1008 Monroe St. N. W.

Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 42: Typographical Temple on the Fourth Wednesday of each month, Secretary, Harry Cuppett, 820 Sixth St. S. W.

Printing Pressman, No. 1: Meets fourth Saturday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Thos. E. Blacky, 5227 Q St. N. W.

Retail Clerks, No. 262: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Typographical Temple, 423-425 G St. N. W. Secretary, J. A. Geier, 619 F St. N. E.

School Custodian and Janitor, 14596: First Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, W. P. Cannon, 12 Twelfth St. S. E.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 102: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Charles T. Thorpe, 326 Ninth St. S. E.

Steam Fitters and Helpers, No. 602: Meets first and third Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. F. Hickman, 518 Sixth St. N. W.

Stone and Marble Cutters: Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month, Jonadab Hall.

Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants Association, No. 11773: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, 2:30 p. m. Secretary, Mrs. E. B. Tritipo, Willard street N. W., Apt. 20.

Theatrical Stage Employees International Alliance, Local 221: Meets third Sunday of each month, at the Eagle Club Hotel, Secretary, T. I. Trundie, 1062 Jefferson St. N. W.

Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 101: Meets on the third Sunday of each month, 2:30 p. m. Secretary, Geo. G. Seibold, Typographical Temple.

Upholsterers Union, No. 58: Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month, Moose Hall, Seventh and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, E. P. Richardson, 750 Gresham Place N. W.

Wood Finishers, Local No. 1053: Secretary, H. Baumgarten, 414 Tenth St. S. W.

Washington Building Trades Council: Meets every Tuesday night, 459 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Stover D. Zea.

Yeast Workers' Union, No. 14639: Meets first and third Friday, Typographical Temple.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Presbyterian Ministerial Association.
Christian Church Ministerial Association.
M. E. Church Ministerial Association.
Young Men's Christian Association.

INTERNATIONALS.

International Association of Machinists: Headquarters, Rooms 402-407 McGill Building, 908-914 G St. N. W. Wm. H. Johnston, International President; George Preston, Secretary; T. C. Steurer.

Plate Printers of North America (International Steel and Copper): Headquarters: International Secretary-Treasurer, Chas. T. Smith, Room 414 Washington Loan and Trust Building.

LOCAL AUXILIARIES.

Bakers Union, No. 118: Meets second and fourth Saturdays, at 7:30 p. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G St. N. W. Secretary, John G. Schmidt, 624 Sixth St. N. W.

Ladies' Auxiliary, Carpenters: Meets Tuesday nights, Hutchins Building, Tenth and D Sts. N. E.

Woman's Auxiliary, No. 13, at Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101: Meets at Typographical Temple, fourth Monday in each month.

Allied Printing Trades Council: Meets third Thursday in the month at Typographical Temple, Secretary, C. H. Evans, 820 Fourth St. N. E.

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The Trades Unionist

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

READ OUR ADVERTISEMENTS, PATRONIZE
OUR ADVERTISERS.



Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause.—President Gompers.

WITH A MISSION, WITHOUT
A MUZZLE.

VOLUME XX. NO. 39

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1916.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

STATE INTERFERENCE WITH LIVES OF WORKERS IS NEVER URGED TO EXTEND TO BUSINESS MEN

In a letter to Chairman Fitzgerald, of the New York State Federation of Labor's legislative committee, President Gompers discusses the Mills bill, now pending in the New York legislature, and which provides for a system of compulsory health insurance for workers.

The A. F. of L. executive refers to investigations of this question now being conducted by the A. F. of L. executive council, under instructions of the Philadelphia convention. He says the Mills bill "would build up a bureaucracy that would have some degree of control or authority over all the workers of the state."

President Gompers denies the paternal theory that the state should be a guardian of the working people and asks if any one has suggested that business men, professional men, or those directing our financial, industrial and commercial institutions would agree to have government agents interfere with the privacy of their lives, as the Mills bill proposes in the case of wage workers.

The trade unionist records emphatic protest against this paternalism that is being continually advocated by "protectors of the toilers."

"That the state should provide sickness insurance for workers," continues President Gompers, "is fundamentally based upon the theory that these workers are not able to look after their own interests and the state must interpose its authority and wisdom and assume the relation of parent or guardian. There is something in the very suggestion of this relationship and this policy that is repugnant to a free born citizen. It seems to be at variance with our concepts of voluntary institutions and of freedom for individuals."

"There must necessarily be a weakening of independence of spirit and virility when compulsory insurance is provided for so large a number of citizens of the state. Dangers to wage-earners might readily arise under the machinery for the administration of this social insurance that would establish compulsory physical examinations. The purpose of such examinations has been perverted in many places and made to result to the detriment of workers. The discretionary power lodged in the administrative board could readily be used in efforts to coerce organizations of wage-earners, for the administrative body has the power to approve societies and also withdraw approval at any time."

"The enactment of this proposed bill would be another step in the tendency to regulate everything by law and commissions. Several of our statesmen have been calling attention to the dangers lurking in this government by commission. It would inevitably build up a bureaucratic system which would be under the control and perhaps domination of agents not directly responsible to the people. This becomes especially serious when it has to do with such intimate matters as health. When once a political agent is authorized to take care of the health of citizens, there is no limit to the scope of his activities or to his right to interfere in all of the relations of life. Even homes would not be sacred from his intrusions."

President Gompers insists that workers should be provided with information and the education that will enable them to take care of themselves. This, together with working conditions and substantial wages "will enable them to give their information reality in directing and managing their own lives."

"Trade organizations," he says, "are not unmindful of the health problem, in fact, they have done more to secure conditions of sanitation in places of work and to enable workers to have decent healthful homes, than any other agency. As the information of the workers increases, they give more thought to problems of health and sanitation."

"In connection with this, you will find of particular interest the work being done by the garment workers of New York city, through the efforts of their organizations, the garment industry of New York has been organized and standards of sanitation and health established and maintained. Already they are beginning upon the problem of personal health and personal hygiene. If you will get some of the reports and literature of the sanitary board of the garment workers, you will see the possibilities of efforts through economic organizations. In many international unions there is established the systems of social insurance in case of illness, unemployment and several other features. Even in international unions where these benefits have not been instituted, nearly every local union has established it, but quite apart from these benefits paid, or rather in addition to them, the trade union movement has secured a reduction in the hours of daily labor and better standards of wages and conditions of employment which have improved the physical and mental health of the workers, so much so that nearly every trade union can record the increased length of life of its membership, and one of them, that of my own

craft, the Cigarmakers International Union, has increased the average length of life of the membership in that organization nearly 15 years in the past two decades. What is true of this organization is true, more or less, of every other organization of labor in America, that is, real social insurance and its tangible benefits, and will continue to progress and improve without surrendering authority and opportunity to government and governmental agencies to exercise tyranny and unfreedom."

MAY CONTEST WEEKLY PAY LAW.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Cotton manufacturers in this section of the state are dissatisfied with the weekly pay law, which takes effect July 1. Court action to test its constitutionality is urged by some mill owners. The law, they claim, will "revolutionize" the present system of bookkeeping, and that a weekly pay day does not benefit the workers as they are more liable to spend their wages instead of saving them.

TO BE ENLARGED TWO STORIES.

Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison, and James O'Connell, trustees of the A. F. of L. office building, have arranged that the building shall be seven stories in height instead of five stories, as provided under the original plans and contracts. The building was to have been five stories and a basement, with provision for two additional stories some time in the future. The trustees have decided, however, that the building could be more advantageously constructed by making it the full seven stories at this time.

LABOR UNIONS THE BEST LAW.

Greenville, S. C.—The Home Circle, published in this city, declares that operatives in cotton mills "are denied the privilege to even raise a window to get a breath of fresh air and look outside."

"But with all the laws we might have," says the Home Circle, "mill owners defy and ignore them. Operatives are afraid to report violations. But when we have properly constituted, regulated labor unions, they will automatically adjust these matters to mutual advantage."

INSIST ON CONTRACT.

Boston, Mass.—A strike will be called by the Waterproof Garment Workers' Union if employers do not live up to their contract, which calls for one-half of a 15 per cent increase on March 15 and the remainder on July 15. The Manufacturers' Association has notified the union that it will be impossible to pay the March 15 installment, but promises the entire amount July 15. The workers have rejected this plan and insist that the original contract be complied with.

PASS ANTI-INJUNCTION BILL.

Trenton, N. J.—The state assembly has passed an anti-injunction bill by a vote of 35 to 12. A similar bill was approved by the last assembly, but failed of passage in the senate.

SIGNING TAILORS' CONTRACT.

Richmond, Va.—Merchant Tailors are signing the new wage scale of the Journeymen Tailors' Union, which has been presented after a vigorous organizing campaign.

THE PORTO RICAN LABORERS OUTRAGED AND OPPRESSED.

AN APPEAL TO THE WORKINGMEN'S CONSCIENCE.

To all the Laboring People of America and the Rest of the World.

Dear Fellow Workers: The Free Federation of Laborers of Porto Rico, affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, representing practically the large masses of the wealth producers of the Island, since 1915 has determined, considering the high price at which sugar is quoted in the American market, to declare on strike generally throughout the sugar producing regions of Porto Rico, and is now out for wages amounting to \$1.00 per day for each eight hours.

The chaotic situation that has developed last year was investigated by the United States Industrial Relations Commission, and all the facts, prosecutions, crimes, suppressions of public rights and tyranny, industrial and gubernatorial, were told in Mr. Basil M. Manly's report.

The same conditions have occurred this year as we shall see from the following:

THE ALMIGHTY DOLLAR IS CRUSHING HUMBLE LABOR.

More than 20,000 agricultural workers went to strike in January, 1916, for better conditions, wages and eight hours. Police and local magistrates favoring "SUGAR TRUST."

In Juan Diaz, police without excuse fired against strikers and citizens killing one, two more died in hospital, wounded four women, two boys and ten men.

In Rio Grande, police fired, clubbed and cut strikers.

In Loiza, police fired and clubbed strikers killing one like a dog and wounding several more.

In Arecibo police fired and clubbed strikers killing one and wounding many of them and also several arrests have been made. Also peaceful parades of defenseless women have been brutally disbanded by shots.

In Bayamon, police fired to the Assembly hall of the American Federation of Labor, breaking charters of Unions with bullets. Clubs and bullets are used freely to frighten poor laborers in the country. Parades are destroyed, hundreds of arrests have been made to justify local official barbarism. Supposed defendants are tried rapidly and bonds denied, as the rights of meetings in public places have practically been abolished as well as all legal channels of defense, namely the right of habeas corpus.

WHICH IS THE ECONOMICAL SITUATION OF THE ISLAND?

The industry and commerce of the island has a net earning in Porto Rico of \$80,000,000, in less than 12 years.

The value of property has increased three folds from 1898 to 1916.

Corporations carry away from the island over 60 per cent of the profit of our productions.

Taxes for the maintenance of the government have been reduced and misery and hunger abound everywhere.

Lack of schools for 250,000 children due to the reduction of the budget to half of its requirement, so that the corporations might pay less taxes and obtain larger profits.

Death rate increasing.

Sanitation is in the hands of masters and politicians.

Producing masses oppressed and trampled with, absolutely restrained from lawfully fighting the Monster Monopolies, and as a result the reign of industrial tyranny and oppression governing supreme over life and labor.

We are demanding a complete and full investigation of our resources and of the miserable conditions under which laborers work, by United States Congress, by means of an impartial, fair and unflinching commission, one without selfish motive or interest behind in the monopolies and underhand speculations which is bleeding to death the Island.

URGENT APPEALS FOR FUNDS.

The law suits which the State Branch of the American Federation of Labor in Porto Rico has to sustain as well as the petitions for help from the mothers, children and other relatives of the persecuted, and the struggle we are expected to keep up so energetically to combat and overcome calls for a good deal of funds which we have not got. The most of these law suits are to come off before the Supreme Court of Porto Rico and some of them involving constitutional rights will have to appear before the U. S. Supreme Court.

We earnestly demand the cooperation and financial assistance of all the labor organizations and of all the public-spirited and generous men of our movement.

This is the first time we seek financial assistance of the sister unions on the American continent.

A people struggling for its rights and public liberties, under horrible conditions of oppression and tyranny places its trust in your financial cooperation, and believes it will be cheerfully given. Responding in this way to the great spirit of justice which has ever characterized your conduct, we hope to enlist your generous cooperation and that you will respond generously, we are as ever,

Yours fraternally,

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

of the Free Federation of Workingmen of Porto Rico. Santiago Iglesias, President; Rafael Alonso, General Secretary. Vice-presidents: P. Rivera Martinez, Antonio Arroyo, Esteban Padilla, Milio Fariza, Cirilo Aviles, Julio Aybar, Jose Ferrer y Ferrer. Juan B. Sanchez, Treasurer.

NOTE.—All contributions should be sent to Rafael Alonso, Gen. Sec., Federacion Libre, Box 270, San Juan, P. R.

GAINS BY COPPER EMPLOYES.

Phoenix, Ariz.—With the official declaration that the strike of copper miners in this state is at an end, these workers are now comparing present rates with those that formerly prevailed. As a result of conferences between the mine managers and the men, wages are increased to almost 18 per cent for 4,000 workers. Employees who have been receiving \$1.60 and \$1.80 will be increased 20 and 25 per cent. All mechanics are equalized on a 50-cent an hour basis at 13 cent copper, unless other camps raise this rate. In such an event the Greenlee camp will raise it also. All other employees, however, "go to the sky" with the price of copper. This establishes a precedent. The strike has also increased trade union sentiment in that mining section and at the present time unions are being formed by electrical workers, barbers, chauffeurs, engineers and stenographers and bookkeepers.

NEWS FROM MERIDEN.

Meriden, Conn.—Several hundred silver workers have left this city because of the strike at local silver factories, which refuse to better working conditions. These plants are being manned by gangs of strike-breakers who are attempting, in a makeshift manner, to duplicate the high standard of work turned out by former employees. The strike started last October.

Building laborers have asked for a wage increase of 25 cents a day, to take effect April 1. These workers are preparing to strike to enforce their demands.

RAILROAD MEN CONFER.

Chicago.—Plans for presenting the eight-hour demand of the four railroad brotherhoods to the railroad management of the United States and Canada were discussed at a conference in this city last Sunday. Representatives of the brotherhoods of conductors, engineers, firemen and engine men and trainmen were present. It was stated that the referendum vote in favor of eight hours was adopted by an overwhelming majority.

PREVAILING RATES URGED.

Portsmouth, N. H.—The Central Labor Union is urging the adoption by common council of an ordinance providing for an eight-hour day and the prevailing wage rates in all city contracts.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys

Editor

Wm. H. Anglin

Associate Editor

Official Organ Central Labor Union, Affiliated with the A. F. of L., District of Columbia, and Trades Council, of Alexandria, Va.

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ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to Editor, and he will see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at least one week before Wednesday to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 25, 1916.

Spring is here though slightly sprung.

The other national game starts Saturday, in a way.

Not much chance to recover when one loses his life.

There is a joy in the changing of seasons as well as shirts.

German Offensive Ends, says local headline. What, quit making limburger?

Armor plate bill has passed the Senate, and is now up to the House, but the House seldom treats.

The rigors of winter has been a little severe on the style of skirts and the thickness of stockings worn.

Talk not to me about the weaker sex, when a man will catch pneumonia in watchful waiting for some chicken to board a car.

While the editor of a certain newspaper was away from home for a time, he left his paper in charge of a minister of the gospel. During the minister's stay in the office, the following letter came from a subscriber: "I know very well that I paid my subscription to your paper the last time I was in your office. If I get any more such letters as I received last week, I will come in and maul hell out of you." The minister answered: "I have been trying to get that out of the editor for ten years, and if you will come down and maul it out of him, then, my dear sir, I have twenty members of my church that I will let you operate on."—McLouth Times.

The labor problem is not confined to work and grub. It has to do as well with the higher interests of the people. Luther Burbank writes: "The fact is too often lost sight of, or not known at all, that the tops of the trees absolutely govern the roots." And the wizard proceeds to show that the leaves are of prime importance because in them the food of the tree, in condensed air and sunshine, is made accessible to the tree as a whole. If a tree be rich in foliage, it will be powerful in all its parts, because it has the capacity to take so much nourishment from the air and light. So Organized Labor recognizes that the development of the higher faculties are imperatively necessary in order that the life may be rich and strong.—Los Angeles Citizen.

Homer M'Kee once wrote a prayer that is worth committing to memory, and among other things he said:

"Teach me that sixty minutes make one hour, sixteen ounces one pound, and 100 cents one dollar. Help me to live so that I can lie down at night with a clear conscience, without a gun under my pillow, and unharmed by the faces of those to whom I have brought pain. Grant, I beseech Thee, that I may earn my meal ticket on the square and in doing thereof that I may not stick the gaff where it does not belong. Deafen me to the jingle of tainted money and the rustle of unholy skirts. Blind me to the faults of the other fellow, but reveal to me mine own. Guide me so that each night when I look across the dinner table at my wife, who has been a blessing to me, I will have nothing to conceal. Keep me young enough to laugh with my children and to lose myself in their play. And then, when comes the smell of flowers and crushing of the hearse's wheels in the gravel in front of my place, make the ceremony short and the epitaph simple: 'Here lies a Man.' "—The Square Deal.

PREPARE AGAINST ENEMIES INSIDE OUR BORDER.

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor is quoted in a recent issue of the New York Tribune as opposing any plan to "federalize" the state militia unless a provision is included against the further use of such militia in the suppression of strikes and guarding strike breakers. In the interview referred to, Mr. Gompers is quoted as saying:

"To what end will a nation be saved if the citizens are denied that which gives life value and purpose? The preparedness favored by labor must be genuine. There must be no sham, no pretense, no halfway measures. There must be industrial, commercial, political, social, moral as well as military defense. Citizen soldiery must be democratically organized, officered and controlled. We must put an end to the present wasteful and unfair administration of our military affairs.

"To say that we will leave the administration of such powers in the hands of the privileged few is to surrender it in advance. It can only be in the hands of the democracy of America. Wherever the spirit of democracy is absent, there the accompanying evil of militarism fastens its deadly clutches upon freedom and civic opportunity, just as, conversely, where the spirit of democracy obtains it is to the abolition of military castes and the vicious dangers of militarism.

"Preparedness, democratic preparedness, must be against enemies at home as well as enemies without our borders. It must take in many factors. Labor and the poor ought not to bear the bulk of the burden—the cost of war at home and the sacrifice of war at the front."

PNEUMOGASTRICISMS



BY BILLY ANGLIN

Man is originated from the brute creation. In the minds of most married women, and nothing more nor less than a periculis moving around on the scapula of the earth at the expense of his wife's relatives, at als.

There is a large variety of men—good men, bad men, and Villa. There is also a man in the moon whom you can see flushed only when Old Lunar starts in living a loose life and gets full, brought about by the troubles of her only sun.

The good man is always a pacifist. Look out for him. A real good man is a philanthropist from the heart. He helps the church to have a lot of printing done in a scab printing office calling on all Christians and near-Christians to help send missionaries and red-flanneled undergarments into the heart of Africa and dismal doom into the doers of evil. He operates solely on the hypothesis that if a man drinks it is clearly indicative that he is receiving too much money for his labors and lengthens his hour of toil.

The mean man isn't fit to live, and the good man will tell you so. He hangs up against the bar and buys round after round of drinks that costs him \$1.60 a throw, while fumes of Hades ooze from the crevices of his home when he finds his wife and eleven kids eat \$4.80 worth of grub in seven days.

The only difference between a mean man and a hypocrite is that the mean man is mean and knows it as well as everybody else, and the hypocrite turns his mouth up and rolls his eyes down in church for fear he will look into the face of some poor tenant he has ejected from his house because he was a day late with his rent.

Then we have the fidgety man. He is a whole zoo by himself. Works all day and goes to night school—learns some kind of profession about as poorly as he does his trade and prospers in neither. He is always going somewhere but misses the train. He invariably meets you at a time when you have something good to say for yourself and won't let you tell it in order to praise himself and the deal falls through. If the window is up he wants it down; if it's down he wants it up. Can prove an alibi for every minute of his natural life as well as everything he does by figures. His ability as a lightning calculator tells him three days before the end of the turn-in that he's about four bones shy on going all the way round, and not being able to pay them all won't pay any. This puts him in fine trim for the cat's convention in the back yard later in the day, provided his wife sneaks off to bed and won't have it out with him.

We have the eccentric man—not at all popular. He is disgustingly truthful, calls a spade a spade, swears at babies looks like beats till they get to be about four years of age, and then tells the fond mother she's looking well as an avenue of escape. He, as rule, is not on speaking terms with any of the city authorities of his suburban town, who are simply abiding their time for him to say graft about some one in his weekly "Soft Spot" and then snatch him to the county seat and set him down.

The fast man is a kind of loose-fitting individual very good to his relatives. He frequently gives some valuable article that he took from his sister to his "uncle" to keep, and as a rule is very fond of his "ante."

But all the world admires a lazy man—admires him for his ability to get by without ever soiling his fingers with honest toil. He is generally found with his western hemisphere in close contact with a dry goods box and whittling on a white-pine stick. You'll never find this indolent individual too tired to eat, but much opposed to any kind of labor that requires him to work. He puts off to-day what he won't do to-morrow and breathes an easy air in the blessed thought that some day he'll die if he lives long enough.

Then there's the political man. A genuine died-in-the-wool politician is found by the x-ray to be about one-fourth man and four-thirds foolish. He has nothing on his mind but his hat and wears good clothes and an idiotic smile. I always pity a dumb animal. Take for instance a dog—he can't help being a cur, but it does seem to me a politician could refrain from being a jackass.

There's the preacher man who christens the baby, marries the daughter, buries the wife, with last year's paltry salary still unpaid and no hope for the finances of the future, yet he says amen! Then there are others, who

started out in life in a different way, first tried to put something over the plate and failed put it over on the Lord by mistaking the braying of a mule for the voice of an angel that told him to go into all the world and preach the gospel, and incidentally get the money. Put on the armor of slang, borrowed a few trite remarks from some language long since dead, went out and verified Barnum's theory that there is one born every minute. His best asset is the morbid curiosity of a lot of people who simply want to see how far a man can go in the pulpit without being unfrocked, and soon forget where they are and begin to feel that it's about time to get another drink at the end of the next act. To my mind, these same people that are contributing their thousands to a fakir pure and simple would walk seven blocks at home to get a five-cent piece changed up into pennies for the kids to take to Sunday school. Believe me, if the use of the tall language in the pulpit is the real attraction I certainly missed my calling, for I've got Billy beat forty ways for Sunday.

We have the average man—just a plain every-day working man who works. His wife adores him, his children loves him and the whole world greets him with a smile. He looks on the bright side of everything and even smiles when he's got the toothache or steps on a tack in the middle of the night. He'll laugh at your lies and accord you the God-given right to differ with him even in religion and politics. He speaks well of everybody and never defrauds any one out of one cent knowingly. He has his troubles but doesn't whine, and is always ready to help a man who is down in his luck. He minds his own business, never pokes his nose into other people's affairs, nor sneaks around saying dirty things behind a person's back. He is not very numerous, but certainly worthy of emulation.

INDICTMENT OF MINERS IS A "FESTERING SORE."

President Wilson's special Colorado coal strike commission has presented a report on Colorado conditions to the chief executive. They also tender their resignations for the reason that the recently-created state commission, they say, is "amply equipped by law to deal with all phases of the problem."

The commission says that of 400 indictments returned in Colorado in connection with strike troubles, all were against strikers, and that this has left a "festering sore" on public opinion.

"Some of the citizens of Colorado," the report continues, "believe that many illegal acts were committed on the part of the operators, and the justice which finds all the indictments on one side does not seem to them even handed."

"Your commission naturally expresses no opinion as to the correctness of this belief. It simply calls attention to the existence of this feeling. Again it is believed by some, even among the operators, that in many of these cases the state has not sufficient evidence to convict."

"As long as this condition of affairs exists, the industrial health of Colorado will be weakened by this festering sore. It is not the business of your commission to weigh the rights and wrongs of the case, but we should fall short of our duty if we did not call attention to this feature of the situation and emphasize the importance to the state of providing a prompt remedy."

DON'T LIKE BRANDEIS.

Ex-President Taft has recorded his opposition to Louis D. Brandeis as associate justice of the United States supreme court. So has ex-United States Senator Root, Joseph H. Choate and three other ex-presidents of the American Bar Association, who have signed a joint letter of protest to the senate judiciary committee, now considering the nomination.

The signers of the letter declare that "in their opinion, taking into view the reputation, character and professional career of Mr. Louis D. Brandeis, he is not a fit person to be a member of the Supreme Court of the United States."

EDUCATION NECESSARY.

Discussing the advantages of the community forum as the embodiment of fundamental ideals of American government, Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, said:

"No government will ever be safer or wiser than the popular sentiment of the masses of the people. The one guarantee that this sentiment will not be wrong is the systematic provision of the means of organized public discussion. Democracy is the educational form of government. Other forms of control may be more efficient, but government through public discussion means more in the advancement of the race."

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BROCKWELL'S BITS

BY W. N. BROCKWELL

Thomas Jefferson McDonough, of the monotype hand section, night, Government Printing Office, has entered the race for delegate to the I. T. U. convention to be held in Baltimore in August. This is the fourth announcement from the National Printery.

The nomination of James M. Lynch, for many years president of the International Typographical Union, as a member of the Labor Commission of New York State has been confirmed by the Senate of that State, the vote being 37 to 7. Mr. Lynch, who was appointed on the Commission two or three years ago by a former governor, was complimented by the present governor with a reappointment.

Brother James G. Roberts, connected with the office of Assistant Foreman of Printing Greene, is visiting his old home, Savannah, Ga., accompanied by his wife, having left for that place on Tuesday. "Glos" has not been "down home" for a good while, and so looks forward to his two weeks' vacation from the Government Printing Office with much pleasure. I know when he foregoes his old printer "buddies" in the Southern city there'll be some mighty fine "sessions."

Mr. Henry Weber, a Grand Army veteran and prominent Odd Fellow, died at his home in this city on March 16, 1916. Mr. Weber, who was nearly 71 years of age, was born in Ripley County, Ind., and had been a resident of this city for about thirty years, coming here from Versailles, Ind., and entering the Pension Office, where he was a trusted employee up to the beginning of his last illness. Pneumonia was the cause of his death. He was the father of Henry W. Weber, a well-known member of Columbia Typographical Union, who is chief of the proof-revising force of the Government Printing Office, others of the family who survive being the widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Weber, a daughter, Mrs. H. B. Schmidt, and a son, George J. Weber. Mr. Weber was a member of Covenant Lodge of Odd Fellows, and of Lincoln Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was a good citizen and a splendid man, and all who knew him will regret his passing.

Ten apprentice members were admitted by Columbia Union at its regular monthly meeting held on Sunday last. The sight of so many youngsters assuming the responsibilities of union membership, as well as embracing its many benefits, was one that was inspiring to all those present at the meeting, and that old warhorse of Columbia Union, John B. Dickman, made a most stirring and appropriate speech on the entrance of these youthful members—an oration much enjoyed and cordially applauded.

The vote on the Duluth proposition in Columbia Union showed a total of 1,192—762 for the amendment and 430 against it, a majority for the proposition of 332.

Samuel Rastall, who died in Chicago a few days ago, was known to a number of printers here, and a brother, John E. Rastall, is employed in the Government Printing Office. "Sam" Rastall was widely known to the craft at large, though of course more intimately to his fellow members of Chicago Union, of which local he was secretary for probably ten years. He was for many years very active in the affairs of the International, being one of its best known members up to about the time that the late W. B. Prescott retired from the presidency. "He was," said a long-time friend of his to me, "one of the old-school trades unionists who seem to be passing away. His chief claim to prominence, however, was his untiring, consecrated enthusiasm to a standard type measurement—a thing which the piece workers in hand days, who had the most to gain by understanding it, treated lightly. The men on the machines could hardly be interested in it now, because they feel so sure of their ground that they do not realize what may yet confront them in a reversion to piece work on the machines—something which, by the way, is gradually creeping into a number of offices. With all of 'Uncle Sam's' interest in affairs of our craft and our union, he was an intelligent enthusiast on sunflowers and his efforts were a material help in developing the new red species."

An old-time printer, who has gotten out of the business and has a prosperous-looking exterior, passed through Washington two weeks ago and renewed his acquaintance with several of the boys who were his work-fellows in days gone by. At a "session" which was held during his stay he asked about many of his friends of years ago, among others "Turkey" Miller. When told that "Turkey" was dead, he expressed surprise, mused a moment, then asked:

"I wonder, now, if any of you know how 'Turkey' got that name?"

If any one present knew, he did not respond; so the visitor after puffing a minute at his cigar, went on:

"It was one Christmas week a good many years ago, and I was working on the Congressional Record. A man from Maryland—Tom McNeir, I think, was his name—brought in one night a plump parcel wrapped in white paper, which he said was a turkey he was going to raffle at 5 cents a chance. He refused to open the bundle, but assured us that it had been well cooked.

"All the chances were quickly sold; and after the box had closed that night we gathered around the stove for the drawing.

"Charles E. Miller, as he was known until that night, had at least one chance, and was near the master of ceremonies when the drawing took place.

"The drawing ended, Miller was declared the winner, and his face, wreathed in smiles, was a goody sight to see.

There was a shout from everyone: 'Open it, and let's see the bird!' For a moment he hesitated; then decided to comply, and slowly unwrapped the 'turkey.' When the last piece of paper was off there was a tumult; likewise an uproar; likewise a chorus of hoarse hoots. If there was a piece of meat on that turkey as big as my little finger I don't know where it was. The skeleton stood bare and white, a relic of former plumpness.

"And," concluded the speaker, "as long as I knew anything about him after that the winner was known only as 'Turkey' Miller."

"LOITERING" LAW AMENDED.

Boston, Mass.—The common council has amended the "loitering" law, which was originally intended to protect women in parks and public places. This ordinance has been used by the police to harass pickets in the vicinity of strikes. As amended the law permits strikers to exercise their legal rights without interference by the police.

HOLD MAKERS LIABLE.

Albany, N. Y.—Through a decision of the court of appeals, a manufacturer is held liable for defects in an article causing injury to a purchaser, even though the purchase is made through an intermediary. The decision, which was rendered in the case of Donald C. MacPherson against the Buick Motor Company, is said to have established a new principle in law.

FREIGHT HANDLERS STRIKE.

Pall River, Mass.—Three hundred freight handlers at the docks of the Fall River steamship line struck for wage increases and a supper hour. The men have been receiving 19 cents an hour; they ask for 25 cents.

SAVOY THEATRE CO.

Referring to the advertisement and sworn statement published in the local press several days ago concerning the small profits of the Savoy Theatre, etc., and the implied undesirability of other theatres being allowed in the same neighborhood, the Savoy Theatre Co. would do well to consider the desirability of improving their pictures and projection as well as unionizing the Savoy Theatre. The idea that the people on the hill do not care a rap whether a theatre they patronize is Union or not, is a notion that is evidently costing the Savoy money—in the lack of possible increased attendance and profits. A word to the wise!

WEEK-END CONFERENCE.

Mathew Woll, of Chicago, International President Photo-Engravers Union of North America, comes to Washington this week-end for a conference with Richmond, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Washington Unions. Mr. Louis A. Schwarz, of Philadelphia, International Secretary-treasurer, and first vice-president Peter Brady, of New York, will also attend. The above-named cities will send representatives to the convention from their executive boards. Mr. Woll will address the Central Labor Union Monday night, March 27.

LABORERS ASK \$3 A DAY.

San Francisco.—The United Laborers' union has presented a wage scale of \$3 per day to employers. These workers are affiliated with the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union. As the municipal rate is \$3, which is also accepted by many private contractors, the union is confident of success.

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A modicum of common sense is not incompatible with the running of a censor's office. The sure way to arouse suspicion and anxiety is to try to keep the people in the dark when they have a right to know something of what is going on.

There is a big gentleman going around telling everybody about a Mammoth Band Concert to be held Sunday evening, March 26th. Guess he is about the biggest fellow in avoirdupois the local labor movement is acquainted with—John Hayden. Not sure, but believe he must play either the bass violin or bass drum in that mighty 300 Band Concert to be held at Convention Hall on above date.

This event is the kind you don't have to beg people to attend, its high class in a dozen ways, and the Musicians' Local Union are to be commended for this annual musical event, which has proven so successful.

Ever notice how downright clean Bob, the janitor, and his co-workers keep all the floor space of Typographical Temple. Speaks pretty well for Janitors and Custodian's Union, seems to me. Well, Temples are usually pretty clean places.

Had the Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants formed an international organization in the days when all went smooth, they'd have bigger guns on their present firing line.

Speaking about the new building of the A. F. of L. and the two extra floors which have recently been contracted for, making it a seven-story structure, we may have to add a few more stories of a different character when we desire to boast of its example in method of construction.

Boot and Shoe Repairmen's Union derive a lot of benefit by making a noise at the Central Labor Union every Monday night. The bell boys in all the hotels carry a heap of work to repair shops. Chance there for missionary work.

To order White Cross Milk, coming from the only strictly union milk company in the District is a duty of every union man or woman. Besides its more creamy.

Don't go to a seab moving picture show. It may be as hard on the movie operators' union as it is on your eyes. A good clear picture, no flicker, no long waits for repairs—that's the satisfaction of stepping into a House which has signed up.

You can talk unionism to Government employees now and get a smile right from the start. I know, I tried it in church and here: that's the last place you'd get it heretofore.

MINERS IN CONFERENCE.

New York.—Representatives of the United Mine Workers Union and the anthracite coal operators are in session in this city. Last week an agreement was reached between miners and operators from the bituminous fields of western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. This agreement, it is stated, will be accepted by soft coal operators in central Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Michigan, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Texas, Wyoming, Montana, and Washington, as the agreements in those states are based largely on the action taken in western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

FISHERMEN WIN STRIKE.

San Francisco.—The Deep Sea Fishermen's Union has won its strike against the Alaska codfishing companies. Wages are increased and important working conditions agreed to. If a fisherman is injured through no fault of his own he shall be paid wages equal to the average of the men fishing for the vessel to which he is assigned. If a vessel is abandoned the company shall use its best endeavors to provide for transportation to the home port, free of charge to the men, and upon return to San Francisco the men shall be paid in full for all wages and percentages earned up to the time of disaster.

RAILROAD LABORERS STRIKE.

Norwich, N. Y.—To enforce a demand for a 5-cent wage increase 200 Ontario & Western Railroad shop employees, bridgemen and trackmen suspended work. The present scales run as low as 16 cents an hour.

CHANGES IN THE C. P. O.

Appointments.
Mrs. Eva S. Ballou, skilled laborer, female, transferred from Bureau of Engraving and Printing.
Kirke G. Kibler, temporary messenger boy.
J. Frederick Roxbrough and Frank O. Hart, temporary compositors.

Separations.
Robert E. Horgan and William A. Schmitt, temporary messenger boys.
Mrs. Florine Winters, machine operator, resigned.

Joseph T. O'Brien, temporary skilled laborer, resigned.
Morton P. Taliaferro, skilled laborer.

Maurice E. Oliver, probational messenger boy, resigned.

Transfers.
John R. Purvis, proof reader, 60c per hour, proof section, to copy editor, 65c per hour, office of compiler.

Arthur S. Thomas, pressman in charge, 60c per hour, money order section to pressman, 55c per hour, press division.
John J. Vander Schaaf, messenger boy, 15c per hour, proof section, to skilled laborer 25c per hour, monotype section, night.

John W. Mattingly, temporary messenger boy, 15c per hour, stores division, probational messenger boy \$375 per annum, office of superintendent of documents.
George K. Brower, skilled laborer, 25c per hour, pamphlet binding section, to helper 35c per hour.

Frank J. Maley, press corrector, 55c per hour, press division, to press corrector, 60c per hour.
William H. Lentz, press corrector, 55c per hour, press division, to press corrector, 60c per hour.

Charles M. Sizer, press corrector, 55c per hour, press division, to press corrector, 60c per hour.
Frank R. Lanahan, skilled laborer, 25c per hour, ruling and sewing section, counter, 35c per hour.

TRAIN CREW NOT BLAMED.

Harrisburg, Pa.—The public service commission has absolved a Pennsylvania railroad train crew from responsibility because of the recent wreck at Port Royal. It is stated that the shifting crew in the Port Royal yards knew nothing of a wooden freight car in their train until the smash occurred. Recommendation is made that freight trains be investigated to see if any wooden cars are thrown out of line by heavier cars after shifting.

TEAMSTERS WANT MORE.

Quincy, Mass.—The teamsters' union has presented a new wage scale to employers. Increases of 50 cents a week for drivers of one-horse wagons, \$1 a week for two-horse teams and \$2 a week for four-horse teams, with a minimum of \$16 for stablemen and \$18 for chauffeurs is asked.

CONTRACTOR JOIN STATE FUND.

Albany, N. Y.—The New York State Road Builders' Association, employing between 7,000 and 8,000 workers in state road building and doing an annual business approximating 80 per cent of the contract work of the state, has unanimously decided to take out policies in the state insurance fund.

A special committee reported that it believed the state fund is not only the cheapest form of insurance but the most satisfactory.

METAL WORKERS WIN STRIKE.

St. Louis, Mo.—Union Sheet Metal Workers, Stove Mounters, and Metal Polishers have won their strike against the Quick Meal Stove and Range Works. All strikers will be reinstated and these workers now have 100 per cent organizations in this plant.

PAINTERS RAISE WAGES.

North Yakima, Wash.—The Painters' Union has reorganized and secured a wage increase of 50 cents a day and a union shop agreement.

The carpenters have perfected a temporary organization and made application to the Brotherhood of Carpenters for a charter.

WILL PUBLISH REPORT.

Youngstown, Ohio.—The United Labor Congress of Mahoning County will send copies of the grand jury report on the last Youngstown riot to every central body in the United States.

TEAMSTERS RAISE WAGES.

Holyoke, Mass.—The Teamsters' Union has secured signed contracts with practically every employer in Holyoke. Wages are increased and shorter hours secured.

BOILERMAKERS WANT MORE.

San Francisco.—The Boilermakers' Union has presented a new wage scale to employers which calls for \$4 per day for new work and \$4.50 for old work. These unionists claim that their average is low.

ROSTER OF CENTRAL LABOR UNION

[Where not otherwise specified, meetings are held at night.]
Central Labor Union: Meets every Monday night at Typographical Temple.

Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month, 7:30 p. m., Building Trades Hall, Secretary, C. P. Reichel, 24 Myrtle St. N. E.
Bakery Salesmen's Union, No. 33: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. L. Considine, 907 First St. N. W.

Barbers Union, No. 238: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Hammel's Hall, No. 222 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, Joseph Handlos, 655 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E.

Barbers Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Thursdays of each month, Cadet Armory, 706 O St. N. W. Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman; Financial Secretary, Chas. Walker, 524 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.

Bartenders, No. 428: Meets second and fourth Sundays in each month, Painter's Hall, Sixth and D Sts. N. W. Secretary, Russell Tawney, 1235 1/2 Fifth St. N. W.

Beer Drivers, No. 234: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at 10:00 a. m., in Castello's Hall, Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E St. S. E.

Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Makers of America: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, New Masonic Temple, Eighth and F Sts. N. E. Secretary, Wm. P. Kilroy, 317 North Capitol St.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Second and D Sts. N. W. Secretary, Edward Fuhrman, 24 Quincy Place, N. W.

Boot and Shoe Workers Union, No. 439: Meets every Sunday, 3 p. m., at 10:00 a. m., in Castello's Hall, Secretary, A. Messenio, 514 North street n. w.

Bottlers Union, No. 251: Meets second Sunday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E St. S. E.

Brewery Workers, No. 118: Meets on the last Sunday in each month, 510 G St. N. W. Secretary, Charles C. Albert, 518 23d St. N. W.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5: Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall, Second and D Sts. N. W. Secretary, E. B. Byrne, 1424 W St. N. W. Apt. 22.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets first Thursday in each month, Secretary, Wm. H. Unthan, 737 10th St. S. E.

Cigar Makers Union, No. 110: Meets every Saturday, 705 Seventh St. N. W. Secretary, H. E. Nickerson, 518 Fourth St. N. E.

Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 110 R St. N. E.

Electrotyping Molders and Finishers, No. 17: Meets first Thursday in the month, at Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. T. Noonan, 143 E L Ave. N. W.

Elevator Conductors Protective Union, No. 14585: Meets every Tuesday night, at 8:15, 1110 Sixth St. N. W. Secretary, E. E. Nickerson, 518 Fourth St. N. E.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10: Meets 419 Tenth St. N. W. first and third Fridays. Secretary, J. F. Herriety, Box 52, Arlington, N. E.

Engineers, Holston No. 77: Meets every Friday, at 8:00 p. m., Hall, S. E. Cor. Tenth and Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, F. J. Nichols, 518 Fourth street northeast.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 99: Meets Typographical Temple, every Friday night. Secretary, A. W. Locke, Twelfth and St. N. W.

Engraved Steel and Plate Finishers, No. 846: Secretary, C. W. Hsieh, 1016 Eleventh St. N. E.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12776, Plate Press Feeders: Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Gertrude M. McNally, 1715 Jackson St. N. E.

Firemen, Stationary, No. 63: Meets every Wednesday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, M. A. James, Hyattsville, Md.

Garment Workers, United, No. 11: Meets first and third Tuesdays, 518 Seventh street n. w., (fourth floor), H. B. Gent, president; Miss H. Lyons, Recording Secretary.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Thursday of each month, Building Trades Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Albert Beer, 126 Todd Pl. N. E.

International Molders Union: Meets every second and fourth Wednesdays, Washington Temple, Secretary, C. W. McCaffery, 403 Twelfth St. N. E.

Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets every Wednesday at 8:15, Lodge Hall, Secretary, Wm. W. Keeler, 148 Eleventh St. S. E.

Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193: Meets every Thursday at 8:15, 1204 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, E. H. Fulton, 1120 E St. S. E.

Marble and Stone Cutters, Interior, No. 8: Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Edward Hauser, 1729 First St. N. W.

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Milk Wagon Drivers Union No. 110: Meets second and fourth Thursday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, H. Gunderson, 728 Columbia Road.

Moving Picture Machine Operators Protective Union, Local 224: Meets first and third Mondays each month, Gaiety Theater, third 2605. Secretary, G. King, or B. A. Spellbring, Bus. Agt.

Musicians, No. 161: Headquarters, Kenola Building, Eleventh and G Sts. N. W., Room 411. Meets first Sunday in each month, Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Phone 2606. Secretary, John E. Birdsell, Kenola Building.

Navy Yard Helpers. Meets second Sunday and fourth Friday of each month. Secretary, Albert Bridges, 210 L St. S. E.

Painters, No. 365: Meets every Friday, Northwest Corner Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Wm. Zell, 506 Tenth St. N. E.

Paperhangers Local, No. 420: Meets every Friday, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. A. Mensen, Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W.

Pattern Makers Association: Meets first Friday in every month, Typographical Temple, Ave. S. E. Secretary, John H. Brown, 911 K St. S. E.

Photo-Engravers Union, No. 17: Meets first Monday in every month, Typographical Temple, 8 p. m. Secretary, J. A. Whitcarr, 2209 Minnesota Ave. S. E.

Plate Printers, No. 2: Meets fourth Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Chas. H. Cameron, Bethesda, Md.

Plumbers, No. 5: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Paperhangers' Hall, Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, W. H. Amis, 1008 Monroe St. N. W.

Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 42: Meets Typographical Temple on the Fourth Wednesday of each month, Secretary, Harry Cuppett, 320 Sixth St. S. W.

Printing Pressman, No. 1: Meets fourth Saturday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Thos. E. Haskay, 3527 O St. N. W.

Retail Clerks, No. 282: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Typographical Temple, 423-425 G St. N. W. Secretary, J. A. Geier, 519 F St. N. E.

School Custodian and Janitor, 14596: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, W. P. Cannon, Twelfth St. S. E.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 102: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Charles I. Thorpe, 326 Ninth St. S. E.

Steam Fitters and Helpers, No. 602: Meets first and third Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. F. Hickman, 518 Sixth St. N. W.

Stone and Marble Cutters: Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at Jonathan Hall.

Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants Association, No. 11773: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Pythian Temple, 1009 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Mrs. H. B. Tritipo, Willard street N. W., Apt. 20.

Theatrical Stage Employees International Alliance, Local 22: Meets third Sunday of each month, at the Eagle Club House, Secretary, T. I. Trundle, 1062 Jefferson St. N. W.

Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 101: Meets on the third Sunday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Geo. G. Seibold, Typographical Temple.

Upholsterers Union, No. 58: Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month, Moose Hall, 410 4th St. N. W. Secretary, E. P. Richardson, 760 Gresham Place N. W.

Wood Finishers, Local No. 1053: Secretary, H. Baumgarten, 414 Tenth St. S. W.

Washington Building Trades Council: Meets every Tuesday night, 400 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Stover D. Zea.

Yeast Workers' Union, No. 14639: Meets first and third Friday, Typographical Temple.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.
Presbyterian Ministerial Association.
Christian Church Ministerial Association.
M. E. Church Ministerial Association.
Young Men's Christian Association.

INTERNATIONALS.

International Association of Machinists: Headquarters, Rooms 402-407 McGill Building, 908-914 G St. N. W. Wm. H. Johnston, International President; George Preston, Secretary-Treasurer.

Plate Printers of North America (International Steel and Copper): Headquarters: International Secretary-Treasurer, Chas. T. Smith, Room 414 Washington Loan and Trust Building.

LOCAL AUXILIARIES.

Bakers Union, No. 118: Meets second and fourth Saturdays, at 7:30 p. m., in Castello's Hall, 610 G St. N. W. Secretary, John G. Schmidt, 624 Sixth St. N. W.

Ladies' Auxiliary, Carpenters: Meets Tuesday nights, Hutchins Building, Tenth and D Sts. N. W.

Woman's Auxiliary, No. 13, of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101: Meets at Typographical Temple, fourth Monday in each month.

Allied Printing Trades Council: Meets third Thursday in the month at Typographical Temple, Secretary, C. H. Evans, 320 Fourth St. N. E.

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The Trades Unionist

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

READ OUR ADVERTISEMENTS, PATRONIZE
OUR ADVERTISERS.



Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any man who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause.—President Gompers.

WITH A MISSION, WITHOUT
A MUZZLE.

VOLUME XX. NO. 40

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1916.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

RAILROAD EMPLOYEES DEFEND 8-HOUR DEMAND

The technical side of freight transportation is treated in a simple manner in a statement issued by the four railroad brotherhoods, of Cleveland, Ohio, whose members are demanding an eight-hour day.

Reasons for the inevitable delay of certain classes of freight is shown, and these workers insist that if hours are reduced they would not only gain, but the public would also profit because quicker freight service would result.

The statement follows:

"A great deal has been said about the inability of the railroads to grant the eight-hour day to railway train crews and switchmen, and a few facts bearing upon the necessity of a shorter work day are here presented.

"The unit of wage payment is now based on the moving of rolling stock 100 miles per 10 hours, or 10 miles per hour. The men are now asking for eight hours or 12 1-2 miles per hour, 100 miles in eight hours, and time and one-half for overtime after eight hours.

"The railroad companies, as well as the public at large would be benefited by the change. All trunk lines centering in large terminals have so-called manifest freight, leaving these terminals each night, hauling from 1,000 to 1,200 tons of freight, which is called fast freight service. These trains travel over divisions up to 140 to 240 miles on an average of an 8 to 11 hour basis. In many cases the so-called drag or dead freight train, leaving the same terminal probably three hours ahead of these manifest or fast freight trains, are passed on the road, and the fast freight goes to its destination in eight or nine hours, while the dead freight is often caught by the federal 16-hour law and has to tie up for eight hours' rest before getting into division or terminal points.

"If one train can be sent over a division of say 140 or 150 miles in eight hours, there is no just reason why the same class engine, with another train, should put in 14 or 16 hours over the same course. Take, for instance, crews on dead freight service, or what is commonly called 'slop freight.' Out of 24 hours they are often 14 hours on the road. They spend one hour after they get in, washing up and looking after the engine, and then are ready to go home to wife and family, tired and sleepy. After eight hours they are given a two-hour call at the end of the rest period to go another 14 or 15-hour trip. These men spend 1 1-2 hours with their families, which is not enough time to even get acquainted with them, as they have practically no time at home.

"These men know no day or night, have no Sundays—simply a steady grind, until they are worn out and have to lay off; and in many cases this boon is refused. If these men worked eight hours they would be more competent workers on account of having more rest, would be better citizens on account of having more time to brighten their minds, more time to study the economic questions that are of vital importance to their own and the communities' welfare, and would, therefore, be more intelligent voters. On the same basis the company would be the gainer by always having a fresh man going on duty at working periods, and would be less troubled by men asking for layoffs for the purpose of getting some rest. The public would also be the gainer by getting quicker service on dead or 'slop freight.'

"For example, take a car of bananas, shipped say from New Orleans to St. Louis, which goes through in 36 or 38 hours, while a car of dead freight would occupy almost three weeks getting the same distance; in other words, dead freight is moving in the United States on an average of about one mile per hour when it should move practically as expeditiously as any other commodity.

"The statement has been repeatedly made that the men do not want an eight-hour day, but are simply after an increase in wages. This absurd statement has no basis in fact, as the men do not want the overtime, and the only way to stop the working of the men overtime is to put a penalty on the use of overtime, so that the railroads would move trains more expeditiously and be more saving in their use of the men's overtime work. Pay for overtime to the worker is blood money, as this money is made after the man is worn out, needs sleep and rest, and digs at his very vitals, and makes him old before his time.

"Give railway train service men eight hours' work, eight hours' sleep and eight hours to pass with their families and they ask for no overtime and no so-called exorbitant pay.

"The manufacturers and shippers are constantly brought face to face with car shortages throughout the United States, which condition is largely brought about by slow transportation of so-called dead freight. If cars loaded with this dead, or slow moving freight, were handled more rapidly to destination, unloaded and returned to service, the company would earn a greater revenue on each car, which increase alone would offset any additional expense the company would sustain in making the change. Keep the trains moving by giving them the amount of tonnage they can handle

DO YOU KNOW THAT—

There is no Federal institution in the Continental United States for the reception and care of lepers?

Plague is a disease of rodents?

Malaria is spread by a special mosquito?

House screening is a good disease preventative?

Fingers, flies and food spread typhoid fever?

Pellagra may be prevented or cured by proper diet?

The United States Public Health Service believes that the common towel spreads trachoma, a disease of the eyes?

Children from sanitary homes advance more rapidly in school than those from dirty premises?

over the division and it will be seldom that the trip cannot be made in eight hours.

"There is no good, logical reason why railway and train service men should not be on an eight-hour basis. Before the federal 16-hour law was enforced the companies worked the men 20 or 30 hours, but after this law became effective they found they could not get the trains through in 14 or 15 hours, and they will find this can be just as easily cut to eight hours, as it was from 30 to 16 hours. It needs only the co-operation of the company officials with the men to make an eight-hour day on railroads a blessing, and at the same time knock the shackles off of 309,174 railroad men in the United States now calling for relief."

PRESIDENT GOMPERS URGES CONGRESS TO PROBE PORTO RICO

"Rights assured Porto Rico workers under Spanish domination are denied them now," declared President Gompers, one day last week, before the Senate Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.

The A. F. of L. executive urged that congress appoint a commission to investigate conditions in that island before legislation of a fundamental character is adopted.

"And let that commission accept every courtesy from Porto Rican officials," he said, "but let it go to the heart of the people, victims of cruel injustice by exploiters who have been given every assistance by the government."

Senator Vardaman asked President Gompers if this was the "same crowd of buccaneers that is in the United States."

"They are more conscienceless, for these forces in this country can not run amuck as they do in Porto Rico," replied the unionist, who spoke from first-hand knowledge because of his recent visit to that country.

It was stated that in the present strike of agriculturalists men are clubbed, orders are issued that meetings of two or more persons shall not be permitted, and workers are assaulted, threatened, coerced and intimidated against exercising their inherent rights. President Gompers submitted a mass of testimony and correspondence to the committee relative to the treatment of workers. He read one typical letter in which a government official defended a policeman who clubbed strikers. The official said that if the policeman did not club these strikers, the latter might become dangerous, and that since the strike was over the "policeman would be reprimanded."

In closing his appeal that the senate committee favor a Porto Rico investigation commission before any porto Rico organic legislation is passed, President Gompers said:

"The organized workers of Porto Rico is the only element that will bind the ties between that country and the United States. Every other element stands for destruction or are separatists."

CLERKS WAIVE JURISDICTION.

As a result of conferences at A. F. of L. headquarters between representatives of the A. F. of L., and the international unions of longshoremen and railway clerks, the following agreement was reached:

"Where men are employed in marine warehouses, their work consisting of moving freight to and from marine warehouses to deep water vessels of seaports and the great lakes, the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks concedes the jurisdiction of these men to the International Longshoremen's Association."

PELLAGRA PREVENTION

A faulty or restricted diet at this season of the year is the chief factor in the production of pellagra. Measures to prevent the development of the disease should be instituted during the early Spring months, according to a circular of information issued to-day by the United States Public Health Service. While the manifestations of pellagra are in most cases not in evidence until June or July, the condition invariably dates from a faulty diet of earlier months. Therefore, if due precautions are exercised by individuals at the present time the havoc wrought by this scourge may be greatly lessened, if not entirely eliminated.

The report further calls attention to certain danger signals which should be recognized by those who reside in pellagrous districts or those who have had previous attacks of the disease. Among such warning symptoms are extreme nervousness or change in the mental characteristics of the individual. Weakness or debility, a disinclination to undertake the ordinary daily tasks, and unexplained digestive symptoms may all be premonitory signs. These symptoms do not, of course, necessarily mean the development of pellagra, but taken in connection with the history of a one-sided, monotonous, diet, they serve as a definite warning of the possibilities of its onset.

The diet recommended by the health service for the prevention of pellagra will not produce results if followed for a week or ten days only, but if continuously and consistently used, under circumstances similar to its administration in the various institutions where the experimental tests have been performed, it will protect the individual against the development of the disease. Necessarily, a rigid unvaried diet is wholly undesirable and the menu recommended is only to indicate in a general way the character of the food to be prescribed. Frequently the element of poverty, inaccessibility to market supplies, or even personal idiosyncrasy, may require some modification of the diet table, so that strict adherence to its components may not in all respects be practicable. The object of the diet as submitted is to minimize the consumption of the carbo-hydrate (starchy and sweet) foods and to increase the amount of fresh animal protein and of fresh legumes (peas and beans).

The breakfast, for example, should consist of oatmeal and cream, without sugar, with either ham or breakfast bacon and two eggs. Not more than two thin slices of whole wheat bread should be taken, preferably untoasted. Hot bread or biscuits are inadvisable. A glass of fresh milk is to accompany the breakfast and either oranges or grape fruit may be the initial course. The dinner should consist of either pea or bean soup, prepared from dried peas or beans, with a meat stock. The meat may be beef, pork, ham, chicken, veal or mutton, prepared in whatever manner is the most appetizing, preference being given to roasting or broiling rather than frying. Hamburger steak, meat hash, or fish may be substituted to afford variety. Care should be exercised that the meats are not overdone. Of vegetables, Irish potatoes, boiled in the jacket or baked, cabbage, turnip or mustard greens, collards and lettuce, are to be recommended. For dessert, should be accompanied by not more than two thin slices of whole wheat bread and a glass of buttermilk. The supper should consist of pork and beans, or baked beans properly seasoned, the usual amount of bread and a glass of buttermilk. If preferred, eggs, scrambled or otherwise prepared, may be substituted for the more substantial ingredient of the meal.

A diet such as the above is not prohibitive as to cost, at least to but few of the residents of the country, affords a sufficient number of heat units, if taken in reasonable quantity, and will be effectively prevent the development of a disease which alone caused 8,000 deaths in the United States during the past year.

RAISE LIMIT FOR P. O. BANK.

The senate has passed the house bill amending the postal savings bank law so as to increase the individual deposit maximum from \$500 to \$1,000, with interest, and an additional \$1,000, without interest.

The bill was amended to permit deposit of postal saving funds in state and national banks, regardless of affiliation with the federal reserve system, and provide increased compensation to parcel post carriers on account of the weight increase.

ARMOR PLATE BILL PASSED.

By a vote of 58 to 3 the senate passed a bill authorizing the construction or purchase of a government armor plate plant at a cost of \$11,000,000. Debate on the bill was marked by much bitterness. Senator Ashurst attacked "certain Presidential candidates for defending the 'most outrageous monopoly in the United States.'" The measure now goes to the House.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR
Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys
Wm. H. Anglin

Editor
Associate Editor

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ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE - - - - ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of
correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will
that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later
than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 31, 1916.

The trouble is, Villa can keep continuously falling back until—
well, he may fall off the rim.

District day in Congress! District day in Congress! District day
is a holiday. Everybody sing.

But why be alarmed! There never was but one country pre-
pared and they haven't got anywhere.

Take our tip, boys, and don't get too far away from home. Bless
your tender soles, that Mexican waste is hard tramping.

With a total of eight aeroplanes and only two in commission it
would seem the United States is having some trouble getting up in
the air over the punitive expedition in pursuit of Villa.

ANENT THE STREET CAR STRIKE!

There is a deep feeling of pessimism among the riding-loving
public of Washington, and well there might be.

More than one anxious inquiry is made of the boys as to a final
adjustment of their differences.

The loyalty of the men is best expressed in that ofttime reply:
"Everything is all right!"

But, is it?

We say no! It is not all right, and the companies here, as else-
where, where they did not get the sound trouncing they so right-
fully deserved, has started a process of elimination that they think
will eventually lead to the dissolution of the organization.

The blacklist, we are told, is being strictly applied since the
strike.

What is the blacklist?

It is this: Street car companies all over the United States, seem-
ingly, will not hire a man who has railroaded in any other city, if
they know it, or at least that is the statement of their men.

Neither will they employ a man who, when asked the time, will
say eight forty-five. He knows too much.

To be properly coached on making application for a job as street-
car conductor always say it's quarter to nine or fifteen minutes to
nine. This your best recommendation.

Well, the story goes that there were a number of boys employed
by the companies here who, it seems, had railroaded elsewhere.
Their statement that they had not allowed them to catch on and
many of them have worked some three or four years on these lines
in the District with an absolutely clean record.

The companies have just discovered their statement was not
true in regard to prior servitude.

We are satisfied they have known it all along, but the union has
brought it more vividly to their minds and conscience and they are
being discharged by the companies every day.

This is having a reflex action in keeping the men not in the or-
ganization from joining, which means that more trouble is in
sight.

The statements of the managers of the two lines and recent
developments looks as if somebody has very little regard for the
truth.

If the managers do not really know what is going on they had
better get wise to the actions of some of these hirelings who try
to impress the public with their large holdings in these corpora-
tions by their actions.

It is a comical sight to watch the officiousness of some of the
inspectors, or starters, or stoppers, or switchers—whatever non-
plume they are displaying their false colors under.

It was possible for some one to bring them to see what an ass
they were making of themselves to the casual observer, perhaps
they would act a little more like human beings.

But, lay on Mc—! You for the Public Utilities before long.
And take it from us, if not satisfactorily adjusted there, it won't
take a whole lot of persuasion to get municipal ownership in the
District for all of these public services. This is the off year for any
dirty work. Beware!

ASSAULTING NATIONAL HONOR.

The United States Senate and the Chicago City Council have
both, during the past week, put their constituents in a humiliating
position. The Senate has passed the Shields bill to give away the
Nation's water power; and the Chicago Council has passed an ordi-
nance to sell for \$500,000 the Automatic Telephone system, worth
several times as much. So both Senate and City Council, in con-
tempuous disregard of the people, have voted to hand over public
property without adequate compensation to persons to whom it
does not belong. How pitiable do these events make helpless
American citizens appear to citizens of Switzerland, who through
the Referendum could block such steals in their country! How
ridiculous it makes the citizens of Chicago appear to citizens of
the many places where the local Initiative and Referendum afford
defense against councilmanic tools of monopolistic corporations!
Senate and City Council have assaulted national and civic honor
in a way that no army or navy can punish. Nationally and locally
the Initiative and Referendum are needed to provide defense
against enemies within our borders.—The Public.

PNEUMOGASTRICISMS



Why all this agitation of our country to-day?

Are we not further advanced than any other country on earth?

Haven't we passed the warfaring epoch and stand to-day as a unit, taking all manner of use and abuse, too proud to fight?

Why, we are so far advanced we are walking on our own heels.

Talk about preparedness, look at our men—old men, young men and men. All wear trousers.

Of course, the woman wears trousers, too, in China. But we can't all be laundry people.

Somebody's got to edit the "Soft Spot."

Look at our women—if you do, you'll look again!

No, siree! women may dress like men, but men will never dress like women.

Imagine our soldier boys tramping through Mexico in middy blouses and high-heel shoes.

The only invasion permissible to a pretty young miss is a punitive expedition through the married state.

The only state we know of without a capital.

Oh, yes! we've advanced! We boast of our science, our education, our civilization, and send missionaries to the heathen Chinese because—over there, when more than one girl baby is born to a family they throw it out to the lobsters of the deep sea. Over here, we worry with them till they are 18 before the lobster gets them.

Talk about versatility. Our girls won't get married till they've had a "good time"—then the suitor has vanished.

They go to the seashore in summer and wear a high-neck bathing suit and the ball at night in a low-neck gown.

Cheer up! We can't all go to the seashore. Somebody's got to edit the "Soft Spot."

A girl used to worry to get in long dresses and when they get the look they get.

They don't wear them long any more and now they have to hold them down.

The only thing they worry about is the wind.

"The wind bloweth where it listeth, we heareth the sound thereof but knoweth not from whence it came nor whither it goeth." But we can tell its blowing.

The average girl of to-day is a regular barometer when on promenade.

Of course, we're advanced. The only thing we're backward on is education. The reason: We send the apple of our eye to college—he studies all the ologies and acquires a hirsute adornment similar to a porcupine and a football regalia. In place of getting his diploma he gets his neck broke and there's no one left to teach the world what he knows.

Few girls now contemplate matrimony before they become an adept in the fistic art.

That's why the suffrage movement is growing stronger.

That's also why we have hard times—they are staying at home longer than they used to—I mean in a punitive way.

And of course, if times are hard, money is scarce.

No, indeed! We ain't got it all.

There's millions of dollars in the Treasury that hasn't been touched.

We have no natural antipathy whatever to be the first toucher, either.

We ain't forgot the poor devil who swiped fifty ten-thousand-dollar bills and had to give himself up to the authorities in order to get something to eat.

We don't know anybody that makes more money than the boys employed in the U. S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing; yet they are always broke.

A man just simply can't make as much money as he needs.

We need all of ours and lots of other people need it, too.

Some folk just won't be satisfied.

We are long on the educational staff but decidedly short on the green stuff.

What is education?

Education, my boys, gives us true knowledge. For instance we read in the daily press: "Pershing's expedition passes Pueblo." Education causes you to see at a glance the lower case i is omitted in Pershing which makes it a proper name.

It's hard to make some people believe the i is not there.

You can't see it; I can't see it, but take it from me there are no errors of refraction among the boys on the march in Mexico.

If they read that same paper it would look to them like this: "Perishing expedition passes Pueblo."

That's one of the things among others an education will do.

How many fond parents do you know that worked night and day for their boy to acquire a legal education? Then, he hangs out his shingle as a lawyer and the first victim he has a

chance to defend pleads guilty to keep from being hung.

There's lots of them. The most of them wind up by becoming martyrs—teaching school at about forty-five a month.

Janitors? Huh! a good janitor gets ninety.

But we're advancing. Forward, April.

POOR LORDS OF CREATION.

The foxes have homes in the caverns, The wild birds live in their nests, And only the child of the Human Kind Has no place of his own to rest;

The rabbits are hale and hearty, The chipmunks are all well fed, And the image of God is the only chump

That is missing his daily bread.

The grasshopper goes where he pleases,

With never a worry or a sob, And only the civilized working man Must beg the Boss for a job.

The hills are a garden of Eden, The prairies a harvest of song; Only the hordes that are ruled by "Lords"

Must suffer the whole day long.

It's a sight to make Angels shudder To see how this earth is run;

It's enough to wring tears from a wooden man

The way that things are done.

This earth wasn't meant for a poor farm,

With poverty-stricken galoots To be ridden to death by a batch of snobs

With golden spurs on their boots.

—J. W. H. Brown, in The Public.

FUNNY FUNNYGRAPHS.

A mother sent this somewhat satirical note to the teacher of her small son:

"Pardon me for calling your attention to the fact that you have pulled Johnnie's right ear until it is getting longer than the other. Please pull his left ear for a while, and oblige his mother."—Tit-Bits.

Ma—You've been drinking. I smell it in your breath.

Pa—Not a drop. I've been eating frog's legs. What you smell is the hops.—Harvard "Lampoon."

He (as the team goes by)—Look! There goes Ruggles, the half-back. He'll soon be our best man.

She—Oh, Jack! This is so sudden.—Harvard "Lampoon."

The Tombstone Man (after several abortive suggestion)—How would simply, "Gone Home" do?

Mrs. Newwoods—I guess that would be all right. It was always the last place he ever thought of going.—Puck.

"Fellow dropped into the office the other day and ordered the paper, and we were pleased. Said it was a good paper, and we were glad. Said it was more than worth the money to any man of intelligence, and we were tickled. Said it was the mainstay of the town, and we were super tickled. Said it was the greatest booster and the most reliable town-builder and developer in this whole community, and we yelled with joy. Paid for his paper, and—we slid gently to the floor in blissful unconsciousness. Nature had reached its limit."—Altoona Tribune.

Clara—May I borrow your beaded belt, dear?

Bess—Certainly. But why all the formality of asking permission?

Clara—I can't find it.—Stray Stories.

Two workmen met in the street and stopped to chat about their friends.

"Casey seems to be doing well where he is," remarked one presently.

"He'll not stop long at that job," replied the other, with a gloomy shake of the head.

"Why not? He seems to be quite comfortably placed."

"But he'll not stay there a month. I say it, and I've said it ever since he got that job, eighteen months ago."

A New England woman was visiting her cousin in the South when they both had occasion to use a little branch railway. The lady from Yankeeeland protested against the high rates. "It seems to me," said she, "that five cents a mile is extortion."

"It is a good lot of money," said the Southerner, "if you think of it by the mile. But just consider how cheap it is by the hour—only about thirty-five cents. Can you ride any longer than that for thirty-five cents up North?"

EMBROIDERY WORKERS WIN.

New York, March 25.—After a six weeks' strike embroidery workers have secured union shop conditions. The Embroidery Manufacturers' Association has signed contracts to this effect. This settlement will have an influence on the Jersey City strike and also on the independent shops in this city, unionists say.

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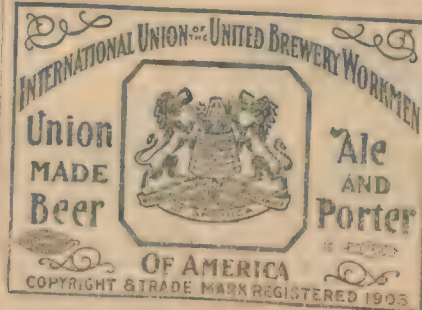
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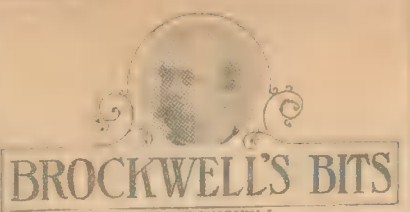
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BROCKWELL'S BITS
BY W. N. BROCKWELL

Government Printing Office Council of the National Union will hold its regular monthly meeting at Typographical Temple on Saturday evening, April 1, 1916. An added feature of enjoyment at the session will be the conferring of degrees on several initiates.

Charles A. Morgan, a well-known member of the night editorial force at the Printery, is again at his desk. Since November he has been absent from his work on account of sickness for about eight weeks. It was a pleasure to meet him some evenings since and receive his assurance that he was O. K. I trust that the doctors will not get another "take" off Charlie for many moons.

Wanted—Printer baseball players. That's what Manager Love, of the W. U. P. A. A. ball team, says. If you like the game, and are a union printer or an apprentice as far advanced as the second year of your time, see Mr. Love. He'll be glad to give you a trial, and if you show right you may be one of the printer baseballists to go to Indianapolis next August and bring the Hermann trophy back to Washington.

R. A. Miles is a recent arrival in this city, having gone to work in the linotype section of the Government Printing Office a few days since. While "Bob" can hardly be classed as aged, yet he is in the old-timer contingent, for he left his home in South Carolina many years ago, and has since seen service at the business in nearly every State in the Union. Something like 20 years ago I believe I was a coworker of his in this city. He knows lots of people here and all of them are glad to see him. He is well up in Union affairs, and in his travels has held office in a number of locals.

I had a brief but mighty pleasant "session" with Joe Babcock at the hospital recently. "Bab" has been out of commission for several weeks, but seems to be improving. His grit in suffering and his wonderful cheerfulness under adverse conditions easily place him in the marvel class. Along with a great many other friends, my best wishes are with Joe to come back to The Works in the near future.

As some writers phrase it, I hold no brief for Joseph E. Goodkey, nor has he cheered me by his presence or honored me with his confidences—lately; but it is my belief that Joe is getting ready to run for delegate. Methinks I see the shadow of his chapeau within the ring. A publication on good cardboard and readable type has come to my attention, the title thereof being "Goodkey campaign series No. 1." Surely that must portend a rustling of the ballots in the Maytime of 1916, for I do not recall the same literature in any of Joe's former meanderings around the typographical track. In this document (it is such, even though it is on cardboard) the "Old Fox" (two up and quoted) nimbly leaps into a new field—criminology. In letters as black as an enemy's frown, or a native African chief's hide he deals out the "Crime at Minneapolis convention, 1910," and then jumps over on the other side of the pastebord and chortles to an open-mouthed (printer) word about the "Crime at Providence convention, 1914." Of course the processes of Ever Goodkey's mind are too deep for the probing power of the wayfarer who writes Bits or the voter at Union elections; but it may be—mind you, I say it may be, for I desire to make no rash or unprovable statements—that Joe's browsing in old Congressional Records have brought forth old Senator Stewart and his "Crime of '73," and that Joey is going to paraphrase the old boy. Stewart rode into the United States Senate on his Crime of '73; so why should not Joe ride the trolley to Baltimore on his "Crime of 1910" and "Crime of 1914" and such other "crimes" as he may bag ere May 24 rolls round?

George P. Dowell, ill for the past three weeks, "showed up" for work in the proof room of the Government Printing Office last Monday morning. Few men are better known in the shop than George, and all of his many friends are glad to know of his return to health and labor.

John W. Clark is noted for digging up funny breaks in newspapers and a late one was a good-sized headline in one of the city dailies which he showed me—"Life Story of a bull." That the matter under the caption showed at a glance that it should have been "Life story of a bill" (its various stages in going through Congress) had John's visibles working in fine form and the "bull" made most everyone who saw it join in the roar.

"However," remarked a sage printer lawyer who joined the laughing group

"such an error don't make much difference. Most bills are bulls, anyway."

Of the many colored people employed in Uncle Sam's Printing Office, Wellington Robinson, copy collator in the night proof room of that establishment is probably entitled to the palm for good nature and readiness to accommodate. Hence everybody around the place was delighted to know, a few days since, that "Robbie" had been promoted. "Just gone up a notch or so," he told me, "and I'm very thankful; for the added weight of that pay envelope feels mighty good, besides helping to lighten this burden one hears so much about—the high cost of living." Robinson fully deserves his good luck.

William R. Adams, paymaster's guard in the Government Printing Office, died on Thursday, March 23, after an illness of one month. He was universally liked by all with whom his duties brought him in contact and admired for his high principle and sterling worth of character. His position was one of considerable responsibility and trust, and he measured up to every requirement of the same, having the utmost confidence of his immediate superiors in the office. He had a host of friends in this city and they are unanimous in their expressions of regret and grief at his sudden demise—the end of a useful and noble life.

He was born in Northumberland County, Virginia, in 1874, and came to Washington in 1890. For about twenty-five years he had been in the printing office, and for the past seven in the office of the paymaster. At the time of his death he was vice commodore of the Corinthian Yacht Club and had served for several years previously as its secretary-treasurer. He was also first lieutenant of the United States Power Squadron, Potomac River branch, and, as owner of the "Virginia," was an enthusiast on motor boating. He was a charter member of Congressional Council, National Union, and belonged to the Order of Woodmen.

Interment was in Glenwood Cemetery on Saturday, March 25.

The remaining members of his family are his wife, Mrs. Jennie S. Adams; his mother, Mrs. Mollie Q. Adams; his sister, Mrs. Thomas Howe, of White Plains, N. Y., and a brother, Thos. E. Adams, of Kansas City.

WILL ADDRESS LABOR MEETING.

Agnes Thecla Fair, Western agitator, honorary member of International Brotherhood Electrical Workers No. 36, Sacramento, Cal., will address a trades union meeting during her stay in Washington, D. C.

SECTION MEN STRIKE.

Decatur, Ill.—More than 100 section men on the Wabash railroad are striking for \$2 a day. The present rate is \$1.35.

BARBERS ORGANIZE.

Altoona, Pa.—Barbers in this city have organized and affiliated to the Journeymen Barbers' International Union.

SIoux CITY BAKERS UNITE.

Sioux City, Iowa.—Bakers in this city have organized with a large charter roll, as the result of trade union sentiment that is sweeping this section.

PICTURE OPERATORS WIN.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Eagle theater has signed an agreement with Moving Picture Operators' Union No. 143, thereby ending a long controversy. The unionists picketed this theater continuously for 17 months.

WILL OPPOSE INJUNCTIONS.

Detroit, Mich.—The Detroit federation of labor has appointed a committee to initiate a referendum for the enactment of an amendment to the state constitution which will debar judges from issuing injunctions in labor disputes. The legislation proposed is similar to the Clayton amendment, which applies to federal judges, and which was adopted by Congress last year after nearly 25 years' agitation by the American Federation of Labor.

OSHKOSH CARPENTERS WIN.

Oshkosh, Wis.—About six weeks ago the Paine Lumber Company laid off 150 employees who were active in the Carpenters' Union. A strike involving 1,200 workers followed. Last week the dispute was settled satisfactorily to the carpenters, who return to work with their organization intact. The company has been in the hands of a receiver for about a year.

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CHANGES IN THE G. P. O.

Appointments.

Edward Lyons, transferred from War Department, watchman.
Miss May H. Pendleton, probational cataloguer.
Henry C. Noll, probational messenger boy.

Robert B. Galleher, emergency monotype keyboard operator.

Robert A. Miles, linotype operator (probational).

Garnett Denham and Charles B. Mace, temporary compositors.

Lawyer White, John D. Gladden, Alphonzo Schley, George W. Butler, temporary unskilled laborers.

Leroy R. Kemp, William T. Windsor, Cecil N. Draper, temporary messenger boys.

Emmet Hunt, John Q. Nichols, jr., Alvin A. Birch, Frank E. Nyman, temporary skilled laborers.

Separations.

Stanley W. Crosthwait, temporary messenger boy, resigned.

Transfers.

Samuel Fairfax, skilled laborer 25 cents per hour, to helper 30 cents per hour, press division (night).

Hubert Newsom, computer, \$6.00 per diem, to copy editor 65 cents per hour, proof section (night).

Wellington C. Robinson, helper, 35 cents per hour, to 40 cents per hour, proof section (night).

Robert S. Harris, messenger boy, 15 cents per hour, to skilled laborer, 25 cents per hour, pamphlet binding section.

Frank J. Mann, messenger boy, \$375 per annum, to \$420 per annum, office of superintendent of documents.

Richard Dore, messenger boy \$420 per annum, to \$500 per annum, office of superintendent of documents.

Harry J. Russell, messenger boy, \$500 per annum, to skilled laborer \$626 per annum, office of superintendent of documents.

Miss Ruth B. Nicholson, skilled laborer \$626 per annum, to helper \$750 per annum, office of superintendent of documents.

William E. Brockman, machine operator \$1,000 per annum, to clerk at \$1,200 per annum, office of superintendent of documents.

Morris Cohen, clerk at \$1,200 per annum, to \$1,400 per annum, office of superintendent of documents.

Willard A. Pollard, clerk at \$1,400 per annum, to \$1,600 per annum, office of superintendent of documents.

John Dudley Smith, clerk at \$1,600 per annum, to \$1,800 per annum, office of superintendent of documents.

DON'T HAVE TO BE.

A hungry customer seated himself at a table in a quick lunch restaurant and ordered a chicken pie. When it arrived he raised the lid, and sat gazing at the contents for a while, saying "Everybody's." Finally he called the waiter.

"Look here, Sam," he said, "what did I order?"

"Chicken pie, sah."

"And what have you brought me?"

"Chicken pie, sah."

"Chicken pie, you black rascal!" the customer replied. "Chicken pie? Why, there's not a piece of chicken in it, and never was."

"Dat's right, boss; dey ain't no chicken in it."

"Then why do they call it chicken pie? I never heard of such a thing."

"Dat's all right, boss. Dey don't have to be no chicken in a chicken pie. De pain't no dog in a dog biscuit, is dey?"

LIKE OLD PRINCE GEORGE.

In a rural court the old squire had made a ruling so unfair that three young lawyers at once protested against such a miscarriage of justice. The squire immediately fined each of the lawyers \$5 for contempt of court. There was silence, and then an older lawyer walked slowly to the front of the room and deposited a \$10 bill with the clerk. He then addressed the judge as follows:

"Your Honor, I wish to state that I have twice as much contempt for this court as any man in the room."

Youth's Companion.

A GREAT HELP.

A farmer in a small town walked into the offices of one of our fire insurance companies and intimated that he wanted to insure his barn and a couple of stacks.

"What facilities have you for extinguishing a fire in your village?" inquired the superintendent of the office. The man scratched his head and pondered over the matter for a little while. Eventually he answered: "Well, it sometimes rains."—Tit-Bits.

THAT'S MY REASON.

"Look here," sternly said Judge Dogberry to the arrested agitator, Rubinski, "if you are not satisfied with conditions here, why don't you go back where you came from?"

"Because, Judge," answered the prisoner, "my vacation can only be followed by one who uses his brains, and I find so little competition here."—Timbuctoo Times.

MOTHER.

"All that I am, all that I ever hope to be, I owe to my mother." Those memorable words, uttered by Abraham Lincoln, are entirely characteristic of the filial affection each and every one of us should entertain toward her who underwent the greatest of all sacrifices that we might enjoy the happiness of this world. If this man, born in the lowest circumstances and reared in the College of Hard Knocks and Honest Toil, but who later rose to the height of crowning distinction, held his mother in such high esteem, does it not behoove us in like manner to appreciate ours?—The Tobacco Worker.

BEHIND TIME.

A suburban train was slowly working its way through one of the blizzards of '94. Finally it came to a dead stop and all efforts to start it again were futile.

In the wee, small hours of the morning a weary commuter, numb from the cold and the cramped position in which he had tried to sleep, crawled out of the train and floundered through the heavy snowdrift to the nearest telegraph station. This is the message he handed to the operator: "Will not be at office to-day. Not home yesterday yet."—Can. Gov. Ry. Empl. Magazine.

A LAUGH OR TWO.

Pat boarded the train and took a seat, there was a smile of triumph upon his face.

"What's the matter with you?" asked his friend.

Pat's countenance beamed satisfaction. "Shure, I've been riding on this road for tin years, and I've got the best of the company for once in me life."

"How's that?"

"I've just bought meself a return ticket, an'," lowering his voice to a whisper, "be jabbers I ain't comin' back."—Railroad Men.

ONE WAY TO GET EVEN.

A singer who recently passed an evening at the house of a lady stayed late. As he rose to go the hostess said:

"Pray, don't go yet, Mr. Basso; I want you to sing something for me."

"Oh, you must excuse me tonight; it is very late, and I should disturb the neighbors."

"Never mind the neighbors," answered the lady quickly; "they poisoned our dog yesterday."—Tit-Bits.

PLAINLY VISIBLE.

First Motorist (after very narrow shave):—"But, why all this fuss? We haven't damaged you. You can't bring an action against us."

Second Motorist—"I know I can't sir; I know I can't; that's just my point."—Punch.

LOOKS FUNNY.

"Every time the baby looks into my face he smiles," said Mr. Meekins.

"Well," answered his wife, "it may not be exactly polite, but it shows he has a sense of humor."—Pacific Unionist.

GOOD FOR SOMETHING.

She—Couldn't you tell me what kind of work my brother is suited for?

He—He'd make a good stage hand at a moving picture theater.—Philadelphia Evening Ledger.

WON'T LAST LONG.

The New Parson—Well, I'm glad to have you come to church twice every Sunday.

Tommy—"Yes, I'm not old enough to stay away yet."—London Opinion.

EQUALLY AS BAD.

"Ah," said the visitor, "this village boasts a choral society, I understand."

"No," said the native, "we never boast of it."—Christian Register.

ANENT THE FIRE BELL.

Stage-struck Maiden (after trying her voice):—"Do you think I can ever do anything with my voice?"

Stage Manager—"Well, it may come in handy in case of fire."—Sydney Bulletin.

PULLMAN EMPLOYEES STRIKE.

Chicago, Ill.—Several hundred employees of the Pullman Car company at Pullman struck to raise wages. They are demanding 25 cents an hour. They have been receiving 20 and 21 cents. These workers are unorganized, but are being aided by trade unionists.

SECURE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Detroit, Mich.—Two hundred employees of the American Electrical Heater Company have reduced hours from ten to eight with a 10-hour wage after a four days' strike. These workers, both men and women are organized.

ROSTER OF CENTRAL LABOR UNION

(Where not otherwise specified meetings are held at night.)

Central Labor Union: Meets every Monday night at Typographical Temple.

Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month; first Saturday at 7:30; third at 8 p. m.; Building Trades Hall, Secretary, C. P. Reichel, 24 Myrtle St. N. E.

Bakery Salesmen's Union, No. 32: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. L. Connelley, 907 First St. N. W.

Barbers Union, No. 239: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Hammel Hall, No. 923 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, Joseph Handlos, 655 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E.

Barbers Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Thursdays of each month, Cadet Armory, 706 O St. N. W. Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman; Financial Secretary, Chas. Walker, 624 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.

Bartenders, No. 428: Meets second and fourth Sundays of each month, Painter's Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Russell Tawvenner, 1235 1/2 Fifth St. N. W.

Beer Drivers, No. 234, and Stableners: Meets on the first Sunday of each month at 10:30 a. m. Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E St. S. E.

Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple, Eighth and F Sts. N. E. Secretary, Wm. P. Kilroy, 817 North Capitol St. N. W.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Sixth and E Sts. N. W. Secretary, Edward Fuhrman, 24 Quincy Place, N. W.

Boot and Shoe Workers Union, No. 428: Meets every Sunday, 3 p. m. at Jonathan Hall, 1238 Louisiana avenue northwest, Secretary, A. Messenio, 614 Tenth street n. w.

Bottlers Union, No. 251: Meets second Sunday of each month, Building Trades Hall, 10:30 a. m. Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E St. S. E.

Brewery Workers, No. 118: Meets on the last Sunday of each month, Painter's Hall, 1238 Louisiana Ave. N. W. Secretary, Charles C. Albert, 518 28th St. N. W.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5: Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, S. W. Scherier, 43 Sinton Place N. E.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 124: Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple, Secretary, E. B. Byrnes, 425 G Street N. W.

Cable Mechanics, Local 85: Meets third Friday of each month, Sixth and E Sts. N. W. Secretary, Chas. P. Krause, 1424 W St. N. W., Apt. 22.

Carrriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets first Tuesday of each month, at Jonathan Hall, 6th and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Wm. H. Umhau, 737 10th St. S. E.

Cigar Makers Union, No. 118: Meets every Saturday, 7:30 p. m. at Jonathan Hall, 1238 Louisiana Ave. N. W. Secretary, Edwin Tillon, 242 2nd St. N. E.

Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, No. 117: Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month, at Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. T. Noonan, 138 R. I. Ave. N. W.

Elevator Conductors Protective Union, No. 14585: Meets every Tuesday night at 8:15, 1119 11th St. N. W. Secretary, E. E. Nicholson, 3800 Ga. ave.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10: Meets 419 Tenth St. N. W. first and third Fridays. Secretary, J. P. Herriety, Box 52, Arlington, Va.

Engineers, No. 77: Meets every Friday, at 9:30 p. m. Hall, S. E. Cor. Tenth and Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, E. J. Nichols, 616 Fourth street northwest.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 32: Meets Typographical Temple, every Friday night. Secretary, A. W. Lecke, Twelfth and B Sts. N. W.

Engraved Steel and Plate Finishers, No. 846: Secretary, C. W. Hiale, 1016 Eleventh St. N. E.

Food Labor Union, No. 12776, Plaza Press: Meets every Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Gertrude M. McNally, 1715 Jackson St. N. E.

Firmen, Stationary, No. 68: Meets every Wednesday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, N. A. James, Hyattsville, Md.

Garment Workers, United, No. 11: Meets first and third Tuesdays, 613 Seventh street n. w. (fourth floor), G. C. Ginn, president; Miss E. Lyons, Recording Secretary.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Thursday of each month, Building Trades Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Albert Beer, 126 Todd Pl. N. E.

International Molders Union: Meets every second and fourth Wednesdays, Washington Hall, Third and Pennsylvania Avenue S. E. Secretary, C. W. McCaffery, 408 Twelfth St. N. E.

Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets every Wednesday at 12:15, Washington Ave. N. W. Secretary, Wm. W. Keeler, 148 Eleventh St. S. E.

Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 192: Meets every Thursday at 12:15, Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, E. H. Fulton, 1120 E St. S. E.

Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 8: Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Edward Hauser, 1129 First St. N. W.

Milk Wagon Drivers Union No. 110: Meets second and fourth Thursday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, H. Gunderson, 728 Columbia Road.

Moving Picture Machine Operators Protective Union, Local 224: Meets first and third Mondays each month, Gayety Theater, 2085, Secretary, G. King, or E. A. Spellbring, Bus. Agt.

Musicians, No. 161: Headquarters Kenos Building, Eleventh and G Sts. N. W., Room 411. Meets first Sunday in each month, 222 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Phone Main 2065. Secretary, John E. Birdsell, Kenos Building, S. E.

Navy Yard Helpers. Meets second Sunday and fourth Friday in each month. Secretary, Albert Bridges 210 L St. S. E.

Painters, No. 688: Meets every Friday, North-west Corner Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Wm. Zell, 805 Tenth St. N. E.

Paperhangers Local, No. 429: Meets every Friday, 480 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. A. Madala, Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W.

Pattern Makers Association: Meets first Friday of each month, Third and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, John H. Brown, 911 K St. S. E.

Photo-Engravers Union, No. 17: Meets first Monday in every month, Typographical Temple, 3 p. m. Secretary, J. A. Whitcomb, 2209 Minnesota Ave. S. E.

Plate Printers, No. 2: Meets fourth Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Chas. E. Gannon, Bethesda, Md.

Plumbers, No. 5: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, W. H. Amis, 1008 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E.

Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 42: Meets Typographical Temple on the Fourth Wednesday of each month. Secretary, Harry Lupsett, 820 Sixth St. S. W.

Printing Pressmen, No. 1: Meets fourth Saturday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Thos. E. Blakely, 3527 O St. N. W.

Retail Clerks, No. 262: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Typographical Temple, 425-426 G St. N. W. Secretary, J. A. Gieser, 419 F St. N. E.

School Custodian and Janitor, 14595: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, W. P. Cannon, 408 Twelfth St. S. E.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 102: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Charles T. Thorpe, 326 Ninth St. S. E.

Steam Fitters and Helpers, No. 592: Meets first and third Wednesdays at Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. F. Edman, 618 5th St. N. W.

Stone and Marble Cutters: Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, at Jonathan Hall, 1238 Louisiana Ave. N. W.

Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants, No. 1773: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Pythian Temple, 1008 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Mrs. H. B. Tringano, 1022 J. St. N. W., Apt. 28.

Structural Steel Employees International Alliance, Local 22: Meets third Sunday of each month, at the Eagle Club House, Secretary, E. L. Grondie, 1022 J. St. N. W.

Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 101: Meets on the third Sunday of each month, 7:30 p. m., Typographical Temple, Secretary, Geo. S. Schold, Typographical Temple, 11th and G Sts. N. W.

Upholsterers Union, No. 38: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, Moose Hall, Seventh and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, E. P. Richardson, 160 Graham Place N. W.

Wood Finishers, Local No. 1052: Secretary, H. Baumgarten, 414 Tenth St. S. E.

Washington Building Trades Council: Meets every Tuesday night, 480 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Stover D. Zee.

Yeast Workers' Union, No. 14693: Meets first and third Friday, Typographical Temple.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Presbyterian Ministerial Association, Christian Church Ministerial Association, M. E. Church Ministerial Association, Young Men's Christian Association.

INTERNATIONALS.

International Association of Machinists: Headquarters, Rooms 402-407 Metall Building, 805-814 G St. N. W. Wm. H. Johnson, International President; George Preston, Secretary-Treasurer.

Plate Printers of North America (International Steel and Copper): Headquarters, International Secretary-Treasurer, Chas. T. Smith, Room 414 Washington Loan and Trust Building.

LOCAL AUXILIARIES.

Bakers Union, No. 118: Meets second and fourth Saturdays, at 7:30 p. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G St. N. W. Secretary, John G. Schmidt, 624 Sixth St. N. W.

Ladies' Auxiliary, Carpenters: Meets Tuesday nights, Hutchins Building, Tenth and D Sts. N. W.

Womans Auxiliary, No. 13, of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101: Meets at Typographical Temple, fourth Monday in each month.

Allied Printing Trades Council: Meets third Thursday of each month at Typographical Temple, Secretary, C. H. Evans, 820 Fourth St. N. E.

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OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

READ OUR ADVERTISEMENTS, PATRONIZE
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Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any man who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause.—President Gompers.

WITH A MISSION, WITHOUT
A MUZZLE.

VOLUME XX. NO. 41

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1916.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

CARPENTERS' CHIPS

BY J. H. RYAN.

Thirty-five years ago this week Old Union No. 1 was instituted. On Wednesday, April 6, the Journeymen Carpenters of this city met in response to a call issued by Mr. Gabriel Edmonston in Cosmopolitan Hall, corner of Eighth and E streets, for the purpose of considering the advisability of forming an organization to advance the interest of the craft. The meeting was called to order and Brother Edmonston was elected chairman and M. T. E. Henderson secretary. After explaining the object of the call, a motion was made to enroll the names of those who were in favor of forming a permanent organization. Fifty-three names were enrolled after which it was decided to meet again on the following Wednesday night, April 13, and carry out the purpose of the meeting. Before adjourning a committee, composed of Messrs. John Rouse, John Henderson, Geo. W. Darby, Edward Wayson and David Gregg was appointed to notify the Master Builders to expect that an advance of wages would be requested and to govern their estimates accordingly.

On the following Wednesday night, at the same hall, a permanent organization was effected and the union fairly launched into commission.

The officers elected were: President, David Gregg; vice-president, Gabriel Edmonston; recording secretary, J. W. Howard; sergeant-at-arms, A. S. Martin. At the meeting it was decided to ask for an increase of twenty-five per cent in the rate of wages. At subsequent meetings favorable responses were received from the employers conceding the justness of the request. Following the increase of wages a corresponding request was made for a decrease in the number of hours of work, which at that time was ten each day. About this time an agitation was started throughout the country for the establishment of a national organization, the late Brother P. J. McGuire, who was then publishing a craft journal in St. Louis, being the prime mover in the movement. Union No. 1 readily fell into line, and after considerable correspondence it was decided to respond to a call that had been issued for the various Carpenters' Unions to meet in convention in Chicago the following August. The convention met, No. 1 sending Brothers Gabriel Edmonston and David Gregg as representatives, and the launching out of the grand organization we are so proud of today—the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—was the result of that convention, Union No. 1, of Washington, carrying off the honors not only in being enrolled as Union No. 1 but in having one of its representatives, Brother Gabriel Edmonston, elected as the first national president.

Brother Edmonston has also the proud record of being the only member now on the rolls of Local 132 who never severed his connection with the United Brotherhood from the institution of No. 1 up to the present time, though it is a creditable fact that many of the names of the original members of that Union are on the membership rolls of 132, the break in their continuous membership occurring during the period when No. 1 decided to run again as an independent local union.

The growth of the Brotherhood has been marvelous. At the convention in Chicago only twelve local unions were represented with a membership of a little over two thousand. At the present time the number of local unions number about as many as the membership did at the first convention, with a membership now of over a quarter of a million, and about a half million of dollars in the treasury and owning its headquarters.

Before the successful launching out of the United Brotherhood two previous attempts had been made to form a national organization of the craft, but both were a dismal failure and it has been only through persistent determination that the Brotherhood has developed into one of the greatest and grandest organizations of skilled mechanics that exists in the world to-day. For the first eighteen years, or rather up to 1899 the organization had gained thirty-two thousand in membership since that time or during the past seventeen years over two hundred thousand—a record not equalled by any other labor organization in this or any other country.

In giving this brief synopsis it is not the intention of the writer to go into a detailed history of the ups and downs of the local carpenters organizations that have existed in this city during the past thirty-five years, suffice it to say they are now banded together in one grand organization.

The following letter may be a little ancient, but speaks for itself of the apparent good feeling that existed the first year of the Brotherhood in this city between the employers and journeymen.

"Washington, D. C., April 10th, 1882.—Carpenters and Joiners Union No. 1, of the District of Columbia.—Gentlemen:—At a meeting of the Master Builders Association on the evening of April the 8th, 1882, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted to which your attention is invited:—That we, the members of the Master Builders' Association of the District of Columbia, shall, on and after the fifteenth (15th) day of April, 1882, em-

ploy none but members of the Carpenters and Joiners Union No. 1, of the District of Columbia; that all other existing laws of this association conflicting with this resolution be, and the same is hereby repealed. I would state that it is the unanimous wish of our members that they be instructed by mail or through our association officials of any action your body may take that may hereafter require our cooperation. By this method considerable inconvenience may be saved by both associations. Respectfully yours, THOS. J. KING, Secretary, M. B. A."

OCCUPATION ILLS CAUSE HEAVY LOSS.

Westerville, Ohio.—Deaths from preventable causes among the workmen alone in this country total 250,000 yearly, according to Dr. E. R. Hayhurst, who spoke at the state health exhibit at this place. He is a specialist on this subject, and investigates occupational diseases for the board of health and the state industrial commission.

Dr. Hayhurst defined "occupational disease" as ill-health which results from working. Ordinarily, work should make good health and lengthen life, but work under bad conditions, or in the wrong way, or when exposed to poisons has the opposite effect.

He emphasized the point that more than half of the people who work for wages or salary lose their lives from causes which may and should be prevented—enumerating as the chief factors, tuberculosis, pneumonia, typhoid fever, accidents and poisoning. There are 3,000,000 cases of industrial illness annually.

Dr. Hayhurst enumerated as the chief causes of occupational diseases: Dust, continual breathing of which leads to tuberculosis, pneumonia and like diseases, causes eczema and sore eyes, and which could be prevented in most work places by change of methods, installation of vent pipes, wet sweeping and the like; dirt and disorder, which breed uncleanness, depression and immorality; improper illumination, which produces a vast amount of headache and fatigue, the true cause of which is generally never suspected—bad air, which usually can be labeled as too warm, too dry and too dead or motionless, and sometimes also loaded with dust, smoke, fumes, gases or vapors; exposure to high temperature, which causes early old age and which in up-to-date factories is no longer a risk; cold, where the worker is not properly clothed, or works in damp air, or passes from hot to cold places; fatigue of body, hands or eyes, which is the most common cause of occupational diseases, and inactivity, on the other hand, where the worker sits steadily at a machine or a desk, both of which are dangerous from the viewpoint of over or under-exercise.

RUBBER STAMP JURIES DENOUNCED BY JUDGE.

New York.—"Any grand juror who acts as a rubber stamp for the district attorney ought to get off the panel as soon as possible," said Judge Mulqueen of the court of general sessions at a meeting of the association of grand jurors. The speaker had been asked by a member of the association if it was proper for a grand juror to implicitly obey the instructions of the prosecuting officer in the matter of indictments.

"Certainly not," replied the judge. "A grand juror must keep in mind that he and his associates are the judges of the facts, just as a jury is at the trial of a case. The district attorney has no business to make any suggestions as to the facts. His duty is simply to advise as to the law."

"District attorneys have no right to insist on the indictment of an accused person unless the evidence brought before the grand jury is as conclusive as that which he expects to produce at the trial. Don't be persuaded to indict unless the facts amply justify such action."

STEEL INDICTMENTS QUASHED BY COURT.

Youngstown, Ohio.—Judge W. Anderson, of the common pleas court has quashed indictments against the United States Steel Corporation and five other steel companies who were charged with conspiring to regulate the price of common labor in violation of the Ohio anti-trust law.

The court ruled that the indictments were "vague indefinite and uncertain," and that they conflicted with the Clayton amendment to the federal anti-trust law, which declares that "the labor power of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce."

It is quite probable that the court's action will permit the steel operators to escape punishment for the loss of life and destruction of property resulting from the Youngstown riot. It may also be impossible to make public the evidence at the trial which the grand jury relearned would show the "lawless conditions of affairs surrounding the labor conditions existing in and about the steel industries of this valley," and the absolute disregard on the part of operators of the rights of the workers and the public generally.

While a trial might result in these developments the case would be based on the theory that labor is a commodity, thereby securing another precedent to use against trade unionists in their state campaigns to abolish this ancient concept.

WORLD'S TRADE UNIONISTS INVITED TO LABOR'S PEACE CONGRESS

President Gompers has issued an invitation to trade union centers throughout the world to send representatives to a labor's world peace congress to be held at the same time and in the same city as the representatives from the different countries will meet to determine the terms of peace at the close of the present war. The A. F. of L. convention, held November, 1914, four months after the war began, adopted resolutions indorsing this plan. At the A. F. of L. convention, last year, detailed plans were approved, although President Gompers suggests that this plan "is necessarily flexible and broad."

The letter has been translated in French, German and Spanish, and is forwarded under authority of the A. F. of L. executive council.

President Gompers assures the world's organized workers that the American Federation of Labor does not offer any plan or theory as to what the members of the congress shall do, and that its sole interest in to organize this world's congress of labor that democratic ideals may be included in the terms of peace. He says, in part:

"The proposal to hold a labor congress was generally discussed by the various national labor organizations during the past year and some of them have officially approved the plan."

"In other countries thought is concentrated on the immediate and compelling problems of daily life—problems so urgent that all else must wait upon the future. We appreciate the intense strain with which our fellow workers of Europe await the outcome of the day's struggle on the battlefield and the ultimate decision of the war."

"Everywhere the wage earners by service have proved their loyalty to concepts of honor, their patriotism, their value as men and women. In the past they have borne not only the burdens of fighting during the war, but have been weighted down by the war debts and readjustments attending a return to peace conditions."

"The workers can refuse to be the victims of the blunderers, the evil plans, the ambitions of those responsible for this war. In their struggle against oppression have been born yearnings for human freedom, for better opportunities, for justice in life and work. During the centuries they have made progress. It has been a long fight from slavery to the present degree of freedom."

"There is great opportunity in the immediate future for democracy and freedom. A century ago the feudal system died in the Napoleonic wars that convulsed Europe, and the Third Estate established their right to freedom and participation in the affairs of government and society."

"Slowly but surely the workers have been making demands for recognition of their rights as human beings and as members of society and have established many of them."

"In appreciation of their dignity and value, it is the duty of the wage earners to make demands upon the world assembled in the next world congress that nothing touching the lives of the workers shall be determined without taking counsel with them. Such a demand made by the personal representatives of the wage earners assembled in the same place and at the same time as the world peace congress would have a tremendous effect upon the spirit and the determination of that congress."

"Such a demand would set high standards of democracy and would give prominence to principles of human welfare that could not be ignored."

"The labor movement is the great humanizing, democratizing force in the affairs of nations, and it must have a place wherever the welfare of the wage earners is concerned."

SCRANTON'S BUILDERS ACCEPT UNION SHOP.

Scranton, Pa.—The Builders' Exchange has discarded its non-union shop theory and joined the union shop ranks.

For a quarter of a century this contractors' organization favored the "free and independent workman," but it now realizes "there ain't no such animal" in the local building industry, and that the Builders' Exchange would be forced to disband if it did not change front.

In announcing the new policy, President Williams pledged his loyalty to non-unionism—he calls it "the open shop"—but acknowledged that self preservation and continuance of their identity as contractors have been the forces that have moved the exchange members to switch their principles.

He bemoaned that union labor has become so firmly grounded in Scranton that it is almost an impossibility for a contractor aligned with the exchange to obtain a contract.

"We will simply give the people what they want," declared the philosophic Mr. Williams, who was threatened with business annihilation if he and his colleagues persisted in looking backward.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR
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John B. Colpoys Editor
Wm. H. Anglin Associate Editor

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ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE - - - ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of its correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 7, 1916.

BE RIGHT WITH LABOR.

Labor demands its rights and organized labor is the only one who can speak for labor. The unorganized must take what is offered without his having anything to say where he shall work, the hours or the scale.

He has nothing to say of his own conditions of labor. Organized labor speaks for one and all. The men who is not right with labor, is not right with the builders, for without labor he cannot build.

The labor of a human being is not an article of commerce nor a commodity. You cannot separate the intellect of the human being who produces the labor and who commands the muscles, bones and cords of his body. That he has an intellect of his own is a recognized fact. Let all labor use that intellect and if not a member of his craft, join his craft union and help organized labor stand for labor and humanity.

Organized labor is not selfish, but opens the door to the workers to join their ranks. There are many benefits enjoyed by all that organized labor has worked for consistently and has brought about. Organized labor has caused Child Labor Laws, Compensation Laws, Factory Inspection Laws, Safety on Land and Sea Laws, the eight hour day law in many states and on government of labor and humanity is backed up by the American Federation of Labor and no laws that are for the benefit of labor came from the capitalist side. Workers open your eyes, let that common sense overtake you. Use your intellect and see the only way you can accomplish and get your rights is by joining your craft.—The Chronicle.

YOUR DUTY.

Organized labor should be represented on all commissions, city, county, state and Federal governments. That the masses of people may be heard and recognized.

The unorganized cannot speak for they have no way of speaking, as individuals—they will not be recognized. Therefore, must organized labor speak for all, that the democracy of the nation may not be exterminated. Organized labor does demand recognition in all governments.

How can the constitution of the United States give all equal opportunity when the workers have no representation. The capitalists absorb all franchises—coal, oil and all minerals in the ground and then create estates and perpetuates for generations not yet born. Consumers must pay royalty and usury prices for the product that was placed in the earth for mankind. The parasites that do not produce the wealth, reap for their offspring the profits of franchises which the people should own and no government should place the generations yet unborn under such conditions. The natural resources are for the people and should be government property. These were mostly obtained by trickery and should be restored to the people. Restoration is not confiscation.—The Chronicle.

PLENTY OF ROOM.

If we divide the State of Illinois in equal parts one part to every human being on earth, each one will have 50 x 100 feet of ground or enough on which to live. This is not so small as it appears, for if we provide for the family unit as people really live, instead of the individual unit we get a plot of land for each family 50 x 500. Allowing that this is not enough for the family, the goat and cat, we will give every human being an allotment ten times that size. The human race would then inhabit the eight States of Illinois, Arkansas, Florida, Iowa, Arizona, Michigan and Nevada, or one-eighth of the United States. By dividing all of the United States every human being would have about eight times as much land as he would need. To allow still more liberally on account of mountains and other areas that man knows not yet how to use; let us throw in Canada for good measure. By an equal division of Canada and United States among the families now living on earth, each family would have more land than they could possibly work. And it would leave the rest of the earth without a living soul. So if anyone tells you that wars are necessary to make room—tell him he is a hot air artist and a poor one at that.—The Pittsburgh Bulletin.

UNIONISM DEVELOPS MEN.

The trade union movement is one of the greatest institutions that the struggle for democracy has developed. It teaches the student how to accept defeat gracefully, to celebrate triumphs with moderation and to maintain an optimistic and determined spirit. Its aims are praiseworthy, its achievements substantial and its hopes unbounded. It corrects the errors of yesterday, remedies the difficulties of today and sets influences in motion to wipe out the injustices that are visible in tomorrow. In truth, it does things.—Labor Clarion.

"To h—l with the man, save the mule" in latter-day parlance reads: "Spare nothing but horseflesh."

Local headline says: "Villa Problem Grows." You know, he had his much-prized mustache cut off.

Is Verdun? Took us a long time for it to soak in.

PNEUMOGASTRICISMS



Thank God! We are this close to the election of delegates to the International Typographical Union convention and other officers of Columbia No. 101, and not a single job of printing from any one thus far in the field. Of course, we have a kind of intuition that we are yet to get our share. We have got more than our share in the past, perhaps, and memories of that hoggishness are still lying around on shelves and in unpaid bills. Frankly, however, there are some printers who, when they have a job of printing to do, have got to give it to the Trades Unionist office, and they pay for it, which they intended to do in the first place, without any quibbling about how cheap it can be done, or what price has been placed on it by expert estimators in the Government Printery. There are others who likewise have to give their work to the Trades Unionist office, because if they don't ever pay for it they feel the proprietor won't be disappointed, and they don't believe in fooling people. Now, for the benefit of some, and under the official signature of the above, I want to give fair and timely warning that some mighty plain talk is forthcoming from this column during this campaign. You can call it blackmail if you want to. But the proposition of extending credit to the extent of a whole year, and then being victimized to the extent of delinquents having their this year's work done in another shop, and at the same time asking for the gratuities of the membership, is just a little more than we can stand for, and we feel that we are big enough, broad enough, and man enough to withstand the consequences.

We are, indeed, happy to learn that the "Duluth proposition," a progressive propaganda, carried. But what amazes us, acknowledging that the error is strictly in keeping with most things they do, why didn't they repeal the old law providing for auditors, and not put the International to the expense of paying for two sets of auditors? I hereby give notice that I am a candidate as one of the auditors to be selected from the rank, bearing in mind that something crooked must be found or else bear the stigma that I have been "reached" for the rest of my days. If elected I guarantee to satisfy the "snake" element to that extent.

A postal card picturing the palatial residence occupied by Mr. F. C. Roberts, Labor Commissioner to Porto Rico to hand, in which he says:

"Amigo Anglin: Your fame as an orator has reached and spread through the Latin-American countries. The 'La Vanguardia,' of Buenos Aires City, Argentina, published your remarks on my departure from Washington. Two G. P. O. prints down here—Hinwood and Wheelon.—F. C. R."

We failed to publicly acknowledge that those same remarks were published by 'Justicia,' San Juan, P. R., in both Spanish and English, copies of which were promptly forwarded to us, and make us feel fully grateful.

We likewise acknowledge receipt of the Fourth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor, to the Legislature of Porto Rico, issued by the Department of Labor, Charities and Correction, Bureau of Labor, F. C. Roberts, Chief, dated February 25, 1916. The report deals at length upon the Agricultural labor strike in the sugar-cane zone in 1915, the agricultural strike of 1916, needed labor legislation—homestead land law (Government to loan money to build, etc.), workmen compensation legislation, inspection of steam boilers, an act fixing a minimum wage for women, an act to protect salaries of workmen, arbitration commission to settle strikes, model homes for the working people in the large towns in the island, a law fixing a minimum wage for the common labor working for contractors on public works—the right to belong to a labor organization—blacklisting, textile mills for manufacturing cotton thread, enforcement of the labor laws, intervention in controversies by reason of payment of wages refused, free employment agency, the need of industrial schools in Porto Rico. The report is well illustrated and shows a distinctiveness characteristic of its compiler, Mr. Roberts. The report would clearly indicate that he has done some work in his chosen field and there remains work yet to be done, and it will be. No man lives who has the interest of the toiler more at heart, not with that facetiousness of the average political trickster, but that sentiment that emanates from the soul, that current of life that holds hope as its ever shining star.

Next week, in this column we will give an interview that transpired between us and a lifelong subscriber of this paper. Be sure to read it, it will be interesting.

ORGANIZING IN OMAHA.

Omaha, Neb.—As a result of the labor forward movement in this city the following unions have been organized: Waitresses, millmen, office workers, postoffice clerks, barbers, jitney drivers and a building trades council. The allied printing trades council has been reorganized. One carpenters' local has added 40 per cent; printing pressmen, 50 per cent; hodcarriers, 30 per cent, and painters and decorators, 20 per cent to their membership. The labor forward movement will begin an even more aggressive campaign about April 15, when it is expected to reach practically every non-union wage worker in this locality.

CAUSES OF INDIGESTION.

Boston, Mass.—In a talk on "Chronic Indigestion" before the Harvard medical school, Dr. F. W. White said that worry, fatigue, overwork, and doing things too fast causes one form of indigestion.

"Many times, if we take a person who has what he calls 'chronic indigestion,' we find no real evidence of serious disease; the whole thing is caused by this habit of rushing about and overworking," he said.

STAGE EMPLOYEES LOCKED OUT.

Wilmington, N. C.—The Howard & Wells Amusement Company has secured control of all the theaters and moving picture houses in this city and has locked out its employees who are members of the Stage Employees' Union. This local was organized last year.

MINERS FILE COMPLAINT.

Hazleton, Pa.—Miners employed in the Cranberry operations have filed a complaint with their district officials against enlarged cars which have been installed by the Pardee company. The strike award of 1902 fixed the standard container and the company's action is protested against as a violation of the wage scale, unless an increase in compensation is provided for.

TANNERS RAISE WAGES.

Grand Haven, Mich.—After a short strike, employees of the Eagle-Ottawa Tannery Company have secured wage increases from \$1.50 to \$2.50 a week. They were assisted by President Taylor and Secretary Drake of the Michigan State Federation of Labor.

HOUSE WRECKERS GAIN.

New York.—After a two weeks' strike the House Wreckers' union has raised wages 7 cents an hour, secured union recognition and a Saturday half holiday with no wage reductions. About 600 workers are benefited. They are employed in demolishing old houses.

PROFIT FOR WESTERN UNION.

New York.—The annual report of the Western Union Telegraph Company shows a surplus of \$18,882,968.52. The gross operating revenues increased over 1914 by \$4,907,019. It is stated that the increase in expense was comparatively small.

RICHMOND LABOR FORWARD.

Richmond, Va.—The Central Trades and Labor Council has appointed a committee to conduct a labor forward campaign during the next two months. International unions will be requested to send representatives to assist.

TRACKMEN RETURN TO WORK.

Carbondale, Pa.—Trackmen and other unskilled laborers employed by the Ontario & Western railroad have secured wage increases as the result of a strike. About 150 men are benefited.

WANT TWO-PLATOON SYSTEM.

Duluth, Minn.—Municipal firemen have secured nearly 9,000 names to a petition for a two-platoon system ordinance.

LABORERS INCREASE WAGES.

Schenectady, N. Y.—The newly organized laborers' union, affiliated to the American Federation of Labor has raised wages 52 cents a day.

CITY FIREMEN UNITE.

Portsmouth, Ohio.—City firemen have organized a federal union and affiliated with the Central Labor Union. Unions of cigarmakers and horseshoers have also been organized.

STAGE EMPLOYEES GAIN.

Danbury, Conn.—The wage increases demanded by the Theatrical Stage Employees' Union took effect today.

GET SATURDAY HOLIDAY.

Detroit, Mich.—Steamfitters have secured a Saturday half holiday the year round, beginning next month.

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D. J. O'CONNOR

New Jersey Ave. and G Sts. N.W.

BROCKWELL'S BITS

BY W. N. BROCKWELL

Thomas S. Galleher, who was stricken with paralysis while at work a few days since, passed away, at his home in this city, on Thursday, March 30, 1916. He was a native of Virginia about 60 years of age, and had been employed in the Government Printing Office a long time, being a member of the Monotype hand section chapel at the time of his death. He leaves his wife and eight children. One of his sons is a member of Columbia Typographical Union, now employed in the Printery as a monotype operator, while a brother, James A. Galleher, is also a member of the organization and a many year employee of the Printing Office proof room.

Funeral was on Monday last, many of Mr. Galleher's fellow-members of No. 101 being present. Burial was at Leesburg, Va., the former home of the deceased.

"Tom" Galleher was well known and much esteemed by a large number of friends, especially among printers, and his sudden taking off has caused grief in many hearts. For the widow, children, and other loved ones there is much sympathy in the passing of such an amiable character and excellent man.

Howard A. Harrison, of the Times chapel, has issued cards announcing his candidacy to represent Columbia Typographical Union at the coming session of the International at Baltimore. He is the first "down-towner" to get into the candidate list.

The writer has received a note from Indianapolis to the effect that the vote on the so-called "Duluth proposition"—an amendment to the laws of the International Typographical Union, providing for the election of three auditors by the membership of the organization at large—was 17,088 for to 14,606 against. These auditors are to be voted for at the International election to be held on May 24, and the names of all candidates for the honor must be in the hands of the secretary-treasurer at Indianapolis not later than 12 noon of April 20, 1916.

J. L. Dilsaver, well-known member of Columbia Union, employed in the night proof room of the Government Printing Office, has returned from Indiana, where he was called on account of the death of his father. The elder Dilsaver was a pioneer of Northern Indiana, and was prominent and esteemed in his community. He was 76 years old at the time of his death, which took place after an illness of only four days, the cause being uremic poisoning, superinduced by kidney trouble and grip. His death removes all of the older line of the Dilsavers, with the exception of one of his brothers, a retired farmer living near West Mansfield, Ohio—Joseph Dilsaver. The name "Dilsaver," I am told, is now represented by but seven living people—Joseph, a brother of J. L., and his three children, Charles, Theodore E. and Nellie; Morgan Dilsaver, a resident of California; the retired farmer above referred to, and J. L. Dilsaver, of this city.

The widow of John Edsall, a popular member of Columbia Union who died some months ago, writes to friends here that she is living in Paterson, N. J. Her long residence in Washington gave her acquaintance with many printer people, and she is much esteemed by them all, and they will be glad to know that she is well and prosperous.

The recent campaign for new members of the American Red Cross was very successful in this city, especially at the Government Printing Office, where the number enrolled was 381. Miss Boardman has written Chief Clerk Alverson, of the Printery, a very cordial letter, expressing "the hearty thanks and appreciation of the officers of the Society for the patriotic aid given by joining this great national and international humanitarian organization."

Jackson County Journal, published at Black River Falls, Wis., is one of the best printed and most prosperous weeklies I have ever seen. Its editor and proprietor is Merlin Hull, some years since a typo in the Government Printing Office, and who, since leaving here, has been remarkably successful in his Wisconsin home in law, journalism, and politics, and his friends confidently expect still greater things from him in the political field. I observe from his paper that he is a strong advocate of the proposal to abolish saloons in his town. The "no-saloon" sentiment, by the way, is making great headway in Wisconsin.

Milton C. Foss, for many years a member of Columbia Union and well-

known to many in that organization, died at Emergency Hospital, in this city, on Saturday, April 1, 1916, from the effects of an attack of paralysis sustained about a week before. He was born November 26, 1843, and joined the typographical union at Providence, R. I. in 1863. He came to Washington many years ago, and had during his long residence here held various positions in the Government Printing Office, among these being the foremanship of the Treasury branch printing office and a number of years as a clerk in the office of the foreman of printing. He is survived by his wife and a daughter. Funeral was under the auspices of Columbia Union, and was held on Tuesday last. Due to advancing age, Mr. Foss had been unemployed for some time, and was a recipient of the old-age pension of the International Typographical Union.

WANT FARMERS' HELP.

Kent, Wash.—C. R. Cottrell, rural credits commissioner of the Washington state grange, received a letter from the Western Railway Managers' Association asking for assistance in its fight against the eight-hour demands of train service employees.

The managers were informed that "the farmers of Washington state are thoroughly organized and in harmony with organized labor," and that "the farmer of today is not permitting himself to be used as a cat's paw to pull chestnuts from any corporation fire."

OPPOSE SUNDAY BARBER SHOPS

Albany, N. Y.—A bill has been introduced in the state legislature providing for a penalty of not less than \$5 for the first offense for opening barber shops on Sunday. The present law provides for a fine of not more than \$5. The amendment would increase the minimum fine for a second offense from \$10 to \$15 or a minimum imprisonment of 25 days. The exceptions to the law in favor of barber shops conducted at Saratoga Springs and New York are stricken out.

OTIS' SLANDERS ARE COSTLY.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Harrison Gray Otis and the Los Angeles Times may slander the trade union movement and its members with impunity, but the gallant general is beginning to realize that these campaigns are costly, when practiced on other folks, since a jury has awarded Attorney Joseph Scott \$37,500 damages in his suit for libel. This is the third time Attorney Scott has started a damage suit against Otis, and in each instance he has been successful. The three awards total \$68,500.

BAKERS ADVANCE.

Chicago, Ill.—Continued gains sums up the reports of organizers and officers of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union at their executive board meeting in this city. These workers have been confronted by powerful combinations of capital, which have trustified this industry in many sections. The union is now making a greater effort than ever to thoroughly organize this industry and earnestly requests the continued cooperation of the entire trade union movement.

APPROVES STATE COSSACKS.

Albany, N. Y.—Major General Leonard Wood has written to the state police committee of the state legislature that he is thoroughly in favor of the bill now pending which provides for a state constabulary. He believes the state police would be of great benefit in removing the friction that might occur if the national guard were called out on strike duty.

BUILDERS RECOGNIZE UNIONS.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—The Building Construction Employers' Association has signed a two-year agreement with the Building Trades Council. Provision is made for arbitrating differences between the two parties. The agreement also provides for the elimination of strikes because of jurisdictional disputes.

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Appointments.

Charles A. Hodgin, probational compositor.

Hubbard Harris, probational messenger boy.

Charles D. Barnes, probational elevator conductor.

Miss Alice E. Mullen, skilled laborer, transferred from Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Wilfred Crissom, Lester E. Eliff, Howard D. Thomas, Carroll H. Megill, Charles W. Potterton, temporary messenger boys.

William H. Ellis and Charles T. Davis, probational monotype keyboard operators.

William S. Jackson, Louis Browne, Frank Baker, John White, James Hodge, Frank Addison, Endymion Spencer, temporary unskilled laborer.

Alice McDonald, Loretta M. Creaghe, Angela M. J. Sullivan, Alice C. Martin, Hattie Goldstein, Edith C. Hodgson, Harriett Sponsler, Ruth B. Peterson, Elizabeth V. Gilliam, Rose E. Stoll, Mary M. McNamee, temporary skilled laborers (female).

George W. Giddens, Arthur G. Hamilton, Herman Adolph, Lawrence Hawkins, Wade P. Lane, Orlan B. Livingston, Arthur L. Bent, Ernest E. Strobel, James H. McKnight, Albert Stern, James J. Cauffman, John M. Johnson, Edwin W. Frank, William E. Smith, temporary skilled laborers.

Marguerite T. Jones, temporary skilled laborer (female).

Separations.

Eli M. Wheat, proof reader.

Herman Dempsey, linotype operator, resigned.

Wilmer L. Griffin, mailer, resigned.

Transfers, Etc.

Charles F. Cooke, linotype operator, 60 cents per hour, linotype section, to proof reader, 60 cents per hour, proof section (night).

Isadore Feldman, skilled laborer, \$626 per annum, to stockkeeper, \$720 per annum, office of superintendent of documents.

John C. Johnson, messenger boy, \$500 per annum, to skilled laborer \$626 per annum, office of superintendent of documents.

William M. Wilson, stockkeeper \$720 per annum, to helper \$750 per annum, office of superintendent of documents.

Louis A. Jones, helper, \$750 per annum, to machine operator \$1,000 per annum, office of superintendent of documents.

John L. Mattingly, temporary messenger boy 15 cents per hour, to probational messenger boy \$375 per annum, office of superintendent of documents.

John J. Dolan, jr., messenger boy \$375 per annum, to messenger boy \$420 per annum, office of superintendent of documents.

James J. Spaulding, messenger boy \$420 per annum, to \$500 per annum, office of superintendent of documents.

DEMOCRACY VS. EFFICIENCY.

San Francisco.—Can a democracy, with its millions of men and women who struggle for liberty and freedom to play become an efficient, rigid, autocratic business institution like the United Steel Corporation?

The Bulletin of this city thinks not, and gives the following reasons:

"A democracy can't plan very far ahead without restricting the liberties of its descendants, and it can't restrict those liberties and remain a democracy. In a clumsy inspirational way it can solve the problems of its own day, but it can't settle the question of tomorrow.

"Democracy is not and never will be efficient. It learns by blundering, not by looking ahead. It depends a great deal on emotion and to a limited degree on cold intellect. It responds to forces which it does not understand and which are not understood and cannot be controlled by any intellect yet evolved by our race. It mistrusts the expert and the drill-sergeant because its instincts say that their knowledge is only a thin ray of light in the abyssal darkness of their ignorance; that they are surveying infinity with a yard-stick.

"No American need look very far to see what happens when the fate of a democratic community is entrusted to men who plan for long periods of time, and whose plans have committed them to the senseless butchery of hundreds of thousands of strong young men. They need only consider such an illustration as that of the United States Steel Corporation, which has made a successful venture in foreign commerce, which plans its future far ahead with a certainty not approached by any democratic organization, and which has utterly crushed democracy in every area where it controls.

"If the United States should go in for close organization for purposes of material grandeur the thing we should get would be very much like this great corporation. We would all be pensioners of an enlightened industrial aristocracy."

MUST CHECK IMMIGRATION.

Milwaukee, Wis.—"The situation which formerly brought aliens to this country in quest of religious and political liberty have most disappeared, and the flow of immigrants has become largely a purely economic phenomenon," declared Prof. E. A. Ross, University of Wisconsin, in a speech in this city. He said that those who came to America without their families and return after they have enjoyed for a time the high wages of the American labor market are continually increasing.

"The great influx of immigrants from southern Europe, with their standards of lower living than those who formerly constituted the bulk of immigrants to this country, have caused acute industrial, social and political problems, particularly in American cities," continued Prof. Ross. "The influence of immigrants, as a whole, in recent years, has been to delay the advance toward the best things of public life, and in politics has given the bosses an opportunity to in-trench. Whatever it may have been in the past, immigration has grown to be a problem affecting the very soul and perpetuity of the American people. No other problem before us compares with this problem.

"Since the beginning of the century, immigrants have been coming at the average rate of 1,000,000 a year, and at least 10,000,000 of them have remained. The sources of immigration have greatly changed in the course of 25 years. Formerly the bulk of the immigrants that came from the British, Scandinavian and Germanic countries possessed much of the background we possess and blended readily with one another and with the native Americans.

The sources have shifted eastward until Constantinople has been about the center of the field supplying immigrants.

"The only two ways to restrict immigration are by numerical restriction, or by the literacy test. The only practical test is one that can be applied by the immigrant himself before he sells out and transports his family to this country."

WOMEN MUST HAVE DAY OFF.

Harrisburg, Pa.—The industrial board of the state department of labor has refused the request of hotels and institutions in Pennsylvania employing more than 10 women to exempt them from the law which provides for a complete day of rest each week for these employees.

The industrial board included this ratification in its refusal:

"Most of them (institutions) are supposed to be doing a service to humanity; many are maintained by state aid and private charitable funds. And in the disposition of these funds they are supposed to seek the greatest good of all, including their employees.

"Being intrusted with funds for beneficent and religious work, they should so co-operate these funds as to benefit all connected with their operation; and because of the high idealism in the founding of such institutions they should be the foremost to establish ideal labor relations.

"State institutions, especially, should lead in observing state laws."

RESUBMIT WAGE LAW.

Detroit, Mich.—The minimum wage amendment to the city charter has been resubmitted to the city council at the request of the Detroit Federation of labor. The amendment provides for a wage of not less than \$2.50 a day for unskilled labor and the highest prevailing rates for skilled mechanics. This amendment, last spring, received the largest vote ever given a charter proposal, but was recently declared invalid because legal red tape had not been complied with.

FACTORY FIRE ESCAPES.

Albany, N. Y.—The state industrial commission has adopted a rule which requires that all factory buildings from three to five stories in height, in which 25 or more persons are employed above the second floor, shall have fire-proof enclosed stairways to side exits from the sidewalk, except where the contents are absolutely noncombustible and there are automatic sprinklers on each floor.

MACHINISTS RAISE WAGES.

Massillon, Ohio.—Machinists employed by the Griscom-Russell plant have won their strike. Wages are increased from 3 to 5 cents an hour, with pay for overtime. The latter clause, together with the nine-hour day, will take effect June 1.

STATE INSURANCE GROWS.

Harrisburg, Pa.—The state insurance fund is growing to such an extent that larger quarters must be secured. Already more than 10,000 policies have been written by the fund. These cover compensation liability of employers in every county.

ROSTER OF CENTRAL LABOR UNION

[Where not otherwise specified, meetings held on night.]

Central Labor Union: Meets every Monday night at Typographical Temple.

Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month; first Saturday at 7:30; third at 8 p. m., Building Trades Hall, Secretary, C. P. Reichel, 24 Myrtle St. N. E.

Bakery Salesmen's Union, No. 33: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. L. Considine, 977 First St. N. W.

Barbers Union, No. 239: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Hammel's Hall, No. 922 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, Joseph Handlos, 655 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E.

Barbers Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Thursdays of each month, Cadet Armory, 706 O St. N. W. Secretary, Chas. Walker, 624 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.

Barbers Union, No. 428: Meets second and fourth Sundays of each month, Painter's Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Russell Tavenner, 1235 1/2 Fifth St. N. W.

Beer Drivers, No. 234, and Stablesmen: Meets on the first Sunday of each month at 10:00 a. m., in Condit's Hall, Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E St. S. E.

Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at New Masonic Temple, Eighth and F Sts. N. E. Secretary, Wm. P. Kilroy, 817 North Capitol St.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Edward Fuhrman, 24 Quincy Place, N. W.

Boat and Ship Workers Union, No. 189: Meets every Friday at 8 p. m., Jonadab Hall, 628 Louisiana avenue northwest. Secretary, A. Messenio, 614 Tenth street n. w.

Bottlers Union, No. 251: Meets second Sunday of each month, Building Trades Hall, at 10:00 a. m. Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E St. S. E.

Brewery Workers, No. 119: Meets on the last Sunday of each month, at 10:00 a. m., in Castello's Hall, 610 G St. N. W. Secretary, Charles C. Albert, 518 23d st. n. w.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5: Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, C. W. Schaefer, 48 Seaton Place N. E.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1: Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple, Secretary, E. B. Byrne, 426 G Street N. W.

Carpenters Local 95: Meets third Friday of each month, Sixth and E Sts. N. W. Secretary, Chas. T. Krause, 1423 W St. N. W. Apt. 22.

Carrington and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets first Thursday of each month, Castello's Hall, 6th and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Wm. H. Umhan, 737 10th St. S. E.

Cigarmakers Union, No. 110: Meets every Saturday, 1008 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Edwin Tilton, 248 St. N. E.

Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of, No. 1: Meets every Wednesday, 110 R St. N. E.

Electrotype Molders and Finishers, No. 17: Meets first Thursday in the month, at Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. T. Noonan, 138 R. L. Ave. N. W.

Elevator Conductors Protective Union, No. 1455: Meets every Tuesday night, at 8:15, 1114 Sixth Ave. S. E. Secretary, E. E. Nicholson, 2400 Ga. ave. d. w.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10: Meets 419 Tenth St. N. W. first and third Fridays. Secretary, J. F. Merritt, Box 52, Arlington, Va.

Engineers, Hoisting No. 77: Meets every Friday, at 8:00 p. m., Hall, S. E. Cor. Ninth and E Sts. N. W. Secretary, J. Nichols, 616 Fourth street northeast.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 98: Meets Typographical Temple, every Friday night. Secretary, A. W. Leake, Twelfth and B Sts. N. E.

Engraved Steel and Plate Finishers, No. 845: Secretary, C. W. Hiale, 1016 Eleventh St. N. E.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12776: Plate Press Feeders: Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Gertrude M. McNally, 1715 Jackson St. N. E.

Firemen, Stationary, No. 85: Meets every Wednesday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, N. A. James, Hyattsville, Md.

Garment Workers, United, No. 11: Meets first and third Tuesdays, 518 Seventh street n. w. Secretary, E. C. K. Lyons, Recording Secretary.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Thursday of each month, Building Trades Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Albert Beer, 126 Todd Pl. N. E.

International Molders Union: Meets every second and fourth Wednesdays, Washington Temple, 11th and Pennsylvania Avenue S. E. Secretary, C. W. McCaffery, 408 Twelfth St. N. E.

Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth St. and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, Wm. W. Keeler, 148 Eleventh St. N. E.

Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193: Meets every Thursday at 1204 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, E. H. Fulton, 1120 E St. S. E.

Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 5: Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Edward Hauser, 1729 Second St. N. W.

Milk Wagon Drivers Union No. 110: Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, H. Gundesheim, 728 Columbia Road.

Moving Picture Machine Operators Protective Union, Local 224: Meets first and third Monday each month, Gayety Theater, third 2655. Secretary, G. King, or B. A. Spelling, Bus. Act.

Musicians, No. 141: Headquarters, Kenosia Building, Eleventh and G St. N. W., Room 411. Meets first Sunday in each month, 922 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Phone Main 2655. Secretary, John E. Birdsall, Kenosia Building.

Navy Yard Helpers. Meets second Sunday and fourth Friday in each month. Secretary, Albert Bridges 210 L St. S. E.

Painters, No. 368: Meets every Friday, Northwest Corner Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Wm. Zell, 806 Tenth St. N. E.

Paperhangers Local, No. 420: Meets every Friday, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. A. Maidens, Paperhangers' Hall, 480 Ninth St. N. W.

Pattern Makers Association: Meets first Friday of each month, Third and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, John H. Brown, 911 K St. S. E.

Photo-Engravers Union, No. 17: Meets first Monday in every month, Typographical Temple, 8 p. m. Secretary, J. A. Whitcarr, 2209 Minnesota Ave. S. E.

Plate Printers, No. 2: Meets fourth Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Chas. E. Cameron, Bethesda, Md.

Plumbers, No. 5: Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall, 480 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, W. H. Ames, 1008 Monroe St. N. W.

Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 42: Meets every Wednesday at Typographical Temple, Harry Cuppett, 820 Sixth St. S. W.

Printing Pressmen, No. 1: Meets fourth Saturday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Thos. E. Blakey, 327 O St. N. W.

Retail Clerks, No. 262: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Typographical Temple, 428-429 G St. N. W. Secretary, J. A. Geier, 619 F St. N. E.

School Custodian and Janitor, 14596: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, W. P. Cannon, Twelfth St. S. E.

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The Trades Unionist

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

READ OUR ADVERTISEMENTS, PATRONIZE
OUR ADVERTISERS.

Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any man who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause.—President Gompers.

WITH A MISSION, WITHOUT
A MUZZLE.

VOLUME XX. NO. 42

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1916.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

OUR LABOR REVIEW EDITION

WE FAVOR THE SCHOOL FORUM AND INCREASED PAY OF CUSTODIANS.

The School Forum, a bill which has to do with the opening of our public school buildings to the citizens of the town and to the community as an educational feature and when questions of vital import are to be considered, to our mind is very commendable, although directly opposed by the Board of Education in Washington.

The Board of Education occupy a position of guardianship, pure and simple over these structures, erected with the money of the taxpayer who now seeks admittance into his own house, and we rather believe it is going to be a hard matter to change their opinion. Far easier to change the Board, which the citizens could do if they presented an organized effort, despite the fact that politics is a potent factor with regard to the Board.

There is one phase of the case, however, we desire to call attention to every one concerned in this movement to, and that is the Custodians of the buildings—the janitors, if you please.

We believe these places should be used when desired by the masses, because we not only think it is a move in the right direction, further—the American Federation of Labor in convention has gone on record for the same thing; but we DEMAND that this bill when considered carry with it an appropriation to cover the extra time and labor it entails upon the Custodians, a body of men who work long hours in responsible positions for small pay.

The Custodians of School Buildings in Washington receive very small wages when compared with the same service in cities of similar size, and to further encroach upon their time as would be entailed by such a measure would be manifestly unfair, unjust, and inequitable.

We sincerely hope the organized labor movement of the District will present a solid front not against the Public School Forum necessarily, but against this class of our organized workers being further imposed upon.

POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS REFUGEES ARE NOT BARRED.

The Burnett immigration restriction bill makes clear provision for the continued admission of political and religious refugees to this country.

Opponents of the bill evade discussing the main purpose of this legislation—to maintain American living standards of workers by barring illiterates.

As it is unwise to combat this principle, the trusts and other cheap labor advocates insist that the act would change America's traditions and policy toward those who are forced to leave the old world because of political or religious beliefs.

The following sections of the bill, however, completely refute these claims:

"That the following classes of persons shall be exempt from the operation of the illiteracy test, to-wit: All aliens who shall prove to the satisfaction of the proper immigration officer or to the secretary of labor that they are seeking admission to the United States to avoid religious persecution in the country of their last permanent residence, whether such persecution be evidenced by overt acts or by laws, or by governmental regulations that discriminate against the alien or the race to which he belongs because of his religious faith.

"Nothing in this act shall exclude, if otherwise admissible, persons convicted, or who admit the commission, or who teach or advocate the commission, of an offense purely political."

Congressman Burnett, author of the bill, and chairman of the house committee on immigration, has repeatedly stated that the friends of immigration restriction would not support legislation that would debar these refugees.

Other advocates of restriction have taken a similar position, which is in line with the innumerable humanitarian declarations of the American Federation of Labor, and which was pointed out by Congressman Meeker, of Missouri, who made this answer to the claim of the anti-restrictionists:

"You speak of the political refugee. If the language is not distinct and plain on that one issue, then I cannot understand how it is to be written. The revolutionist, your Kosciuszko, and all those men to whom reference has been made, could enter this country under this provision. This country will always remain the home of the religious and the political refugee, but we would just as well begin now to face that other problem of imported ignorance."

Giving a Brief Sketch of Business Firms in Washington Friendly to Organized Labor

The Trades Unionist being a weekly newspaper in the interest of the toilers of the District of Columbia, takes pleasure in presenting their Labor Review Edition, carrying a brief sketch of the many business firms of the town whose past and present bespeaks their friendliness to the organized labor movement in the District.

The Trades Unionist is one of the oldest labor papers in the United States, and while sailing a tempestuous sea during the first few years of its existence, soon dropped anchor in a commercial field and became an established concern through the cooperation principally of the same business interests we present to our readers in this issue and ask their worthy consideration when in the marts of trade.

In receiving the liberal cooperation of the business men that makes this issue possible, we would be remiss in our duty not only to them but to the thousands of organized employed should we fail to call to their attention the fact that assistance rendered your official organ is assistance rendered you collectively and individually. It tells you in no uncertain language that the successes of organizations that have asked for the sympathies of the business world has found a ready response in the generous hearts of the our townspeople, and with that loyalty to our cause, which Washington has every reason to feel proud of, there will not be known such a thing as failure when our demands are just and our conditions equitable.

The opportune time has come—been taken advantage of—and the net result is a complete victory for the Brewery workers after a struggle of eleven months; the street car men, after a struggle of only two days in each instance; the formation of a Federal Watchmen's Union; the formation of a Civil Service Employees Union with over 5,000 members, and many minor adjustments amicably settled among the many organizations of the city, all because the business man of Washington realizes that labor is not and must not be regarded longer as a commodity.

We need not appeal to our working people to spend their money at home—they have always done that—being possessed of a spirit of fair play; but we would ask that the firms who have so liberally announced their loyalty to the cause of unionism in this issue should be given the first consideration.

The boundary lines of a large city can rightfully be considered the limits of a large family, brought about by the spirit of communism that must of necessity prevail. As such the business man of Washington and the toiler has learned to regard the other with a deep feeling of loyalty, believing the demands of either side are made with the best interests of those concerned at heart, and to the side that proves victorious in the ultimate settlement, there remains no sting of defeat—no hatred of the past, no acrimony of the present—but both join hands to lead on and upward through an atmosphere of industrial peace and prosperity.

It is this liberality of heart and conscience that binds the employer and employee more closely together in a commercial life; it is this spirit of generosity that leads the labor movement on to the successes that await them; it is this loyalty to principle that bids fair to make Washington—the Nation's Capital—the 100 per cent organized city of America, and through their influence upon national legislation—something they have always been a potent factor in—will benefit the movement in every line of industry and help to give to the rest of the Union the same benefits they, too, maintain.

The Washington business man believes in preparedness, both in spirit and in truth, and ever cognizant that the defense of the country is recruited from among those that toil, believe in keeping them prepared, by giving them the hours, the wages, the conditions, and the value for their hard-earned funds.

LABOR OMNIA VINCIT!

RETIREMENT OF EMPLOYEES IN THE CLASSIFIED CIVIL SERVICE.

House Bill 14302, introduced by Congressman Tavenner, providing for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service of the United States of America, the establishment of a civil service superannuation and disability pension system, and for other purposes, is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That beginning with the first day of July next following the passage of this Act all employees in the classified civil service of the United States of America who have served the United States for a total period of not less than fifteen years shall be eligible for retirement on an annuity as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. That any employee in the classified civil service who has attained the age of sixty-five years and who has served the United States for a total period of fifteen years and less than twenty years may, upon his or her request, be retired on an annuity equal to twenty per centum of such employee's average annual salary or compensation from the United States for the ten years next preceding the date retirement is to begin. That if such employee has served the United States for a total period of twenty years and less than twenty-five years, the annuity shall be equal to twenty-five per centum of such employee's average annual salary or compensation from the United States for the ten years next preceding the date retirement is to begin. That if such employee has served the United States for a total period of twenty-five years and less than thirty years, the annuity allowed shall be equal to thirty per centum of such employee's average annual salary or compensation from the United States for the ten years next preceding the date retirement is to begin. That if such employee has served the United States for a total period of thirty years or more, the annuity shall be equal to thirty-five per centum of such employee's average annual salary or compensation from the United States for the ten years next preceding the date retirement is to begin.

Sec. 3. That any employee in the classified civil service who has attained the age of sixty years and who has served the United States for a total period of not less than fifteen years may request, and if the head of the department or independent branch of the service of the United States under which such employee is employed shall approve in writing as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Pensions, such employee shall be retired on an annuity according to the provisions of section two of this Act, the same as if such employee had attained the age of sixty-five years.

Sec. 4. That the head of any department or independent branch of the service of the United States may, in the interests of greater efficiency and economy, compel the retirement of any employee in the classified civil service subject to his control who has attained the age of sixty years or over, and that such employee shall be entitled to an annuity as prescribed in section two of this Act, the same as if such employee had attained the age of sixty-five years.

Sec. 5. That any employee in the classified civil service under sixty years of age, upon his or her request, or upon the order of the head of the department or independent branch of the service of the United States in which such employee is employed, who has served the United States for a total period of not less than fifteen years, and, who, by reason of the exigencies of the service or on account of accident or illness not due to vicious habits or intemperance, and without fault or delinquency on his or her part, has become disabled so as not to be fitted for useful and efficient service to the Government, shall be retired on an annuity as prescribed in section two of this Act, the same as if such employee had attained the age of sixty-five years: Provided, however, That no employee in the classified civil service shall be retired under the provisions of this section except on the certificate of a board of examining surgeons of the Bureau of Pensions, approved by the Commissioner of Pensions and by the head of the department or independent branch in which such employee is employed.

Sec. 6. That on the death of an employee in the classified civil service who has served the United States for a total period of not less than fifteen years, thereby being entitled to an annuity as prescribed in section two of this Act, the same as if such employee had attained the age of sixty-five years, or who has been retired on an annuity as allowed by the provisions of this Act, the widow of such deceased employee shall be entitled to receive an allowance equal to fifty per centum of the annuity to which such employee would be entitled throughout her life: Provided, however, That the said widow shall be certified by the Commissioner of Pensions to be solely or principally dependent on the earnings or annuity of the said deceased employee: And provided further, That, if the widow of such deceased employee is also an employee in the classified civil

(Continued on page 8.)

CHAPIN-SACKS MANUFACTURING CO.

To accord fair and just treatment to all is the constant policy of this company. In the business world they have a high standing and are known to be of sterling worth. They do business in a straight-forward honest manner. The integrity of the management of the company above, The Chapin-Sacks Manufacturing Company, has won this enviable reputation by always treating everyone with whom they come in contact in a polite and courteous manner. They are known to live up to each and every contract that they make or enter into. They are the manufacturers of pure ice cream and ices. All of their products is the wholesomest and best. They are the producers of the famous well-known brand "THE VELVET KIND." From the point of sanitation their plant cannot be surpassed. Their plant is equipped with the very best and latest machinery known to the dairy science. The Chapin-Sacks Manufacturing Company is located at First and M streets northeast. In the ranks of labor the Chapin-Sacks Manufacturing Company is known to maintain a friendly attitude and are deserving the support and patronage of working men and their families. In this Labor Review we are pleased to recommend this company to our many readers, and we do it heartily.

AMERICAN SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY.

This is one of the foremost banking and financial institutions in our city. The management and officers are energetic quick to ascertain and supply the wants and needs of each and everyone of their many satisfied clients is their well-established reputation. Its business is conducted along conservative lines. The officers and executive heads of the American Security and Trust Company spare neither pain or expense to give the very best service possible. This institution does a general banking business in all its branches. The success of the American Security and Trust Company is due to the fact that they have adopted the principles of doing business in a straightforward, honest and upright manner. The deposits of everyone is solicited, and the most careful attention is always given to all accounts. The American Security and Trust Company's statement of December 31, 1915, is very creditable. This institution has ever been known to be friendly to the just cause of labor and is always deserving the support of the working people. The officers of this institution are Charles J. Bell, president; Henry F. Blount, Corcoran Thom, Howard S. Reeside, vice-presidents; James F. Hood, secretary; Charles E. Howe, treasurer, and assistant secretary.

P. J. NEE CO.

Among our city's substantial business concerns that is of sterling worth, none stand higher in the esteem of the people than does this company. They have won this enviable reputation by their never-failing fair dealing which has been accorded alike to both their employees and customers. The management of this company are polite and courteous gentlemen. In the ranks of labor they are known to maintain a very friendly attitude to the working people's interest. Working men and their families will make no mistake by supporting and patronizing a concern as this one. P. J. Nee Co. is located at 745-747 and 926-928-630 H street northwest. They are dealers in furniture and carpets. Everything that they offer for sale is always the very best and their prices are always right. When dependable furniture and carpets is given the proper consideration. We are pleased to recommend P. J. Nee Co. to our readers, and we do it unhesitatingly.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

There is no institution that stands higher in the esteem of the people of Washington than does this one. This enviable reputation has been won by their never failing fair dealing which has been accorded their many policy holders. The honesty and integrity of the officers and management of the Commercial National Insurance Company is above reproach. They are courteous gentlemen, always treating others in a polite respectful manner. This company is one of the foremost business institutions in our city. If you desire to secure insurance that will protect you against accident, illness, or death, you should have a representative of this company explain to you about the different policies that they can write for your protection. If this company takes you as a risk, you can always say that you and your family are properly protected as no company in the United States offers more than does this one. In the ranks of labor the Commercial National Insurance Company has a reputation backed by their acts of maintaining a friendly attitude. They are located at Ninth street and Pennsylvania avenue.

THE GAMOND COMPANY, INC.

Those people who have dealings with this company can feel perfectly secure as they will always be treated in an honest and fair manner. Their standard of quality is high and everything that they offer for sale is the best that can be found anywhere. Their prices are as low as can be made consistent with good business principles. The management of The Gamond Company makes it a part of their business to extend courtesy and good treatment to their customers and employees. They stand high among the business concerns in our city. In their workingmen and their families will always find friends. We are pleased to lend this company our hearty endorsement and recommend them as worthy of the support and patronage of the hosts of labor. The Gamond Company is located at 402 Seventh street northwest. They are dealers in outer garments and millinery. Their motto is ONCE A CUSTOMER ALWAYS A CUSTOMER.

CHAS. M. STIEFF.

When you have business dealings with Chas. M. Stieff you have no cause to regret any transaction that may be had with him. This gentleman established himself in business in 1842 and ever since that time has been conceded to be the foremost manufacturer of grand, upright and player pianos. Every instrument that Chas. M. Stieff manufactures or offers for sale is the very best. None other than the very best of workmanship or material is ever permitted to be used in any of the instruments that go out of his factory. He maintains offices and salesrooms in most of the important cities in the United States. His prices are always right when high class pianos are given the proper consideration. The Washington office and salesrooms is at 1008-10 F street northwest. If you desire to buy a piano, Chas. M. Stieff will be pleased to have some able representative demonstrate the merit of the Stieff piano. This gentleman and his local managers are known to be friendly to labor's just cause and deserving the support and patronage of workingmen and their families.

FAMILY SHOE STORE.

The management of this concern makes it a part of their business to extend courtesy and good treatment to their customers and employees. They have won an enviable reputation for doing business in a straight-forward honest manner. Those people that have dealings with the Family Shoe Store are all very loud in the praises of good shoes and good treatment received from them. The Family Shoe Store is located at 312 Seventh street. They are known to rank among the foremost shoe dealers in our city. If you want dependable footwear at prices that are always right, you will make no mistake by patronizing the Family Shoe Store. Their standard of quality is always high. In the business world they are known to be of sterling worth. The Family Shoe Store wishes it understood that they solicit and as well appreciate the patronage of the working people. This concern is known to maintain a friendly attitude to labor's just cause. We are pleased to recommend them to our readers, and we do it heartily.

W. W. GRIFFITH.

To deal with a gentleman that is known to conduct his business in a straightforward honest manner is always a great pleasure. Such is the well established reputation that W. W. Griffith enjoys. This gentleman is one of our city's foremost and substantial business men. He has won an enviable reputation for doing business in an upright manner. In the business world he stands high. In the ranks of labor he has many friends as he is known to maintain a very friendly attitude to labor's just cause. Working men and their families will make no mistake by patronizing him liberally. Mr. Griffith wishes it understood that he appreciates the patronage of the working people. His main office is located at 1245 First street northeast. His retail yard is at 1605-07 H street northeast. His coal depot is at First and M streets northeast. He is a dealer in wood, coal and ice. His prices are always right and his products are always the best.

G. G. CORNWELL & SON, INC.

This firm was established in 1865 and ever since that time they have been conceded to be among our city's foremost business concerns. They have won an enviable reputation for doing business in a straightforward, honest and upright manner. G. G. Cornwell & Son are located at 1415 H street. They are retail and wholesale importers and dealers in fancy groceries, wines, liquors, mineral waters, cigars and cigarettes. Everything that they offer for sale is always the best, and their prices are always right. This firm wishes it understood that they are friendly to labor and appreciate the patronage of workingmen and their families.

MAYER & CO.

This company is located at 409 to 417 Seventh street northwest. They are dealers in furniture, carpets, clothing, etc. Their prices are always right, and their merchandise is always the very best. There is no concern that stands higher in the estimate of people of our city than does Mayer & Co. This enviable reputation has been won by their never-failing dealing which has been accorded alike to both employees and customers. The honesty and integrity of this company is above reproach. The management are courteous gentlemen always treating others in a polite respectful manner. Mayer & Co. is one of the foremost business concerns in Washington. They are known to be staunch friends of labor. Union men and their families will make no mistake by patronizing them liberally. In this Labor Review we are pleased to lend this company our endorsement, and we do it unhesitatingly. Give them a trial, if you need anything in their line, and be convinced of what we have said about Mayer & Co. is true.

S. A. REEVES.

This gentleman is heartily in sympathy with labor and has never opposed its broad underlying principles. S. A. Reeves has shown himself to maintain a friendly attitude to labor's just cause. He is a fair-minded and public-spirited business man, and deserves recognition in this Labor Review. His honorable straightforward business methods have won for him an enviable reputation. He is a polite and courteous gentleman, always treating others with the proper respect at all times. The hosts of labor will make no mistake by patronizing this gentleman liberally. Mr. Reeves is located at 1209 F street. He is the manufacturer of Reeves' Chocolates and Bonbons. His confections are acknowledged to be the very finest that money can buy. He knowingly will not permit any other than the most wholesome and pure of ingredients to be used in any of his products. It would be well to remember if you want high class candies to demand Reeves'.

J. MAURY DOVE COMPANY, INC.

This company is heartily in sympathy with labor's just cause and at no time have they ever opposed its broad underlying principles. They have always shown a very friendly attitude to the working people's interest, and they are deserving of the support and patronage of union and their families. J. Maury Dove Company are wholesale and retail dealers of anthracite and bituminous coal. When you buy coal from this company you get the very best and honest weight. Their prices are always right when good coal with the highest heat units is given consideration. In the business world this company stands high and is known to be of sterling worth. They have the reputation, backed by their acts, of living up to every contract that they make or enter into. Polite and courteous treatment is extended to everyone alike by the management of this company. J. Maury Dove Company exacts that each and every one of their employees treat every one with the proper consideration at all times.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND POTOMAC TELEPHONE COMPANY.

The success of this corporation is due to the fact that they have adopted the fundamental principles of giving the public the very best of telephone service that is possible. They have spared neither pains or expense to please. Each and everyone of their many clients. The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company is deserving the support of the general public of Washington. A great many cities that are much larger than ours are not so fortunate in having such a public service corporation that gives such good service as the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company. D. S. Porter is the division manager of this company. By his untiring efforts he has put the company which he represents on a sound firm basis. He is deserving of a great deal of credit for the way in which he treats each and every subscriber of this company. He is an affable courteous gentleman, always treating others with whom he comes in contact with the proper consideration at all times. In the business world Mr. Porter has a high standing. He, as the division manager, and the company which he is connected with, are known to be public-spirited and always in for anything that is for the benefit of our city. The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company is located at 722 Twelfth street northwest. In the ranks of labor they have the reputation, backed by their acts, of maintaining a friendly attitude. Workingmen and their families will make no mistake by doing everything that they can to promote this company's interest and welfare. It affords us great pleasure in this Labor Review to say a word for this company and its manager, and we do it unhesitatingly and unsolicited.

FRAZEE POTOMAC LAUNDRY CO.

There is no concern in our city that stands higher in the esteem of the people than does this one. This enviable reputation has been won by their never failing fair dealings which has been accorded alike to both employees and customers. The honesty and integrity of the management of the Frazee Potomac Laundry Co. is above reproach. They rank among our city's foremost business institutions. The Frazee Potomac Laundry Co. is located at the corner of Eighth and D streets northwest. Their offices are at 720 Ninth street northwest. Their telephone is Main 822-823. Their plant is equipped with the latest and best machinery known to the laundry science. No matter how particular you are, this company is sure to please you. Their laundry work is the very best. Their delivery service is par excellence. They give the most prompt attention to all phone calls. This company is known to maintain a friendly attitude to labor's just cause and deserving the support and patronage of the working people.

A. C. HOUGHTON & COMPANY.

This concern is one of the foremost business institutions in our city. They have built up a business of which Washington may well be proud. Such a business concern as this one is an honor to any city. In the business world they have a high standing and are known to be of sterling worth. Their honesty and integrity is above reproach. A. C. Houghton & Company are real estate dealers, make loans, and represent the very best insurance companies in the world. They offer desirable residence property, city and suburban homes for sale. They always have a fine list of high class business properties and do a general rental business. They are located at 635 F street northwest, and are members of the Real Estate Brokers' Association. A. C. Houghton & Company enjoy the reputation backed by their acts of always maintaining a friendly attitude of labor's just cause. The hosts of labor will make no mistake by doing everything they can to promote this company's interest and welfare.

HORN, THE TAILOR.

If you desire a first-class suit of clothes that will be perfect in fit and workmanship, where the very best of fabrics are always used you will make no mistake by having Horn, The Tailor, make your best suit of clothes. Horn, The Tailor's prices are always right. Horn, The Tailor, has been established for thirty years. Ever since the time that they established themselves they have steadily grown, and today are conceded to be the foremost high class tailors in our city. Horn, The Tailor, is conveniently located at 611 Seventh street northwest. He, as well, maintains a branch store at 1430 Atlantic avenue, Atlantic City, N. J. In the business world this gentleman has a high standing and is known to be of sterling worth. He wishes it understood that he is a friend of labor and appreciates the patronage of workingmen. We are pleased to recommend Horn, The Tailor, to our readers.

POLI'S THEATRE.

This theatre has had a successful four years' permanent run of Popular Players, is headed by a man who has been the friend of the trades unions throughout the entire East, wherein he controls large theatrical enterprises. Mr. Sylvester Poli's name is a household word throughout the entire of New England, and is known as a man whose clean methods are well known and admired here in the district, and employs nothing but union men in all capacities in his beautiful theatre on Pennsylvania avenue. An enterprise of this kind should receive the patronage of all loyal labor unions and give Mr. Poli's the support that he deserves. In this Labor Review it affords us great pleasure to recommend the Poli's Theatre and its proprietor to our readers. The Poli's Theatre is located at 1423 Pennsylvania avenue. The patronage of workingmen and their families is solicited and appreciated at the Poli's Theatre.

HIRSH'S SHOE STORES.

This concern is known to be one of the foremost business concerns in our city. Hirsh's Shoe Stores is located at 1026-1028 Seventh street northwest. They are dealers in fine footwear. Their prices are always right. Those people that have dealings at Hirsh's Shoe Stores are all loud in their praises of courteous treatment received at their hands. If you want shoes that will satisfy, you will make no mistake by patronizing this shoe store. The patronage of the working people is solicited and appreciated at Hirsh's Shoe Stores. The management of this concern wishes it understood that they are staunch friends of the working people. Union men and their families will make no mistake by patronizing Hirsh's Shoe Stores.

SOL. HERZOG & CO., INC.

Those people that have dealings with this company are all loud in the praises of good treatment received at their hands. This company does business in a straightforward, honest manner. The management makes it a part of their business to treat every one in a polite and respectful manner. Sol. Herzog & Co. is located at 602-604 Ninth street northwest. They are dealers in clothing, hats, furnishings and shoes. Their merchandise is the very best. Their standard of quality is high. Their prices are always right. Sol. Herzog & Co. are known to be staunch friends of the working people and have the reputation, backed by their acts, of maintaining a friendly attitude to labor's just cause. They are deserving of liberal patronage from the working people.

GUIFFRE'S.

This concern are wholesale and retail jobbers in shoe store and shoe-maker's supplies. They are as well a manufacturer of orthopedic shoes. No feet are too difficult for Guiffre's to fit. They are located at 908 Pennsylvania avenue northwest. In the business world they have a high standing, and are known as friends of labor. No mistake can be made by the hosts of labor in doing everything to promote Guiffre's welfare and interests.

THE THOMPSON DRUG COMPANY, INC.

This company is located at Eighth and E streets southeast. They are dealers in drugs. They carry a full and complete line of drugs and drug sundries, and make a specialty of filling prescriptions as they are prescribed. This company makes "Tar-Co Menth Cough Syrup," the most widely used cough syrup in Washington. In the business world this company has a high standing and is known to support labor's just cause.

GUDE BROS.

There is no firm in our city that stands higher in the esteem of the people than does Gude Bros. This enviable reputation has been won by their never failing fair dealings which has been accorded their many satisfied patrons. Gude Bros. are the largest florists in our city. They can supply you with the freshest and best of floral goods for any occasion. Their prices are always right. This firm has a very high standing in the business world. They are known to do just exactly what they say they will do. Gude Bros. always appreciate the patronage of the working people as they are known to be staunch friends of labor. Working men and their families will make no mistake by patronizing a firm of this kind. Gude Bros. is located at 1214 F street northwest.

McKEE SURGICAL INSTRUMENT COMPANY.

W. M. Gibson, is the president of this company. He is known to be one of our city's foremost and successful business men. He is an affable, courteous gentleman and always treats others with the proper respect at all times. The McKee Surgical Instrument Company is located at 917 G street. Their phone number is Main 1085. They carry a full and complete line of all kinds of surgical instruments. Their stock is complete to the very smallest detail. We are pleased in this Labor Review to enumerate the McKee Surgical Instrument Company as friends of labor, and we do it with pleasure. The hosts of labor can always depend upon this company and its president, Mr. Gibson, to support their cause at all times.

SNYDER & LITTLE.

This firm are successors to Snyder & Kidd. The principals of this concern is Luther B. Snyder and Newman G. Little. This firm is located at 1211 F street northwest. They are dealers in desirable shoes and hosiery. Their stock is complete and their prices are always right. This firm enjoys the reputation of maintaining a friendly attitude to labor's just cause. They appreciate the patronage of the working people.

WILLIAM H. WARNER.

Among our city's representative business men none stand higher in the estimate of the people than does this gentleman. In the business world he is known to be of sterling worth. He is affable, polite and courteous to everyone with whom he comes in contact. Mr. Warner has won this enviable reputation by doing business in a straightforward, honest manner. He is located at 308 Ninth street northwest, and is a dealer in high-grade cigars and tobaccos. Everything that he offers for sale is always the very best. In the ranks of labor he is known to maintain a very friendly attitude and is deserving the work and patronage of the working people.

THE MODE.

This store is located at F and Eleventh streets northwest, where they carry gent's furnishings and everything for men. Their phone number is Main 2088. If you desire any article of men's wearing apparel at prices that are always right you will make no mistake by patronizing The Mode. This store carries a full and complete line. The management of this concern are courteous gentlemen. They make it a part of their business to treat everyone with whom they come in contact with the proper respect at all times. To accord fair and just treatment to all is the constant policy of The Mode. Due to their honorable public spirited business methods they have built up a large and substantial business. The Mode is known to be among labor's staunch friends. Working men and their families need have no hesitancy in patronizing this concern.

JOHN RUDDEN.

It always gives one satisfaction to know that he or she is being treated fairly on all occasions. There need be no anxiety about the results of any business transactions with John Rudden. His standard of quality is high and his prices are always right. John Rudden is located at 741 Seventh street northwest. His phone number is Main 4554. Mr. Rudden is a dealer in furniture, carpets, etc. He offers for sale none other than the very best of furniture or carpets. Polite and courteous treatment is the watchword at his store. Mr. Rudden is always ready to show his large stock no matter whether you purchase or not. The hosts of labor will always find this gentleman willing and ready to support their cause. He is deserving the patronage of workingmen and their families.

DREYFUSS BROS.

The success of this firm is due to the fact that they have adopted the straightforward, honest manner. To accord fair and just treatment to all is the constant policy of Dreyfuss Bros. They have won an enviable reputation for doing business in a straightforward honest manner. Their integrity is above reproach. Joseph D. and Ben D. Dreyfuss are the proprietors of this firm. They are both courteous gentlemen. They are located at 617 Pennsylvania avenue and are outfitters to men. They handle Manhattan shirts and Stetson Hats. Their merchandise is always the best and their price is always right. This firm wishes it understood that they are friendly to the Union man's cause and appreciate the patronage of working men and their families.

HECHT & CO.

Those people that are first-class judges of dependable merchandise and are discriminating buyers all with one accord are loud in their recommendations of Hecht & Co. This concern conducts a first-class up-to-date department store at Seventh street near F. No matter what you want in the way of merchandise, it can always be secured from Hecht & Co. Their prices are always right and are as low as the lowest. The different departments are in charge of competent men who are considered to be experts in their line. When you buy anything from this company you are getting the benefit of these experts' knowledge. This company buys in very large quantities which enables them to always get the very best of prices and in turn it enables them to undersell a great many of their competitors that buy in smaller quantities. In the business world Hecht & Co. enjoys a first-class reputation for doing business in a straightforward, honest manner. This Labor Review would be incomplete if we were not to make favorable mention of a concern so deserving of the unqualified support of working men and their families. The hosts of labor can always depend upon this concern as maintaining a friendly attitude to the just cause of Unionism. Their motto is "Once a customer, always a customer." We are pleased to recommend Hecht & Co. to our readers and we do it unhesitatingly. Give them a trial and be convinced that what we have said about them is true.

W. W. DEAL & COMPANY.

One of the fundamental principles of the working people is always to support those business and professional men that are known to maintain a friendly attitude to labor's just cause. W. W. Deal & Company is deserving of every consideration of the hosts of labor, as this concern is known to be a staunch friend of the working people. W. W. Deal & Company is located at 816 H street northeast. Their phone number is Lincoln 3464. This company are funeral directors. When a funeral is entrusted to their hands it is sure to be carried out in a way that will satisfy everyone concerned. Their charges for work and services is always reasonable. In the business world this company stands high.

PARKER, BRIDGET & CO.

Union men and their families should bear in mind when they have patronage to give, that concerns that have the reputation of maintaining a friendly attitude to their interests should always be shown a preference. By doing this the hosts of labor can expect the support of those concerns. This means that the working people are building their organizations upon a firm foundation. When you support Parker, Bridget & Co. and give them your patronage you are then patronizing one of Washington's staunchest friends to the just cause of unionism. Parker, Bridget & Co. enjoys the enviable reputation of being labor's true friend. Such friends should not be overlooked when our people are in need of anything in their line. This concern is one of the foremost business institutions in our city. They are located at Pennsylvania and Ninth street northwest. They are THE NATIONALLY KNOWN STORE FOR MEN AND LITTLE MEN. They handle clothing of the very best makes and their prices are always as low as the lowest when dependable clothing is given the proper consideration. Their store is complete to the very smallest detail. When you buy any article of wearing apparel from Parker, Bridget & Co. you can rest assured that you are getting your money's worth and that your dollar is doing its duty. This company buys in very large quantities which enables them to get the very best of prices and in turn puts them in a position to give each and every one of their patrons the very best of prices. The management of the Parker, Bridget & Co. makes it a part of their business to see that each and every one of their customers is always treated in a courteous manner at all times. If at any time you think that you are being treated other than right all that is necessary for you to do is to make your complaint to the office and the management will immediately see that any wrong that you may suffer is righted. We are pleased in this Labor Review to recommend the Parker, Bridget & Co. to the readers of this Labor Review and we do it unhesitatingly.

NATIONAL SAVINGS & TRUST CO.

The success of this institution is due to the fact that they have adopted the fundamental principle of doing business and serving the public in a straight-forward, honest manner. This institution has spared neither pains nor expense to give the very best service possible. They are energetic, quick to ascertain and supply the wants and needs of each and everyone of their clients. The National Savings and Trust Co. does a general banking business in all its branches. They are secure and rank among the foremost financial institutions in Washington or the United States. Their statement at the close of their business year, November 10th, 1915, is very creditable. If you want to start a savings account or you wish to have a checking account the National Savings and Trust Co. will be pleased to give any desired information. The National Savings and Trust Co. is in its forty-ninth year of existence. In all of this time this institution has ever maintained a very friendly attitude to the just cause of labor. The National Savings and Trust Co. solicits and as well appreciates the deposits of union men and their families. The officers of this institution are Wm. B. Hoover, president; Woodbury Blair, first vice-president; Frank W. Stone, second vice-president; George Howard, treasurer; Chas. E. Nyman, secretary; Chas. C. Lamborn, assistant treasurer and Frank Stetson, trust officer. The names of these gentlemen are a sufficient guarantee that the affairs of the National Savings and Trust Co. will be conducted properly and that each and every depositor of this institution will be properly treated on all occasions. The National Savings and Trust Co. is located at Fifteenth and New York avenue northwest.

M. G. COPELAND CO.

The success of this company is due to the fact that they have adopted the principle of doing business in a straight-forward, upright, honest manner. They make it a part of their business to treat their employees and customers with the proper respect at all times. M. G. Copeland Co. are conceded to be our city's foremost dealers and manufacturers in tents, awnings and flags. They as well handle canvass covers and window shades. Everything that is offered for sale by M. G. Copeland Co. is sure to be the very best. Their prices are always as low as is consistent with good business principles. In the business world they have a high standing. In this Labor Review it affords us great pleasure to be able to make favorable mention of M. G. Copeland Co. as being worthy of the support and patronage of the working people. We are pleased to lend this concern our hearty endorsement and we do it unhesitatingly. M. G. Copeland Co. is located at 409 Eleventh street northwest. Their telephones are Main 3410-3411.

FUSSELL ICE CREAM CO.

In the business world and with the general public there is no concern that stands higher in the esteem of the people than does the Fussell Ice Cream Co. This company has won this enviable reputation by doing business in a straight-forward, honest manner. There is no business concern in Washington that has a higher standing than the Fussell Ice Cream Co. The management and officers of this concern makes it a part of their business and as well they exact that each of their employees extend proper treatment and courtesies to every one with whom they come in contact with. T. A. Wickersham is president of this company and Ford E. Young is the manager. Both of these gentlemen are public-spirited citizens and always in for anything that is for the good of our city. This company's plant is located at 1324 Fourteenth street northwest. It is equipped with the latest and best machinery and from the point of sanitation cannot be surpassed. All of their ice cream is the purest and best. This is due to the fact that all of their ice cream is made with pure, rich, pasteurized cream. None other than the most wholesome ingredients of any kind is used in any of their products. The Fussell Ice Cream Co. prides themselves upon their delivery service and they give the most prompt attention to all phone calls. They as well wish it understood that they are friends of labor.

THE GROVE LIME AND COAL CO.

The officers of this company are Wm. J. Grove, president; E. D. Grove, vice-president, and B. L. Grove, secretary and treasurer. These gentlemen represent our city's foremost and substantial business men. They are wholesale and retail dealers in building material, wood and coal. Their prices are always right. They are located at 1st street and New York avenue northeast. The Grove Lime and Coal Co. is known to maintain a friendly attitude to the just cause of labor. Their delivery service cannot be surpassed. Their phone No. is Lincoln 240. We are pleased to say a good word for this company and we do it heartily.

R. HARRIS & COMPANY.

In the business world this firm has an irreproachable standing. They manufacture and sell jewelry of every description. Their store, at the corner of Seventh and D streets northwest, is always a pleasure to visit. Their stock of goods is one of the most beautiful and varied on display in the city. The president, Mr. Sidney W. Straus, is a firm friend of organized labor, and the management of the store has shown itself to be desirous at all times of serving the general public in a straight-forward and honest way. Polite and courteous treatment is extended to its patrons at all times. Our readers will make no mistake by patronizing this firm.

WASHINGTON LOAN & TRUST COMPANY.

At the corner of Ninth and F streets northwest is a magnificent building of this banking concern. Their integrity and trustworthiness are unquestioned. This bank is under the supervision of the United States Comptroller of Currency. Their banking department affords every security for the accounts of individuals, corporations or societies, and deposits draw a high rate of interest. The officers have been known as friends of organized labor and have always done everything in their power to further the labor movement. We take great pleasure in recommending this bank for the unfailing fair-dealing and courtesy shown all its patrons.

FREDERICKS' SAMPLE DOLLAR HAT STORE.

The motto of this concern is to SAVE A DOLLAR OR MORE, that is when you buy hats. They sell \$2.00 and \$3.00 hats for \$1.00. If you want to save money and at the same time get hat satisfaction you should patronize Fredericks' Sample Dollar Hat Store, at 813 Seventh street northwest, opposite King's Palace. The management make it a part of their business to always treat everyone in a courteous manner. This concern wishes it understood that they are always friendly to labor and appreciate the patronage of union men.

M. FRANK RUPPERT.

This gentleman is conveniently located at 1021 Seventh street. He is a dealer in hardware, seeds, etc. He does business in a straight-forward, honest upright manner. His prices are always right. Mr. Ruppert is one of our city's foremost business men, is affable and polite and makes it a part of his business to treat everyone courteously. His phone number is Main 510. He gives the most prompt attention to all phone business. Mr. Ruppert is a known friend of union men. Working men and their families will make no mistake by supporting and patronizing this gentleman.

JOHN P. AGNEW CO.

To deal with a concern that is known to conduct its business in a straight-forward and honest manner is always a great pleasure. Such is the enviable reputation that John P. Agnew & Co. enjoys. Those people that have dealings with this company are all very loud in their praises of good treatment received at their hands. In the business world John P. Agnew & Co. has a high standing. This concern's offices are located in the Woodward building. Their yard is at 1229 First street northeast. Their office phone is Main 3068. Their yard phone is Main 3068. This company are dealers in coal and wood. Their prices are always right. In the ranks of labor John P. Agnew & Co. is known to maintain a very friendly attitude and are deserving of liberal patronage from union men and their families.

BARBER & ROSS.

A better or more completely equipped hardware store than that conducted by Barber & Ross cannot be found anywhere in Washington. They make a specialty of hardware, house furnishings, structural steel, ornamental iron and launch and automobile accessories. This firm has always been known to supply all wants in these lines at the lowest market price. Their clerks are always courteous and willing to display a great amount of goods from which their customers may choose. This firm has shown itself to be a friend of the working people at all times and at every opportunity. Their honesty and integrity is unquestioned and we take pleasure in recommending them to our readers.

BLICK BROS.

This firm is one of the most reliable business concerns in our city. In the business world they are known to be of sterling worth. To accord fair and just treatment to all is their constant policy. Blick Bros. exacts that each and every one of their employees make it a part of their business to extend courteous treatment to everyone with whom they come in contact. Blick Bros. is located at 800 Florida avenue northwest. Their phone number is North 2181. They are dealers in wood, coal and ice. Everything that they offer for sale is the very best and their prices are always right. In the ranks of labor they are known to maintain a very friendly attitude and are deserving of the support and patronage of union men and their families.

TYPEWRITER AND OFFICE SUPPLY CO.

There is no concern in Washington that stands higher in the esteem of the people than does this company. The management makes it a part of their business to treat everyone with whom they come in contact in a courteous manner. The Typewriter and Office Supply Co. are conceded to be the foremost in their line. They are wholesale and retail dealers in stationery and office equipment. Their prices are always as low as the lowest. This company is located at 702-04-06 Tenth street northwest. Their phone numbers are Main 4500 and 4501. The hosts of labor will make no mistake by doing everything they can to promote this company's welfare and interest. The Typewriter and Office Supply Co. has a reputation backed by their acts of maintaining a friendly attitude to labor's just cause.

HOPWOOD'S.

If you want fair and square treatment where your patronage is always appreciated you will make no mistake by patronizing Hopwood's popular price furniture and stove store. This store is located at Eighth and K streets northwest. They handle a full and complete line of furniture and stoves. They sell for cash or credit. Their prices are always right. This concern wishes it understood that they are friendly to the just cause of labor and appreciate the patronage of working men and their families.

IN LABOR'S TRENCHES.

Press reports of the war are replete with lines telling of the alertness of the men in the trenches and on the line of march. They should be a lesson to the workers in the incessant war of labor.

Indeed, too often our war is nothing more formidable than a little cheap chatter at the enemy and its tactics.

These are stern days in the struggles of the workers.

They are days that call for supreme alertness, endurance and endeavor.

The trenches must be guarded and enlarged and extended.

The line of march must be steady, intelligent and determined.

Organization! That's the word. Organize the men and women of labor.

Organize the purpose of labor.

Organize the equipment and resources of labor.

Organize the ideals and principles of labor.—Los Angeles Citizen.

WHY THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT DEMANDS IMMIGRATION RESTRICTION

As a people we have barely begun to appreciate the value of those qualities which make for real progress, the necessity to insist and persist in formulating sound policies to redound to the interests of the people of our nation. Indeed, for years we have delayed in even formulating a national policy that would protect us against such elements and conditions which act as a barrier to the development of American character and national unity. We have excused this delay on the ground that we were a young nation; that we had vast public lands and national resources that must be developed, and that we could afford to open our doors to a practically unrestricted immigration in order to increase our population.

But conditions have changed. We are no longer a young nation. We have wasted much of our national heritage and the frontier has practically disappeared. Recent events that have tested national institutions and men's faith to the uttermost, proved conclusively that we cannot hope to be the ideal which America represents, we cannot maintain a place of influence in the affairs of the world, if we do not plan to carry out those purposes. Haphazard development may do well enough for the ordinary activities from day to day but will not endure the tests of a great crisis or the slower test of time.

To achieve the best that is possible for our nation, and for our citizens generally, we cannot escape the duty devolving upon us of thinking out a national policy that will develop out of the many peoples without boundaries a homogeneous nation bound together by common ideals, common customs, common language and a common culture.

America has not yet become a nation. It is still a conglomerated mass of various and diverse ethnic groups. Hordes of immigrants have crowded into our ports, and have, for the most part, settled in the nearest industrial center. In some cases they have in masses moved farther inland to industrial centers where the nature of the work required comparatively little skill. In many of these cases, the coming of the immigrants was due to the activities of managers of industries, who arranged to secure the financial advantages by employing foreign workers who still retained the standards and prejudices of other countries. So we find in many industrial centers sections that are known as "Little Hungary," "Little Italy," etc. The inhabitants of these little nations transplant to American soil the institutions and the standards of their fatherlands. They gain nothing by coming. These communities speak a foreign language, read foreign papers, dress in accord with foreign customs and bring up their families in accord with foreign standards. There is practically no sustained effort on the part of society or the nation to assimilate these foreign groups and to make of them Americans. Nor is this condition confined only to the poorer immigrants. There are foreign communities in the resident districts of the large cities. These remain even more exclusively foreign because their wealth enables them to have foreign schools and foreign instruction for their children. Thus the foreign group and alien influence become rooted in the life of the community.

The workers of America have felt most keenly the pernicious results of the establishment of foreign standards of work, wages and conduct in American industries and commerce. Foreign standards of wages do not permit American standards of life. Foreign labor has driven American workers out of many trades, callings, and communities, and the influence of these lower standards has penetrated widely.

For years the organized labor movement has called attention to these vicious tendencies which affect not only the workers but the whole nation, for national unity is weakened when the nation is honeycombed with "foreign groups" living a foreign life.

The labor movement has urged the adoption of a national policy that would enable us to select as future citizens of our country those who can be assimilated and made truly American. The American Federation of Labor has urged a literacy test, which shall be applied to all immigrants. Our nation has accepted as a fundamental principle that education enables the girl and boy to attain better development and to have better control over their own personal ability and powers. It has been our national purpose to eliminate from our country all illiteracy. It is, therefore, in accord with this general plan that we should establish the same requirements for foreign-born persons who desire to come and live in our country. It has been urged that this is not a perfect standard. Of course no standard is perfect but the literacy test is the most effective and practical. It has been claimed that our greatest criminals

are often educated persons. These are, however, only conspicuous failures of education to achieve its desired ideal. Educated criminality is not the fault of education, but is the inherent fault or defect in the nature or the physical make-up of the individual. If it is urged that education tends to criminality it would seem the wisest course to remain in ignorance, a fallacy so patent that its mere statement carries with it its own repudiation. Education cannot remedy all the inherent faults of human nature, but it is the greatest instrumentality for human development and betterment.

It has been urged against the literacy test that this standard would make many suffer because they had been denied opportunities. That may be true, but it is equally true that our nation cannot work out all of the problems of all other nations. We cannot undertake to educate all of those to whom other countries deny educational opportunities. Each nation must undertake and solve its own educational problems. The adoption of the literacy test by our own country would have a tendency to force nations to establish more general educational opportunities for all of their people. It is only a half truth to say that the literacy test would close the gates of opportunity to illiterate foreigners. As a matter of fact there is very little opportunity for these people in our industrial centers. Usually they have been brought over here either by steamship and railroad companies and other greedy corporations, by employers, or as a result of collusion between these groups. They have been brought over here for the purpose of exploitation, and until they develop powers of resistance and determination to secure things for themselves they have little opportunity here. These same qualities would secure for them within their own countries many of the advantages that later come to them here.

The section of the Burnett immigration bill which establishes the literacy test provides for no unfair requirements. It says:

"All aliens over sixteen years of age, physically capable of reading, who cannot read the English language, or some other language or dialect, including Hebrew or Yiddish: Provided, that any admissible alien, or any alien heretofore or hereafter legally admitted, or any citizen of the United States may bring in or send for his father or grandfather over fifty-five years of age, his wife, his mother, his grandmother, or his unmarried or widowed daughter, if otherwise admissible, whether such relative can read or not, and such relative shall be permitted to enter. That for the purpose of ascertaining whether aliens can read, the immigrant inspectors shall be furnished with slips of uniform size, prepared under the direction of the Secretary of Labor, each containing not less than thirty nor more than forty words in ordinary use, printed in plainly legible type in some one of the various languages or dialects of immigrants. Each alien may designate the particular language or dialect in which he desires the examination to be made, and shall be required to read the words printed on the slip in such language or dialect."

An attempt has been made to create the impression that the literacy test will close America as a haven of refuge to political refugees and those persecuted because of religious faith. That this is wholly unwarranted in fact is evident from the following portion of the proposed act:

"That the following classes of persons shall be exempt from the operation of the literacy test, to wit: All aliens who shall prove to the satisfaction of the proper immigration officer or to the Secretary of Labor that they are seeking admission to the United States to avoid religious persecution in the country of their last permanent residence, whether such persecution be evidenced by overt acts or by laws or by governmental regulations that discriminate against the alien or race to which he belongs because of his religious faith. Provided, That nothing in this act shall exclude, if otherwise admissible, persons convicted, or who admit the commission, or who teach and advocate the commission of an offense purely political."

The proposed legislation does not represent a radical change in the policy of our nation. It is an extension of our educational policy, and is in harmony with the conviction that has been growing recently that we, as a nation, must leave our haphazard methods of development behind, and inaugurate a definite sustained national policy that shall promote our best development, and shall co-ordinate and organize all of the resources of our country and plan for their best utilization.

Opposition to the literacy test and to any proposition to restrict immigration has come from steamship compa-

nies, steel corporations, coal operators and other employers whose financial interests were associated with the maintenance of large numbers of workers forced by their helplessness to work for low wages. The activities of these interests have been given a cloak of respectability by many who, for sentimental reasons, were unwilling to endorse any form of restriction of immigration. But selfish interest or sentiment that is contrary to the fundamental principles of national welfare cannot frustrate efforts to promote the best interests of our nation.

The meaning of America lies in the ideal she represents. That ideal is liberty and opportunity. But beautiful as any ideal may be, it becomes of practical value when it has effectiveness in the daily lives of men and women.

Real liberty and opportunity mean a certain mental attitude toward life, certain standards of life and work, and possession of that which secures the enjoyment of opportunities.

America the ideal—the land of the free—exists only when her people are Americans in all things.

Ours has been a most perilous task—to weld together those from other lands who have sought our shores and to make of them homogeneous people—a nation with common ideals, common standards of living, a national language and an ideal national patriotism.

The building of a nation is not a thing of chance—it is the result of statesmanship, knowledge of tendencies, a discernment of cause and effect, ability to distinguish the good from the evil.

Too long our national policies have been determined by sentimental emotions, business profits and political expediency. But there must come a change. These months of terrible warfare have compelled a testing of things that have passed over. "The world is afire"—and we must put our own house in order lest we, too, be caught unawares. We must search out each weakness and strengthen every danger point.

The workers of America make the demand that there shall be restriction of immigration to such as can be readily identified and assimilated with Americans and can become truly American.

DIVISION OUR DANGER.

Organized labor cannot advance except through the organization of the workers.

The real test is the extent in which it has succeeded in enlisting in its ranks the working element of the community.

Nothing can take the place of organization.

The business of those entrusted with the destinies of the labor movement is to get the largest possible number of workers into the labor organizations. The official or agent who is neglecting this for any cause is a failure.

The enemies of organized labor know that the thing they have most to fear is organization, and so they do their utmost to prevent it.

They keep the members and their official representatives busy with things that have no particular advantage to the movement.

They lead them off with false political issues.

They inspire dissatisfaction with the officials and agencies that are most active and effective in the work of organization.

Anything to keep back the real progress of organized labor.—Los Angeles Citizen.

PREJUDICE IS AN EVIL.

Progress can not be made by being guided by prejudices or impulses. Sound, unbiased reasoning is the very best horse to ride in the race for justice. Demagogues and hypocrites always take the easiest way of eliciting the applause of the crowd without regard for the merit of their assertions, so that there are three causes for reasoning out our own problems, viz: To avoid the errors of the honest, to thwart the designs of the self-seeker, and to insure justice for all. There is no place of honor in the labor movement for the sluggard any more than there is for the hypocrite. Activity and honesty are prime requisites of success in this great economic movement.—Labor Clarion

PURPOSE OF TRADE UNIONISM.

The workers, men and women alike, are exactly what their environments make them. The trade unions in their fight for bigger wages, shorter hours of labor and more humane working conditions are seeking to create these better environments, which mean so much for the moral and social up-lift and advancement of the race.—Ex.

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ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE - - - ONE DOLLAR

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EMBLEM OF FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 14, 1916.

Washington Gas Company earnings show gains. Likewise the meter.

"Germans continue terrific assault on Dead Man's front," says local headline. There's where we'd shine.

We know a few subscribers who has Ernest Schiller beat forty ways when it comes to holding up things.

Those Virginians proved as loyal to the striking street car men as did the Marylanders. To sympathize is one thing—to walk is another. They did both.

The boys who have spent the winter in the trenches in Europe are envious, no doubt, of American soldiers on their way to take a Mexican Villa, with the advent of spring.

That strike over the river didn't last long enough to get more than one scare head in the daily press. Thank goodness it was settled before they got that many scarred heads anyway.

The great trouble about reforms is that a few who are sincere are used and abused by the unscrupulous cur who preys upon public patronage and lines his own coffers with shekels of silver.

After all, if the literacy test of the immigration bill is no more effective than the Australian ballot system is secret, we opine greater numbers of aliens landing on our shores in the days to come.

Oh, yes; we, too, realize that sooner or later we are going to set our last "take" and then cash-in a string of unseemly proportions. Our only hope is that no one will read proof or mark the errors on our "dupes."

"Victory won already," von Somebody says, which reminds us of Cervera at Santiago. In his courtmartial he stated that he licked the Americans fair and square, but the darn fools didn't have sense enough to know it.

If you are a paid-up subscriber you have at least a moral right to protest the policies of your paper, whether your protestations avail anything or not; but if you are a delinquent, heaven bless you for the unmitigated gall.

A pneumogastricism in last week's issue was the means of bringing to hand a few communications, some commendatory, others a little obscene; but the result was flattering. Thanks! The day of running a labor paper with a shirttailful of type and a halfpint bottle is gone.

Wine, Women and Song—they are the devil's trinity, and he who loves them not ought to be where he belongs. They existed in the beginning, they will be here when the ramparts of the Nation's Capitol will be viewed with the same degree of interest by the tourist that the ruins of Pompeii are viewed today.

If a man wants an indorsement in politics from the Central Labor Union of Washington, his name is forwarded to the American Federation of Labor for a report on his attitude toward labor measures in Congress. We only hope that when we have come to pass into that sweet sleep that sleeps on forever we could get an official o. k. on some alleged Christian characters already gone or preparing to go. It might change our mode of living.

If the reformer was only sincere we wouldn't mind training along with some elements. However, when they demand a state-wide prohibition for Maryland and then exempt Baltimore City for fear of that burg outvoting them and preventing them from cramming down the throats of the rest of the people of the state that which would not otherwise prevail, it is a plain case of prostitution of principle. For the same reason they would continue to burn witches at the stake and behead noncommunicants if they for a minute thought they could control the clamor of public opinion.

WHY?

The attitude of the two street car companies in Washington refusing to reinstate the men in their former positions, according to the contract entered into between representatives of these two companies and the committee from the street car men, simply goes to show the obstinacy of that class of citizens (?) who are absolutely intoxicated with the authority that wealth will bring. Why is it that corporate companies can not be honest, and live up to their part of a contract like decent people? If this contention came from the companies that the men had failed to do their part of the contract, we might be prone to attribute it to ignorance or misunderstanding. But with men high in the positions of corporate powers we know it's nothing more nor less than a subterfuge. They seem to be determined to do with authority exactly what they are doing with guns in Europe—crushing out the very life of men who toil. Yet, these same men would furnish the rank and file of an army to protect this same property in a time of conflict. Maybe we are not learning a few things.

PNEUMOGASTRICISMS



A few days ago one of our friends, and a man well known in printing circles made us a call. We promised last week to give you the conversation. Here it is:

Hello, Bill! How are you? Why don't you have a sign stuck up around here somewhere so's a fellow could find you?

We had thought of that, but we get about all the work we can handle through regular channels—if we had a sign up we might get too much to do. Besides we are not strong on this transient trade.

I see—well, look here, where's the office?

This is part of it and in there. Oh, you have that room, too, have you—why don't you straighten it up a bit?

Well, every time we start to straighten up we run across some job, perhaps, undelivered or spoiled by trying to take copy over the phone, and not caring to present to the gaze any more unpleasant scenes than possible, we let it slide.

Have you a machine—sure; there it is. New model?

No. 8. I am going to get one of those things some day. What style would you suggest buying?

No. 8 for commercial work—9 or 14 to play with.

You know, I'm on my way out home for a few weeks, and there's an office I can get control of out there for about \$7,000 cash, and I was thinking about taking it over and starting a real labor paper.

If you've got \$7,000 what the h—l do you want with a labor paper—to lose it? Go to Bowie.

I've always been led to believe there was plenty of money in a labor paper. Oh, Ed!

Now, take my own personal self—I've been a subscriber for The Trades Unionist since 1908. Some time I look over it—some time I don't get to see it, but I have that consciousness of doing my duty in maintaining an organ that's fighting for me and mine, perhaps, while I sleep.

If all only felt—They ought to, it's a part of the movement and no man carrying a card can justify his stand in not being a regular paid-up subscriber to his local paper.

If we only got the pat—Patronage! Few labor papers carry as representative a line of business as you have in the advertising columns of The Trades Unionist.

That's true; but did it ever occur to you that those same people who are supporting your labor paper are the people in a great many instances the labor paper is trying to put out of business by prevailing upon you to demand the label?

Well—yes! Isn't it obvious to you that with 50,000 organized workers in the District and a subscription list of less than 5,000 that the business men are far more loyal to the cause of unionism than the men who carry cards?

Maybe, but you get the job work from all these orgs.

Get nothing of the kind. I can name you possibly four or five organizations in the town that we do the job printing for, and the majority of the others do not even accord us the privilege of submitting an estimate, and when we do submit an estimate and the lowest bidder we don't always get the job. I now have a case in mind where we submitted an estimate on a job and was told by members of the committee that we were 50 cents lower than any price received. Did we get the job? In a pig's rib!

This was no business man—this was a labor organization.

That may be, business men—

Is that the only job press you have?

Yes; that's the press.

You don't print the paper—why certainly not. The paper won't go on that press. Where's your cylinder?

We have no cylinder!

Why don't you get one—I'd have a printshop right if money would buy it. Do you want to know why we haven't got a cylinder? I'll show you. Show me!

Yes; I'll show you. Now here's the list of subscribers we have. Just for the fun of it, I'll turn to your card.

You needn't bother 'bout that.

No trouble, I assure you. Nothing else to do just now, and I like to pore over forgotten lore. What's your initials?

"J. L."

Here it is. You are correct as to the time you first subscribed to The Trades Unionist—1908.

How much am I credited with?

Not a cent!

That's not right—I know I've paid some—I've got the receipts.

If you'll produce a single receipt, I'll square the account.

Seems to me I paid—how much do I owe you, then?

According to the card in June, 1916, you will owe \$8.

That's according to the card, but how much do you claim I owe?

Eight dollars!

No. No! I can't possibly owe that much.

You admit subscribing in 1908?

Yes.

And you can't produce a receipt for a single cent paid on account?

Maybe not.

Then, you must owe \$8.

Well, yes; but not if you apply the statute of limitations.

Oh, I'll admit if that's your game—Gimme \$3 and square the bill.

I—I'll be in again in a day or two.

Well, shall I stop the paper?

No! No! Indeed, I'm a union man and it's the duty of every union man to TAKE THE PAPER.

That's why we ain't got no press.

PRESSLER BROS.

This firm is among our city's foremost dealers in exclusive men's wear. They operate two of the leading stores in Washington, located at 612 Ninth street and 1419 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, and when you buy clothing from this firm you can rest assured that you are receiving full value and more for your money. They buy in large quantities which enables them to buy right and in turn are able to save their many patrons a great deal of money. The patronage of the working people is solicited by Pressler Bros. and we are pleased to recommend them in this Review.

K. KNEES'S SONS.

To deal with a firm that is known to conduct its business in an honest and faithful manner is always a great pleasure. Such is the reputation that this firm enjoys. In the commercial world K. Knees's Sons have a high standing. They are dealers in trunks, suit cases, fancy leather goods. This firm conducts two stores located at 425 Seventh street northwest and 1221 G street northwest. The patronage of the working men and their families is solicited and appreciated.

TEXAS TEAMSTERS ADVANCE.

Fort Worth.—A few months ago the Teamster's Union consisted of a handful of members. These workers, however, awakened to their poor conditions and began an agitation that has resulted in securing contracts with transfer companies. After securing a 10 per cent organization in this branch of their business, the teamsters now declare they will secure 100 members every month until next August.

TO ORGANIZE UNSKILLED.

Sacramento, Cal.—At the annual convention of the State Building Trades Council it was decided to inaugurate an aggressive campaign of organization among the unskilled and migratory workers of California.

The convention instructed its officers to petition congress to pass a law permitting school trustees to borrow money in the government postal savings banks for the purpose of erecting public schools.

LITERACY TEST FAVORED.

Albany, N. Y.—The railroad committee of the state assembly has reported the literacy test bill for steam railroad employees handling trains, and train orders.

Some legislators have expressed surprise that a railroad will employ persons for this work who cannot read. The railroad brotherhoods are urging that the bill be passed.

COMPENSATION ACT UPHELD.

San Francisco.—A majority of the state supreme court has ruled that the workmen's compensation law is constitutional in respect to the allowance of compensation by the industrial accident commission to dependents of employees accidentally killed. The court had previously ruled that the commission could award compensation to injured living employees.

ROOM FOR ALL.

There is room in the organized labor movement for every man or woman who is honorably employed for wages. The unions owe it to themselves to see that the message of collective effort is carried to these people in every community and that they are given a hearty welcome to our ranks.—Ex.

PRINTERS RAISE WAGES.

Boston, Mass.—The Typographical Union and proprietors of commercial printing shops of Greater Boston have signed a five-year agreement which carries the same arbitration provisions that prevail in the newspaper industry. Wages are raised to a total of \$2 a week for men and \$2.50 for women during the life of the contract. The union is striving to place women on the same wage standard as men, which has not been the case in some instances in this city.

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Increase the purchasing power of the wages of labor by dealing at the

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Never Changes. Accept No Substitute Once Tried You'll Always Use It.
Ports and Sherries for family use, Quarts, 50 and 75 cents. All makes of Beer. Leading brands of Cigars, Ales and Porters on draught the year round.

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New Jersey Ave. and G Sts. N.W.

BROCKWELL'S BITS

BY W. N. BROCKWELL

This is a sign which I saw on the front of a Georgetown business place a few days ago: "Piano tuning; Printing." Talk about combinations! I defy you to beat that one.

Regular meeting of Columbia Typographical Union at the Temple, 423 G street northwest, Sunday next, at 2.30 p. m. Nominations for local officers and delegates to the Baltimore session of the International Typographical Union. Better turn out if you can. Big gathering and lots of eloquence.

That Congressman who wrote about "a regulatory body" in his learned speech and found the expression changed to "a regular body" when the proof of the lines reached him had a right to cuss a blue streak, of course; but he didn't. Being possessed of what some one has called "the saving sense of humor," he simply laid back and howled with glee. At such a "break," who wouldn't?

William H. Fisher, away from work due to severe illness for almost three months past, reported for duty in the Printery proof room last Monday morning. The cordial nature of the welcome extended him by all was almost worth the inconvenience of a long illness. Mr. Fisher is a veteran in the Government Printing Office and in Columbia Union, and his friends are not only glad to know that he is again at his post, but trust that many years of health and happiness are before him.

The Bits has heard of but two candidates for the presidency of Columbia Union—Messrs. E. W. Morcock (now holding the office) and Eugene F. Smith. Secretary Seibold and Treasurer Johnson apparently have no opposition, while for the minor offices the incumbents seem to have things their own way, though of course matters may change at Sunday's meeting, when the nominations are to be made. For delegates, George T. Chitty, (Post), Howard Harrison (Times), A. C. Knight (Judd's), and possibly Dave McCarty (Star) will contest for the downtown place, while Messrs. Price, Goodkey, Koebitz, McDonough, Cole, and Simpson are the G. P. O. entries, with Messrs. Onym and Garlick as strong possibilities.

It is somewhat surprising that so "young" a man as Philip S. Steele should let the public know how old he really is; yet the daily papers of April 10 said that he was that day celebrating his seventy-fifth birthday. He is not only advanced in years, but also in craft lore, having been at the printing business in various capacities for sixty years. He has been connected with the National Printery for about a quarter of a century, and has many friends there who wish him "many happy returns of the day," and if one is to judge by his activity he will have them.

This year, for the first time, the members of the International Typographical Union will elect auditors for that organization at the time other officers are chosen, on May 24, and candidates are already announcing from various cities, among these being David W. Baird, delegate from Big Six (New York City) to the Nashville convention, and well known in Washington, having worked on the newspapers here for about two years, leaving for New York about ten years ago; James Dohm, president of No. 6 for one term; E. F. Drackert, delegate from New York to the Colorado Springs convention in 1906 and member of the committee which framed the old-age pension law that year, after moving to Sacramento, Cal., whose union he represented at the Los Angeles I. T. U. convention last year; Fred Barker, of Spokane, who was a candidate for president of the I. T. U. a few years ago; John M. Dugan, of Cincinnati, well known as one of the principal spirits in making the Union Printers National Baseball League of the I. T. U. a success, and who last year had the Ohio supreme court reverse a Cincinnati judge's decision which condemned Johnny to jail because the said judge did not like Dugan's vigorous way of boosting the union label; and Mr. Hitchins, also of Cincinnati, who was president of that local some years ago and has been a delegate to the I. T. U. Doubtless many more aspirants will show up in the next few days. Notice of intention to run must be on file at headquarters in Indianapolis by April 20.

OPPOSITION IS EXPECTED.

The labor movement, like every other movement that moves, is subject to a good deal of uncomplimentary remarks from those who stand still and sneer. Probably the mule who looks over the fence and wobbles an ear at the lightning express has a rather small opinion of railroad speed.—Coast Seamen's Journal.

HOW WE LOOK AT FREEDOM.

Organized labor stands for freedom—not mere sentimental freedom, not a partial freedom, but freedom in its broadest and fullest sense.

Organized labor would have practical and complete freedom.

It declares that until industrial freedom has been established, real freedom is impossible.

As long as the worker is prevented from having a voice in the control of his job, as long as the worker's right in industry is denied him he has not attained the kind of liberty that is really worth while.—Los Angeles Citizen.

WOMEN TRY SHOP GIRL MENU.

Chicago, Ill.—A delegation of women "uplifters" sampled the food in a penny cafe in a department store and have all agreed that low wages are really not to blame for ill-nourished girls. One woman declared she had all a girl needs for only 8 cents and the trouble with the working girl is she "does not know how to choose her foods." These club women cannot understand why working girls are ever hungry and suggest that they be taught the selection of foods by moving pictures.

WIN "LEGAL" STRIKE.

Denver, Colo.—Machinists of this city have won their strike for better conditions. The strike was "permitted" under the laws of Colorado, which penalizes employers if they suspend work before they notify the state industrial commission that they contemplate such action.

The commission investigated the machinists' demands and agreed that their demands were "just." Then the machinists struck to enforce their new rates, which have now been accepted by practically every contract shop in the city.

NEWS FROM FALL RIVER.

Fall River, Mass.—The Carpenters' District Council and a committee from the Builders' Association is conferring on a new wage scale.

Painters and decorators will ask for a wage increase to 45 cents an hour. Refusal to grant this increase caused a strike, two years ago, which was never officially declared off. These workers have strengthened their union and declare the new rate must take effect May 1.

Striking iron molders employed at the Kilburn-Lincoln plant are standing firm in their demand for wage rates conceded by other employers.

WRECKING MEN'S LIVES.

Tacoma, Wash.—Kitchens in restaurants in this city are wrecking men's lives, declares the Cooks and Waiters' Union, in its appeal for assistance to unionize these places. Under present conditions non-unionists are compelled to work 11 and 12 hours a day, seven days a week, in the hot, stuffy-laden atmosphere of small kitchens for such wages as the employer sees fit to pay. The union demands a 10-hour work day, a one day's rest in seven and a living wage.

HOW EACH UNIONIST CAN HELP.

If you want to see organized labor continue to grow in strength and numbers as it should, be ready to tell the non-union man the benefits of organization. Make him see what good organization has accomplished for you for others, and above all, let him see that you are sincere in your belief in the organization that has done so much for you.—Ex.

FAVORS VACATIONS.

Albany, N. Y.—Assemblyman Hess has introduced an amendment to the public officers' law which makes mandatory the provision giving each employee of the state a two weeks' vacation annually.

Where experience, costly as it is, fails to teach a man, for goodness sake don't you try.

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Every baker knows what that means.
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Robert McElfresh, 139 11 St. N. E.
M. J. McNulty, 467 L St. S. W.

DELEGATES TO THE C. I. U.

John Wolfe, 1023 N. J. Avenue N. W.
William Pollard, 522 14 St. N. E.
P. A. Sargent, 59 L St. N. E.
Maurice A. Wolf, 418 F St. N. E.
Fred Negus, 30 L St. N. W.

Washington District Council of Carpenters
Office: 425 G St. N. W., Typographical Temple

J. G. O'DONNELL, President, L. U. 132, 122
Sixth Street N. E.
E. B. BYRNE, Secretary, L. U. 132, 425 G
Street N. W.

F. A. SHOESMITH, Treasurer, L. U. 2543,
6200 Georgia Avenue N. W.
R. H. BURDETTE, Trustee, L. U. 132, 1207 L
Street N. W.

H. S. HOLLOHAN, Trustee, L. U. 132, 814
Seventh Street N. E.
GEORGE E. HATTON, L. U. 132, 619 M
Street S. W.

ROBERT ADAM, L. U. 2663, 1511 Vermont
Avenue N. W.
FRED HOOK, L. U. 2563, 1528 Eighth Street
N. W.

WM. MACKIE, L. U. 2563, 216 Seaton Place
N. E.

BUSINESS AGENT.

JAMES H. RYAN, 425 G Street N. W.

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LOAN OFFICE.

ROBERT BERBERICH'S SONS.

To deal with a concern that is known to conduct its business in an honest, straightforward manner is always a great pleasure. It gives one the satisfaction of knowing that he or she is being treated fairly on all occasions. There need be no anxiety about the results of any business transaction with Robert Berberich's Sons. Those who have dealings with this concern can feel perfectly secure as they will always be treated in an honest and fair manner. Their standard of quality is high and their merchandise is the best that can be found anywhere. Their prices are as low as can be made consistent with good business principles. This concern makes it part of their business to extend courtesy and good treatment to their customers and employees. In this connection in a business way they have won a most enviable reputation. They stand high among the business concerns in our city. In them union men and organized labor will always find a friend. The hosts of labor will make no mistake in patronizing and supporting Robert Berberich's Sons. This firm conducts three of the largest and most complete shoe stores in our city. Two of their stores are under the name of Robert Berberich's Sons located at 1116-22 Seventh street northwest. Their phone number at this store is Main 1622. Their other store under the same name is located at 813 Pennsylvania avenue, phone number at this store is 4023. They as well operate EVERYBODY'S SHOE STORE, Seventh and D streets northwest. The phone number at this store is Main 8585. If you want the very best of foot wear with prompt service you will make no mistake by patronizing either of these stores. We are pleased to recommend the Robert Berberich's Sons Stores, as well as Everybody's Shoe Store to our readers and we do it heartily.

LANSBURGH & BRO.

If you are a discriminating buyer and wish to get your money's worth you will eventually be compelled to patronize this firm. Lansburgh and Bro. conducts one of the best dry good stores in our city. They carry a very large and complete line. In fact, you can secure most everything in the way of dry goods, wearing apparel or notions at Lansburgh & Bro. Their price are always as low as the lowest when dependable merchandise is given the proper consideration. This firm is conceded to be leaders in their line. They are located at Nos. 420-430 Seventh street. In the business world Lansburgh & Bro. enjoy the reputation of being substantial and of sterling worth. The patronage of every one is solicited and appreciated by this firm. Their delivery service is the very best. They give the most prompt attention to all phone business. Their phone number is Main 6853. If you are not already a patron of this store, it is time for you to get acquainted. Those people that are patrons at Lansburgh & Bro.'s large store are all very loud in their praises of good merchandise and good treatment received at their hands. It affords us great pleasure to be able to make favorable mention of this firm to our many readers and we do it heartily. The hosts of labor will always find this firm ever ready to lend a helping hand to labor's just cause. Workingmen and their families should bear this last fact in mind, and at all times give them a liberal share of their patronage. This firm will be pleased to exhibit any article at any time to any one interested. This is always done regardless whether you purchase or not. It is a pleasure for the heads of the different departments to have prospective purchasers investigate this firm's large stock.

ELITE LAUNDRY CO.

One of the fundamental principles of the working people is to support those business concerns that are known to maintain a friendly attitude to labor's just cause. The Elite Laundry Co. is a known supporter of labor. They employ a great many people, pay good wages and always give the proper consideration to their employees. The Elite Laundry Co. is one of our city's foremost and substantial business institutions. The management are public spirited business men, and are always in for anything that is for the good of our city. The Elite Laundry Co. is located at 2117-19 Fourteenth street northwest. Their phones are North 2113 and 2114. Their plant is equipped with the very best and latest machinery known to the laundry science. They do the best of work. Their shirt and collar work satisfy the man who is hard to please. In their modern fire-proof building they have departments for handling lace curtains, blankets and household linens. All washable dress goods are properly shrunk. Anything that can be laundered will be perfectly done by the Elite Laundry Co. If you are not already a patron of the Elite Laundry Co. it is high time that you become one and at the same time get satisfactory laundry work.

MANHATTAN LAUNDRY.

When we mention the different laundries in Washington in this Review, we would be incomplete without saying a good word for the Manhattan Laundry, located at 1336-46 Florida avenue northwest, Telephone North 3954. They have the reputation of pleasing their many patrons. Their charges for work are always reasonable. They have the reputation of people is solicited by the Manhattan Laundry. Good work and quick service is their motto. We are pleased to recommend them to our many readers, and we do it heartily.

YOUNG'S ICE CREAM COMPANY.

Among our city's well known ice cream manufacturers none stands higher in the esteem of the people than does this firm. Young's Ice Cream Company are manufacturers of every kind of ice cream. In the business world of Washington, D. C., this firm has a high standing. They make it a part of their business to extend courtesy and good treatment to their customers and employees. In the ranks of labor they are known to be friendly.

OLD DUTCH MARKET.

Those people that are judges of first-class food products, all with one accord are very loud in their praises of the Old Dutch Market. This market operates a chain of grocery stores and markets in all parts of our city. They offer for sale none other than the very best of groceries or meats. Their prices are as low as the lowest when first-class food products is given the proper consideration. From the point of sanitation each and every one of this concern's stores cannot be surpassed. Their main office is located at 930 Louisiana avenue northwest. The Old Dutch Market gives the very best service and the most prompt attention is always given to phone calls. This concern is incorporated and its officers are to be congratulated upon the success that they have attained for their many different stores. In the business world this concern stands high and is known to be of sterling worth. J. A. Whitfield is president, F. D. Casey, vice-president; B. B. Casley, secretary and treasurer. These gentlemen represent our city's foremost business men. The hosts of labor need have no hesitancy in patronizing any of the Old Dutch Market's chain of stores, as the officers and management of this concern's chain of stores is known to maintain a friendly attitude to the just cause of organized labor. We are pleased in this Labor Review to lend this concern our endorsement and we do it heartily.

B. H. STINEMETZ & SON CO.

This concern wishes it understood that they are heartily in sympathy with labor when properly conducted. They never have been known to oppose the broad underlying principles of labor. They have always shown themselves to be fair-minded in this connection, and they deserve a liberal support and patronage from union men and their families. In the business world this concern is known to be very substantial and as well of sterling worth. The management makes it a part of their business to see that each and every one of their many satisfied patrons is always treated with proper respect and in a courteous manner at all times. B. H. Stinemetz & Son Co. is located at 1201 F Street northwest. They are dealers in men's furnishings, hats and clothing. They as well carry a full and complete stock of women's suits, coats, millinery and furs. All of their merchandise is of the very best and their prices are as low as the lowest when first-class wearing apparel is given the proper consideration. This concern wishes to call special attention to the new department of men's ready to wear apparel. If you desire to buy a suit of clothes investigate this company's stock, and you are sure to be pleased no matter how fastidious you may be.

M. GOLDENBERG.

In the movement recently started among the working people of our city to give their combined support and patronage to those firms and business men who have shown the proper interest in the welfare of labor, we desire to call attention to M. Goldenberg's department store as worthy and deserving of the support and patronage of the working people. Union men and their families will always receive a hearty welcome at Goldenberg's Department Store, located at 912-28 Seventh street northwest. This store carries a full and complete line of all kinds of dependable merchandise and they maintain a first-class furniture and carpet department at 915 Seventh street northwest. Their prices are always as low as the lowest when first-class merchandise is given the proper consideration. The motto at M. Goldenberg's department store is "once a customer always a customer."

GEORGE F. MUTH & CO., INC.

This company deals in artists' and painters' supplies. They are located at 418 Seventh street northwest. Phone Maine 6386. They carry a full and complete line and their prices are always as low as the lowest of dependable supplies when needed. The George F. Muth & Company, stands high among the business concerns in our city, and they make it their business to treat everyone in a polite and courteous manner. In the ranks of labor they are known to maintain a friendly attitude. Working men and their families will make no mistake by patronizing this concern liberally. We are pleased to make favorable mention of this concern and we do it heartily.

S. H. HINES & SON.

In compiling this Labor Review we are pleased to be able to make mention of S. H. Hines & Son, located at 1715-Fourteenth street northwest, telephone North 1595. They carry a full and complete line of everything that an up-to-date undertaking establishment should carry. They are embalmers and funeral directors. The heads of the firm are Mr. S. H. Hines and W. R. F. Hines. Both of these gentlemen have won an enviable reputation for their straightforward business dealings with everyone with whom they come in contact. They wish it understood that they are friends of labor.

COLUMBIA LAUNDRY.

Our city has many different laundries, but there is not one that is better equipped and does better laundry work than the Columbia Laundry. This company is located at 623 G street northwest, and they have the reputation backed by their acts of pleasing their many patrons. No matter how delicate the fabric may be, the Columbia Laundry with its well equipped plant can satisfy the most particular people. Their charges for work are always reasonable. There is no concern in our city that stands higher with the public than does this laundry. Working men and their families will find that their patronage is appreciated by the Columbia Laundry.

FRANKLIN LAUNDRY.

This is a particular laundry for particular people. If you want the very best of laundry work that will please, then let the Franklin Laundry have your next bundle. Their plant is equipped with the latest and best modern machinery. Their facilities for doing flat and rough dry work can not be surpassed. This laundry is located at 504-8 Thirteenth street northwest, and is now under the management of men who understand the laundry business in every detail. In this Labor Review edition of The Trades Unionist we are pleased to be able to make favorable mention of the Franklin Laundry.

GLOBE FURNITURE COMPANY, INC.

To deal with a concern that is known to conduct its business in a straightforward, honest, courteous manner is always a great pleasure. Such is the enviable reputation that the Globe Furniture Company enjoys. This company are home furnishers, everything that can be found in a well-regulated furniture house can be secured at the Globe Furniture Company, 1023 Seventh street northwest. Phone Main 5976. Their prices are always right. This company wishes it understood that they appreciate the patronage of the working people.

CHRISTIAN XANDER'S QUALITY HOUSE.

Among the representative business institutions whose honesty and integrity is above reproach none stands higher in the esteem of the general public than does the above-mentioned concern. If you are contemplating buying anything in the line of wines and liquors you will make no mistake by calling on this concern, as they have the largest and best appointed stock in the country. Three hundred and fifteen kinds at wholesale prices. We are pleased to recommend Christian Xander's Quality House to our readers. The management makes it a part of their business to see that everyone who may enter this well-regulated store is treated in a polite and courteous manner.

RALEIGH HABERDASHER.

If you want the very best of clothing hats or gents' furnishing goods at prices that are always right, let us recommend that you give the Raleigh Haberdasher Company, located at 1109-11 Pennsylvania avenue, a trial. If you are not already a patron of this store then be convinced that your dollar will do its full duty in borrowing merchandise. As a business man, Mr. Grosner, has a high standing. He makes it a business to treat everyone in a polite and courteous manner. Working men and their families will always receive a hearty welcome at the Raleigh Haberdasher.

FAVORABLE MENTION.

To accord fair and just treatment to all is a constant policy of the different concerns that we mention in this Review. These concerns are among the foremost business institutions of our city. They make it their business to treat everyone in an honest and straightforward, courteous manner. Their standard of quality is high and their goods are the very best that can be found anywhere in our city or district. The concerns wishes readers of The Trades Unionist to know that they are friendly and have an interest in the welfare of workingmen and their families. It would be well to remember by the host of labor that such concerns as these are deserving of a little patronage from the wage-earners. These concerns have the reputation backed by their acts of always being in accord with every feeling that is beneficial for the working people. In the business world no concerns in our city stands higher than does these. To be able to speak so highly of business concerns as we have of the following mentioned: S. S. Kresge Co., F. G. Smith Piano Co. (1217 F street), Union Trust Co. (15th and H streets), Franklin National Bank (10th and Pennsylvania avenue), District National Bank (1406 G street northwest), Holmes & Son, Inc. (107-15 F street northwest), Gayety Theatre (9th street, below F), Reid S. Baker (1322 F street northwest), Whitley's Drug Store (8th and K streets southeast), Kaufman Clothing Co. (933 Pennsylvania avenue), Ogram's Drug Store (13th and Pennsylvania avenue northwest), National Furniture Co. (807 Seventh street northwest, 633-35 H street northwest), Second National Bank (509 Seventh street), Burr Brothers, Inc. (Brookland, D. C.), People's Drug Store (corner Seventh and K streets), Jos. L. Well (624 F street northwest), Friedlander Bros. (428 9th street northwest), Fidelity Savings Co. (719 13th street northwest).

The above concerns make it a part of their business to see that everyone who may enter their place of business is treated in a polite and courteous manner. Working men and their families can rest assured that their patronage will be appreciated at all times, by the above concerns. The readers of The Trades Unionist will make no mistake by lending their aid to these concerns.

IRON CLAD ROOFING COMPANY.

Among our substantial business firms none stand higher in the esteem of the people than does the Iron Clad Roofing Company. They make a specialty of repairing and painting roofs. They are the sole users of the iron-clad roof paint. The officers of this company are John A. Koons, president and Bruce S. Branson, secretary and treasurer. This concern is located at 526 Thirteenth street northwest, telephone Maine 14. They have always been friendly to the workingman's cause, and we highly recommend in this Review.

LITTLEFIELD, ALVORD & CO.

To deal with a firm that is known to conduct their business in an honest, straightforward manner is always a great pleasure. Such is the reputation that Littlefield, Alvord & Company enjoy. This firm is located, main office, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh, D and E streets; branch office, 507 Fourteenth street northwest. Phones West 737-738-739. They do everything in the way of storage and hauling. They will be glad to furnish you estimates for packing and shipping household goods, for setting heavy machinery, monuments, boilers, safes, etc. The officers of this company are E. S. Alvord, president, and M. H. Acheson, vice-president. The names of these gentlemen are familiar to the people of our city. As they are known to be among the foremost business men of Washington. In the ranks of labor this firm has many friends and is known to be a friend of the working men and their families. We heartily recommend them in this Review.

SAKS & COMPANY.

To accord fair and just treatment to all is the constant policy of the Saks & Company store located at Pennsylvania avenue and Seventh street. This store is one of the foremost business concerns in our city. They make it their business to treat everyone in an honest, straightforward, courteous manner. Their standard of quality is high, and their goods are the very best that can be found anywhere in our city. It would be well to remember by the host of labor that such a concern as the Saks & Company is deserving of liberal patronage for the wage earners. This concern has the reputation backed by their acts of always being in accord with everything that is beneficial for the working people. In the business world no concern in our city stands higher than does this one. To be able to speak so highly of a concern as we have of the Saks & Company store is always a great pleasure and we do it heartily.

WURDEMAN & COMPANY.

To deal with a concern that is known to conduct its business in an honest and straightforward manner is also a great pleasure. It gives one the satisfaction of knowing that he is being treated fairly on all occasions, and that there need be no anxiety about the results of any business transactions with them. Those that have dealings with this concern can feel perfectly secure, as they will always be treated in an honest and fair manner. Their standard of quality is high and their goods are the best that can be found anywhere. Their prices are as low as can be made consistent with good business principles. We are pleased to recommend this concern to our many readers and we do it heartily.

HOOVER & DENHAM.

Those people that are good judges of meats do not hesitate to recommend Hoover & Denham, located at 929-31 D street northwest, market. From the point of sanitation this market cannot be surpassed. Prices are always right. This concern deals in fresh, salt, and smoked meats, wholesale and retail. It is always a pleasure to speak a good word for a concern that stands as high in the esteem of the people in our city as does this one. In the business world they have an enviable reputation, and rank among the foremost of our business concerns. The readers of The Trades Unionist Review will make no mistake by lending aid to this firm, as they are always friendly to the workingmen's cause.

NATIONAL AUTO TRANSFER STORAGE CO.

This concern is located at 1409 H street northwest, Phones Main 6135 and 5690. The officers of this company are Paul G. Garber, president, and D. H. Roland Drury, vice-president and treasurer. The names of these gentlemen are familiar to the people of our city, as they are numbered among our leading business men. This firm conducts a transfer and storage business that is second to none in the city. They are well equipped in every way to take care of their patrons. By this kind of treatment and close attention to their business they have won for themselves a host of friends and a prosperous growing business. In the ranks of labor they have many friends, are known to be friends of the working men and their families. We heartily recommend them in this Review.

KING'S PALACE.

Among our city's well-known concerns none stands higher in the esteem of the people than this one. The attitude towards the cause of labor is friendly. It is not too much to us to suggest that working men should show their appreciation of this attitude and do everything they can and lend aid to promote the interest and welfare of this concern. They handle everything in the line of ladies' and misses' wearing apparel, and are among the leaders in their lines. The honesty and integrity of the management is above reproach. The patronage of working men and their families is appreciated by this concern. Located at 810-816 Seventh street northwest.

HOUSE & HERRMAN.

The success of House & Herrmann Company, located at the corner of Seventh and I streets northwest, is due to the fact that they have adopted the principle of giving the purchasers of furniture the very best that money can buy. If you buy any furniture that bears the name of House & Herrmann you can rest assured that you have made no mistake. This company has one commendable reputation for high-class furniture, carpets, draperies, etc., and this reputation reaches to all parts of the surrounding country. To deal with a concern that has won such an enviable reputation as this company enjoys is always a great pleasure. It gives one satisfaction to know that he or she is being treated fairly on all occasions. Those people that have dealings with the House & Herrmann Company can feel perfectly secure, as they will always be treated in an honest and fair manner. The honesty and integrity of this company and its management is above reproach.

HERMAN'S.

The success of this concern is due to the fact that they have adopted the principle of giving the purchasers the very best that money can buy. If you buy anything that bears the name of Hermans, located at 738 Seventh street northwest, you can rest assured that you have made no mistake. This company has won an enviable reputation for high-class men's ready-to-wear, and this reputation reaches to all parts of Washington, and the surrounding country. Prices at this store are as low as the lowest when good merchandise is given the proper consideration. Working men and their families will make no mistake by patronizing this firm, and we highly recommend them to our readers.

SOME MORE OF OUR FRIENDS.

The success of the different concerns that we mention in here is due to the fact that they have adopted the principle of giving the purchasers the very best that money can buy. If you buy any article that bears a name of any of the following concerns you can rest assured that you have made no mistake. The different companies have an enviable reputation for high-class goods and their reputation reaches to all parts of this district. You will always find the name among the leading concerns of Washington. All those people who are judges of high-class goods are very loud in the praises of these concerns. To deal with concerns that has won such an enviable reputation as these is always a great pleasure. It always gives one the satisfaction to know that he or she is being treated fairly on all occasions. Those people who have dealings with the following concerns can feel perfectly secure as they will always be treated in an honest and fair manner. The honesty and integrity of these companies and their managers is above reproach. In the ranks of labor they are known to maintain a friendly attitude. Working men and their families will make no mistake by doing everything they can to promote the interest and welfare of Wm. James & Son (941 B street northwest and 35 New York avenue northeast), H. Abramson (corner Seventh and L streets northwest), Theo. J. Beuchert (623 Pennsylvania avenue east), Wilson & Mayers (1227 and 1229 G street), Wilson Proctor & Co. (717 Seventh street northwest), The Louvre (115-17 F street northwest), National Capitol Bowling Academy (918 G street northwest), Edmonston (1334 F street northwest), Union Barber Supply Co. (819 E street northwest), Albert Sorensen (13th and D street northwest), District Transfer, Inc. (483 C street northwest), The Walker-Thomas Furniture Co. (1013-1015 Seventh street northwest), The Loeb Co. (714 Seventh street), Bee Hive Store (906 Seventh street northwest), Milton R. Ney (801 Market Space), Wolf's (Walkover Shoes, 929 F street), Klein's Rapid Shoe Repair Co. (736 Fourteenth street northwest), The Chicago Furniture Co. (1029 Seventh street northwest).

G. ERLEBACHER.

To deal with a gentleman who is known to conduct his business in a straightforward, honest manner is always a great pleasure. Such is the reputation that Erlebacher's enjoy. This store is located at 1210 F street northwest. They handle everything for ladies' and misses' Outergarment Specialists. Their prices are always right. In fact they are as low as the lowest and when it comes to style they are among the leaders in this city. Mr. Erlebacher makes it his business to see that everyone who may enter his place of business is treated in a polite and courteous manner. Working men and their families can rest assured that their patronage is appreciated by the above concern.

GEORGE J. MUELLER.

This firm ranks among our city's foremost business concerns. In their chosen line of wholesale confectioneries, they are acknowledged to be among our city's very best. Their excellent business methods have won for them a host of friends. In the business world Mr. George J. Mueller has a very high standing. In the ranks of labor this concern is known to maintain a friendly attitude to the workingmen's interest. This concern is located at 336 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.

WM. HAHN & COMPANY.

In the business world this company has won an estimable reputation for its fair and square business methods. The success of this company is due to the fact that they have adopted the principle of supplying the public with the very best of shoes, and is known as the reliable shoe house of Washington. Polite and courteous treatment is extended to everyone alike. The patronage of working men and their families is appreciated by this firm, and we highly recommend them in this Review, located at 930-32-34 Seventh street, corner of K street. Branch houses: 1914-16 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, and 233 Pennsylvania avenue southeast.

THE HUB FURNITURE CO.

This company deals in furniture and house furnishings. They are located at the southeast corner of Seventh and D streets northwest. They carry a full and complete line and their prices are always low as the lowest when dependable house furnishings is given the proper consideration. The Hub Furniture Company stands high among the business concerns in our city, and they make it their business to treat everyone in a polite and courteous manner. In the ranks of labor they are known to maintain a friendly attitude. Working men and their families will make no mistake by patronizing this concern liberally.

H. A. LINGER, JR.

This concern is heartily in sympathy with labor's just cause. Workingmen and their families will make no mistake by supporting H. A. Linger, Jr., liberally. If you want mattresses, brass and iron beds, cots, etc., at prices that are always right, you will make no mistake by patronizing H. A. Linger, Jr., liberally. This concern was established in 1865. For more than thirty years they devoted their entire time to the manufacturing of mattresses for the trade. About sixteen years ago H. A. Linger, Jr., began catering to the retail trade, and opened a handsome establishment at 933 G street northwest. This location makes it possible for this concern to give the very best service possible, and is deserving a share of everyone's valued patronage. In the business world this concern stands high. Courteous treatment is extended to everyone alike at the H. A. Linger, Jr., establishment.

FRANK R. JELLEFF, INC.

This concern is the successors to the firm formerly Smoot & Jelleff. This concern established themselves in business in 1898 as the firm of Smoot, Coffey and McCalley. Frank R. Jelleff is very thorough in his chosen line of business and conducts one of the very best department stores in our city. Everything that is carried by first-class stores can always be secured from Frank R. Jelleff, Inc. Merchandise is always the very best and prices always right. This concern is one of the foremost business institutions in Washington. They are located at 1216 F street northwest. The management of the Frank R. Jelleff, Inc., makes it a part of their business to see that each and every one of their many customers and employees is always treated in a proper manner. Frank R. Jelleff, Inc., wishes it understood that they are friends of labor and solicit as well as appreciate the patronage of workingmen and their families.

M. DAVID.

This gentleman is a known friend of the working people. He has the reputation, backed by his acts, of always being on labor's side. He is an affable, courteous gentleman and always treats others with the proper respect at all times. He is a business man of sterling worth. M. David is an outfitter to men and boys. He carries a full and complete line of the very best of wearing apparel. His prices are always as low as the lowest when first-class clothing is given the proper consideration. M. David is located at 709 Seventh street northwest. He will be pleased to serve the public in a straightforward, upright, honest manner. It affords us great pleasure in this Labor Review to make favorable mention of Mr. David and his business and we do it heartily.

ISIDOR GROSNER.

This gentleman established himself in business in 1880 and ever since that time has been conceded to be one of our city's foremost business men. In his chosen line of business he stands second to none. He has a standing in the business world. He is a dealer in men's clothing. His store is complete in every way. Isidor Grosner is located at 1013 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, near the corner of Eleventh. What he tells you can always be depended upon. His price is always right. Courtesy is the watchword at his store. In him union men and organized labor will always find friends. He is deserving the patronage and support of the working people. We are pleased to recommend him to our readers and we do it heartily.

HOPKINS FURNITURE CO.

If you want to buy furniture, carpets, or general house-furnishings either for cash or for credit you will find that the Hopkins Furniture Co. will be pleased to have your patronage. This company's prices are always right and everything that they offer for sale is dependable. Hopkins Furniture Co. is located at 311 Seventh street northwest. Their phone number is Main 7175. The Hopkins Furniture Co. wishes it understood that they solicit and appreciate the patronage of the working people. This concern is known as a staunch friend of labor.

R. P. ANDREWS PAPER COMPANY

This firm are leaders in wholesale and retail paper and are located at 727-31 Thirteenth street northwest. The president, Mr. R. P. Andrews, always makes a practice to extend every courtesy to those who patronize in his store. The motto of this company is "If it is made of paper we have it." Mr. Andrews is president of the Retail Merchants' Association, and he has always been known as a sincere friend of organized labor. His goods, of which there is a great variety, are of the very best and his prices are always pleasing. The patronage of working people is solicited and appreciated by this company.

D. J. O'CONNELL.

To deal with a gentleman that is known to conduct his business in a honest, straightforward manner is always a great pleasure. Such is the enviable reputation that D. J. O'Connell enjoys. He is among our city's foremost business men. He makes it a part of his business to treat everyone in a courteous manner. Mr. O'Connell is located at 636 Pennsylvania avenue, where he conducts a first-class orderly saloon. He is the sole distributor of "Oronoco" whiskey. This brand is conceded to be the very finest whiskey that money can buy. Mr. O'Connell wishes it understood that he is a friend of labor and appreciates the patronage of the working people. We are pleased to recommend him to our readers and do it heartily.

JOHN A. DUNBAR.

Those people who have dealings with this gentleman are all very loud in the praises of good treatment received at his hands. Mr. Dunbar is a substantial business man and a very public-spirited citizen. He is located at 501 Pennsylvania avenue, and his phone number is Main 4814. He is one of our city's leading Tailors. If you want a suit of clothes that will be perfect in fit, workmanship and material, at prices that are always right, you will make no mistake if you have Johnny Dunbar make your next suit of clothes. He is a pleasing, courteous, gentleman and always treats others with whom he comes in contact in a respectful manner. Mr. Dunbar has the reputation, backed by his acts of maintaining a friendly attitude to laborers just cause. In this Labor Review it affords us great pleasure to recommend Mr. Dunbar to our readers and we do so heartily.

W. B. MOSES & SONS.

In the movements recently started among our working people who give their combined support and patronage to those firms and business men that have shown the proper interest in the welfare of labor, we desire to call the attention to W. B. Moses & Sons, which is worthy and deserving of the unrestricted support and patronage of the hosts of labor. W. B. Moses & Sons are among our city's foremost and substantial business concerns. They were founded in 1861 and ever since that time have been conceded leaders in their line. W. B. Moses & Sons is located at the corner of Eleventh and F streets northwest. They are dealers in dependable furniture, carpets, linens, draperies and wall papers. Their prices are always right. They will be pleased to serve the public at any time in a straightforward, honest manner. Their delivery service is par excellence and they give the most prompt attention to all phone calls. Their phone is Main 3770. We are pleased to say a good word for W. B. Moses & Sons, and we do it heartily.

GUSTAVE OPPENHEIMER.

This gentleman is one of our city's foremost business men. In the business world he is considered substantial. Mr. Oppenheimer is a courteous gentleman and always treats others with the proper respect at all times. He is known to be a staunch friend of the working people and appreciates the patronage of working men and their families. Mr. Oppenheimer established himself in 1875 and is a known leader in his line. He is located at 800-806 E street northwest. He sells Sewing Machines, notions, dress forms, linen marking for hotels and cafes. He does hemstitching, button and button holes to order. His charges are always right.

AMERICAN ICE COMPANY.

The success of the American Ice Company is due to the fact that they are known invariably to give full weight at the lowest price. The office of this company is located at 1437 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, and the manager, Mr. S. A. Kimberly always accords patrons the utmost consideration. The American Ice Company has shown itself to be consistently a friend of the working class, and its patrons will make no mistake by having this company deliver to them. We are pleased to recommend this firm to our patrons and do so unhesitatingly. Try them and be convinced for yourself.

DYER BROTHERS.

This firm ranks high among the city wholesale and retail dealers in painters supplies and glass, both plate and window. Their customers are unanimous in declaring that this firm has shown them at all times the greatest kindness and consideration. The store-rooms of Dyer Brothers are located at 734 Thirteenth street northwest. All who have occasion to deal with this firm will find that their goods are the best that can be found, and that their treatment will always be of the fairest. In the organized labor has always found friends, and we heartily recommend them to all who have the cause of the union man at heart.

THE WONDER CLOTHES SHOP COMPANY.

To people who desire to procure good clothing at a very moderate price the Wonder Clothes Shop at 621 Pennsylvania avenue or at the corner of Fourteenth street and New York avenue northwest, will prove a boon. This concern sells men's and young men's suits and overcoats at the uniform price of ten dollars. Their motto is "From producer to consumer." The watchword of each of these shops is courtesy. Coupled with fair and honest dealing the management makes every effort to satisfy their customers at every sale. They are known as being always ready to serve well the cause of organized labor. The patronage of the working men is solicited and appreciated.

YALE LAUNDRY.

The patrons of the Yale Laundry will find at all times that their linen is given the best of care at the Yale Laundry. The main office and works of this concern are located at 437 New York avenue northwest, and receiving offices are located at convenient points throughout the northwest section of the town. The management of this firm, F. H. Walker and Company give every attention to its patrons and show every courtesy possible in its dealings with them. It has shown itself a fast friend of organized labor and willing at all times to further its cause. Those who desire to get a maximum of wear from their linen will find the Yale Laundry satisfactory in every way.

DULIN & COMPANY.

There is no more completely equipped store for the purchase of cut glass, china and crockery than that operated by this firm. Their store is located at 1215 street northwest. The management makes it a special point to treat all customers in the most polite and courteous manner possible. They are known to give every one a dollar's worth for a dollar. We are pleased to recommend this firm as having a very high standing and as having always lived up to every contract. It has long been known as a friend of the working class, and as deserving of every consideration by them. They will be pleased to serve you in an honest and straightforward way.

THE ALLEGHENY COMPANY.

Those people who desire to purchase coal, coke, or wood will find the Allegheny Company willing and anxious to serve them at all times with the best that money can buy. This company has its offices at 828 Fourteenth street northwest, and makes a specialty of delivering large or small quantities of fuel on short notice. The integrity and honesty of this company is vouched for by all who have done business with them. They are known as firm friends of organized labor, and have always done everything within their power to further the progress of the labor movement. We recommend this firm to our readers as being courteous and efficient at all times.

FIREMEN'S INSURANCE CO.

This company was chartered by Congress in 1837 and ever since that time they have been known to rank among the foremost insurance companies in the United States. They do business in an honest conservative manner and at all times look after the interest of each and everyone of their many policy holders. Their object is to give the very best of insurance for the very least money. They have succeeded in doing this, and each and everyone of their policy holders are all very loud in their praises of the Firemen's Insurance Co. of Washington and Georgetown. If you are contemplating insurance you would do well to have this company have one of their able representatives call upon you and explain any one of the many different policies that they write. If you have a policy from this company you can rest assured that you are getting the very best insurance and the very best protection that money can buy. Their many years of doing business has taught them what is the best insurance to be applied to any individual that may desire insurance. When you secure a policy from this company, you as well secure their expert knowledge. The Firemen's Insurance Company is located at Seventh street and Louisiana avenue northwest. Allan E. Walker is president and W. M. Hoffman is secretary. Both of these gentlemen are highly respected citizens and are known to be first-class business men. Their honesty and integrity is above reproach. They are affable, courteous gentlemen. This company and its officers have the reputation backed by their acts of maintaining a very friendly attitude toward labor. Union men and their families will make no mistake in doing everything they can to promote the interest and welfare of the Firemen's Insurance Company.

GEORGE M. BARKER.

Among the representative dealers in the manufactured mill work this firm is one of the most worthy. It is known to have the interests of working men and their families at heart at all times. It handles dressed lumber in large and small quantities and every order receives careful attention. The management always makes special efforts to treat its customers with the greatest courtesy and kindness at all times. This firm is located at 649-51 New York avenue, and at 1517 Seventh street northwest. It deserves the unstinted patronage of all union men, and we take pleasure in recommending it to all our readers.

THEODORE MICHAEL.

It is always a great pleasure to be able to say a good word for a business man who has the standing of Mr. Michael. He enjoys the reputation of fairness and honesty in all his sales of grain, hay or feed. His office, mill and yard are at 25 New York avenue northeast. He is known as a friend of the labor movement and deserves the patronage of the workingmen. He also sells cement, lime, plaster and coal. Deliveries are always given prompt attention and patrons ordering from him will invariably receive the greatest courtesy in their dealings with him. His goods are of the best and may be had at the lowest market price.

J. E. CUNNINGHAM & COMPANY.

To deal with a concern that is known to conduct its business on the highest plane of honesty is always an advantage. This is the reputation enjoyed by the J. E. Cunningham Company, Mammoth Cloak and Suit House. This firm deals in clothing that is of the highest quality. Located at 316 Seventh street northwest, they are within easy reach of all. They are the consistent well-wishers of the organized labor movement and they show their patrons every possible courtesy and kindness at all times. They may be reached by telephone at 5018 Maine. The patronage of every one is appreciated and all will be served in the most courteous way.

W. A. PIERCE CO.

Among Washington's public spirited and enterprising business men none stands higher than Mr. W. A. Pierce, the president of this company. This concern has its office and yard at 216 Fourteenth street northwest, and deals in rough and dressed lumber of every description. The officers have always been friends of union men, and organized labor should give them their hearty support at all times. Those who enter their offices will be received with the greatest courtesy. It is, therefore, a great pleasure to heartily endorse this firm as one which may be relied upon at all times, for fairness and honesty.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF WASHINGTON.

This bank has for its motto: "Safety to its depositors is the first consideration of this bank." The officers and directors have made it plain that organized labor has always had their highest regard. It is located at C street and Louisiana avenue northwest. Those who have dealings with this bank may rest assured that all transactions will be given the very best of attention. Its standing, in the city, is high and its business is done on the soundest basis. Union men should patronize this bank with their account, and we recommend them to do so heartily. They will find the cause of organized labor always supported.

WASHINGTON MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK.

Anyone desiring to do a banking business where their patronage is always appreciated will make no mistake by starting an account with the Washington Mechanics Savings Bank at Eighth and G streets southeast. This institution does a general banking business and all its branches. They are known to be financially strong and as well they do business in a conservative manner. If you are entitled to a favor the Washington Mechanics Savings Bank is always willing to grant the favor requested. They always make it a part of their business to take care of their depositors. This institution spares neither pains nor expense to give the very best service possible. The honesty and integrity of the officers is above reproach. They are courteous gentlemen, always treating others with proper respect at all times. Ezra Gould is president, R. H. Bagby, secretary and treasurer. Both of these gentlemen have a high standing in the business and financial world, and they as well wish it understood that all accounts, no matter whether they be large or small, are appreciated by the Washington Mechanics Savings Bank. The deposits of the working people are solicited by this institution. Labor will find them friendly at all times.

GEORGE D. HORNING.

There is no concern in our city or the District that stands higher in the esteem of the people than does this one. This enviable reputation has been won by their never failing fair dealing which has been accorded alike to both employees and customers. The honesty and integrity of George D. Horning is above reproach. Mr. Horning and his entire clerical force make it a part of their business to extend courtesy and good treatment to everyone with whom they come in contact. George D. Horning is one of the foremost business men of our city. He is considered as the foremost in his chosen line. Mr. Horning's place of business is located at the south end of Highway Bridge. He furnishes free automobile service from his storage house and office at Ninth and D streets to his office at the south end of Highway Bridge, Va. Mr. Horning loans money in any amounts on diamonds, watches, jewelry, etc. In fact anything of value is always considered by George D. Horning as worthy of a loan. It affords us great pleasure in this Labor Review to recommend to our readers and to the hosts of labor George D. Horning as being worthy of the support and patronage of union men and their families. The highest recommendation that can be given a gentleman in his business is due Mr. Horning, as he employs none other than union people in his business. Everyone in his store belongs to the union, including bookkeepers and stenographers. Mr. Horning should be shown a preference when it is possible, by the working people of our city.

SANITARY GROCERY CO.

Among our city's reliable and substantial business concerns none stand in better favor with the general public than does the Sanitary Grocery Co. This company has won this enviable reputation by always doing business in an honest upright manner. In the business world they are known to be of sterling worth and of merit. They do business in a way that is highly commendable. Their ever increasing business is the best evidence that the people of our city have every confidence in them. To deal with a concern that is known to conduct its business in such a manner as this one does theirs is surely a great satisfaction to everyone that has dealings with them. The Sanitary Grocery Co. maintains retail stores in every section of Washington. Each of their stores is well stocked and complete in every way. From the point of sanitation their stores can not be surpassed. No matter what you desire in the grocery line that is carried by well regulated grocers can always be secured at any one of this company's stores. Their prices are always right. The smallest child will get the same treatment as an adult. This company does not discriminate or treat one person any better than the other. They value the patronage of every one alike. Their main store is located at 52 O street northwest. The same service is given universally alike at all of this company's stores. The patronage of the working people is solicited and appreciated by the Sanitary Grocery Company. The management of this company are known as friends of labor. We are pleased to recommend the Sanitary Grocery Company to our readers and we do it with pleasure.

WASHINGTON GASLIGHT COMPANY.

The aim and object of this company is to give the very best service possible. Our city may well feel proud of herself to have such a public service corporation in her midst. There is no city in the United States that can boast of better service than that which is given by the Washington Gaslight Company. This company has the confidence of the people of our city and at no time have they ever betrayed the confidence that has been invested in them. They do their business in an upright honest manner and conform strictly to the very letter of all ordinances and laws that govern them. This institution stands high in the business world and is known to be of sterling worth. If you desire gas appliances or lights, all you need to do is to call the sales department by phone, Main 8284, and Mr. H. G. Reed, who is the manager of this Department will be pleased to give you any information that you may desire. He as well will have some one of his able assistants call on you and tell you just exactly what you need to better your light conditions. The Washington Gaslight Company's office is located at 411 Tenth street northwest. The phone number at this office is 280. The hosts of labor will find this company a friend of their cause, always willing and ready to lend a helping hand to the interests and welfare of the working people. They deserve the support of every working man and citizen. This Labor Review would be incomplete if we were not to make favorable mention and recommend this company to our readers.

STAR LAUNDRY COMPANY.

All who delight in the luxury of clean linen will find the Star Laundry unsurpassed. This company is located at 1315 Fourteenth street northwest, and its telephone number is North 666. Its patrons have always had the satisfaction of knowing that they are being treated fairly on all occasions, and have been able to secure in all their dealings with this company. Their standing is high and their motto: "Quality-Service," tells its own story. This firm has always been friendly to the working class, and we can heartily recommend them. Its patrons are always treated with the utmost fairness and courtesy. It deserves the support of all union men.

THE YOUNG MEN'S SHOP.

Everyone who has dealing with the Young Men's Shop at 1319-21 F street northwest, or with Charles Kaufman & Sons at 431 Seventh street northwest, are strong in their praises of the good treatment received at these shops. For stores in which an extensive and varied line of clothing may be seen these two stores can not be equal. The management of each is known for its unfailing kindness and courtesy to its customers. Each has proven itself a staunch supporter of organized labor, and deserves the patronage of the working men. We take great pleasure in recommending both of these stores to our readers.

MOORE & HILL.

In the world of real estate, loans and insurance, Moore & Hill enjoy an enviable reputation for straightforward and honest business methods. This firm has its offices at 1420-22 H street northwest, and makes a specialty of sales, rents, loans and insurance. This firm has consistently shown itself to be friendly in every way to organized labor and all who are considering moving should consult its lists of houses for rent or for sale. All inquiries regarding real estate will be answered with the greatest promptness and courtesy. Their telephone number is Main 1453. The patronage of working men is always solicited and appreciated.

KAFKA'S.

Among the representative shops of this city where young folks may be completely fitted out with clothing, none has a higher standing with the general public than Kafka's. Kafka's is located at the corner of Tenth and F streets northwest, and the store has a most complete and well-assorted stock. The prices are always right, and the goods of the very best quality. As a friend of organized labor the proprietress has always been known to maintain the most interest. The patronage of the working class is solicited and will always be sincerely appreciated. No one could do better by going elsewhere.

COSMOS THEATRE.

Among those theaters which have long been known to stage high-class amusements the Cosmos Theatre stands without an equal in its line. The success of this theater is due to the popularity created by the quality and quantity of amusement that can be had there at a reasonable price. The president, Mr. Alexander Wolf, is known throughout the city as a friend and staunch supporter of the labor movement. All who patronize this theater will find the attendants at all times ready and willing to show its patrons every possible courtesy. We are pleased to recommend the Cosmos Theatre to all who desire clean amusement.

JACK BERNSTEIN.

If you desire a first-class suit of clothes that will be perfect in fit and workmanship with the very best of materials at prices that are always reasonable you will make no mistake by having Jack Bernstein, who is known to be one of our city's very best tailors make your next suit. Mr. Bernstein is an affable, courteous gentleman and always treats others with whom he comes in contact with proper respect at all times. Mr. Bernstein is located at 814 F street northwest. He is a known friend of union men.

B. F. BOND PAPER CO.

There is no concern that stands higher in the esteem of those who use paper in either large or small quantities than this one. Their store rooms are located at 423 Tenth street northwest, and their stock of paper is large in quantity and invariably in quality. All who desire to procure paper for any purpose whatsoever will make no mistake by patronizing this firm. Their friendliness toward organized labor has long been known. The management has a reputation for courtesy and fair dealing which is excelled by none. This Labor Review will hardly be complete without the favorable mention of the B. F. Bond Paper Company.

RETIREMENT OF EMPLOYEES IN THE CLASSIFIED CIVIL SERVICE.

Continued from page 1.)
entitled to an allowance as provided herein, nor shall she be entitled to such an allowance after date of employment should she later become an employee in said service: And provided further, That such widow must have been married to the said deceased employee for not less than five years, and they must have lived together without separation during that period to entitle the said widow to an allowance as herein provided: And provided further, That if the widow of such deceased employee marry again she shall forfeit, from the date of such marriage, all right and claim to an allowance as herein provided.

Sec. 7. That upon the death of an employee in the classified civil service who has served the United States for a total period of not less than fifteen years, thereby being entitled to an annuity as prescribed in section two of this Act, the same as if such employee had attained the age of sixty-five years, or who has been retired on an annuity as allowed by the provisions of this Act, each dependent child of such employee under sixteen years of age shall be entitled to receive, payable to the guardian of such child, an allowance equal to twenty per centum of the annuity to which such employee would be entitled, payable until such child shall attain the age of sixteen years: Provided, however, That the allowances to which such dependent children of such deceased employee, if there be no surviving widow shall not together exceed the full amount of the annuity to which the deceased employee would be entitled, the allowance to be divided equally among said children, if more than five, share and share alike: And provided further, That the total amount of the allowance to which the widow and said dependent children of such deceased employee are entitled under the provisions of this Act shall not together exceed the full amount of the annuity to which the deceased employee would be entitled.

Sec. 8. That for the purposes of administration, except as otherwise provided herein, the Bureau of Pensions of the Department of the Interior is hereby authorized, under the direction of the Commissioner of Pensions, to perform or cause to be performed, any and all acts and to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this Act into full force and effect.

Sec. 9. That for the purposes of this Act the dependent children of a deceased employee in the classified civil service of the United States shall include, besides the legitimate children of the decedent under sixteen years of age, stepchildren and legally adopted children under sixteen years of age; that the allowance provided for such dependent children shall cease and determine upon their death, marriage, or upon their attainment of the age of sixteen years.

Sec. 10. That for the purposes of this Act the period of service of an employee in the classified civil service shall be computed from original employment, whether as a classified or unclassified employee in the service of the United States, and shall include periods of service at different times and services in one or more departments, branches, or independent offices of the Government.

Sec. 11. That the provisions of this Act shall apply to all persons entering the classified civil service of the United States of America after the first day of July next following the passage of this Act and to all persons in the said classified civil service prior to the taking effect of this Act.

Sec. 12. That any person who shall, on account of any of the provisions of this Act, make a false affidavit for the purpose of obtaining or assisting any person to obtain an annuity fraudulently shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$2,000 or by imprisonment of not more than one year, or both such fine and imprisonment: Provided, however, That if the person making such false affidavit is an employee in the classified civil service such employee shall, on conviction thereof, be dismissed from said service and may also be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, and all the benefits of this Act shall cease and determine to such employee: And provided further, That if the person making such false affidavit is receiving any benefits on account of the provisions of this Act such person shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by the loss of such benefits and may also be punished by imprisonment of not more than one year.

Sec. 13. That none of the moneys mentioned in this Act shall be assignable either in law or equity nor be subject to execution, levy, or attachment, garnishment, or other legal process.

Sec. 14. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, on warrant of the Commissioner of Pensions, a sum or sums sufficient to carry out the purposes and provisions

of this Act: Provided, however, That in no case shall an annuity or allowance authorized to be paid under the provisions of this Act exceed the maximum sum of \$600 per annum.
Sec. 15. That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

CHANGES IN THE G. P. O.

Appointments.
Mrs. Fannie B. Meade and Mrs. Eva F. Fischer, skilled laborers, transferred from Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

John O. Nelson and Charles F. King, temporary skilled laborers.
Miss Frances E. Terrell, probational linotype operator.

William A. Schmitt, probational messenger boy.
Karl Lerch, probational messenger boy.

Lloyd Garrison, temporary compositor.

Addie R. Turner, Bertha L. Anderson, Miss Fannie L. Madella, Inez L. Jackson, Virginia M. Offutt, Alice A. Topley, temporary skilled laborers.

Marguerite M. Creager, temporary skilled laborer.

Separations.
Carroll H. Megill, Lester E. Eliff, Oliver Drew, Richard T. Tracy, temporary messenger boys.
Charles F. Cannon, skilled laborer, resigned.

Harry C. Racoonin, messenger boy, resigned.
Henry H. Day, watchman.

Lloyd Garrison, probational linotype operator, resigned.
Bryson Ezell, unskilled laborer, resigned.

Transfers, Etc.

Joseph B. Harding, messenger boy \$420 per annum, to skilled laborer, 25 cents an hour.

Harold L. Keys, messenger boy \$420 per annum, office of the accountant, to skilled laborer 25 cents per hour, engineer section.

Stephen A. Miller, temporary messenger boy, 15 cents per hour, proof section, to probational messenger boy, \$420 per annum, office of the accountant.

Frederick L. Davis, compositor, 50 cents per hour, job section, proof reader, 60 cents per hour, Library printing section.

John S. Hambly, bookbinder, 50 cents per hour, forwarding and finishing section, to binder in charge, 60 cents per hour, office of foreman of binding.

Albert Loyd, helper \$750 per annum, to mailer \$840 per annum, office of superintendent of documents.

Harry W. Schwarz, messenger 25 cents per hour, office of foreman of printing, to assistant messenger \$720 per annum, office of superintendent of documents.

Thomas J. O'Connor, assistant messenger \$720 per annum, office of superintendent of documents, to helper \$750 per annum, office of superintendent of documents.

TRADE UNIONISM LEADS.

Toronto, Ont.—"One only needs to understand the great principles for which trade unionism has always stood," says the Industrial Banner, "when single-handed it has had to fight for reforms before they had yet become popular, to fully realize the broadness of its democracy and the great influence it has exercised for good in the world. While organized labor has agitated for and secured shorter hours of labor, higher rates of wages, and has vastly improved the industrial conditions of the army of toilers, it has also championed those principles of reform that must inevitably evolve a wider and freer social atmosphere."

Viewed in the light of what it actually advocates and stands for, the democracy of the trade union movement is not even open to question. Labor always has been, and is today, a leader in the great battle for equity, liberty and real reform."

EXPOSITION RECEIPTS LARGE.

San Francisco.—Final certified statements of the revenue of the Panama-Pacific exposition show that the grand total of receipts for admissions and concessions is \$12,524,090.

Paid admissions amounted to \$4,715,523, and the gross receipts from concessions were \$7,809,565. The net revenues from admissions were \$1,830,331. The statements show that concessions offering food, rest and shelter brought in greater revenue than the amusement concessions.

THE PACKERS' "GENEROSITY."

The St. Louis packers have raised the wages of their \$30,000 a week. Sounds big, doesn't it? But there are 30,000 of them, and this is the first raise in eighteen years.

Meanwhile the cost of living has risen by not less than 50 per cent. The packers take great credit for allowing this advance "unsolicited."

Their generosity seems to have been influenced by their porcine associations. But a dollar a week will pay for considerable lard, if one can't afford butter, says the San Francisco Star.

ROSTER OF CENTRAL LABOR UNION

[Where not otherwise specified, meetings held as night.]
Central Labor Union: Meets every Monday night at Typographical Temple.
Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month; first Saturday at 1:30; third at 4 p. m., Building Trades Hall, Secretary, C. F. Reichel, 24 Myrtle St. N. E.

Bakery Salesmen's Union, No. 33: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. L. Condit, 901 First St. N. W.

Barbers Union, No. 239: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Hammel's Hall, No. 323 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, Joseph Handlos, 655 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E.

Barbers Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Thursdays of each month, Cadet Armory, 706 O St. N. W. Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman; Financial Secretary, Chas. Walker, 824 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.

Beer Drivers, No. 234, and Stabblers: Meets on the first Sunday of each month at 10:00 a. m., in Costello's Hall, Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E St. S. E.

Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders: Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at New Masonic Temple, 1000 10th St. N. W. Secretary, Wm. P. Kilroy, 817 North Capitol St.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Edward Fuhrman, 24 Quincy Place, N. W.

Boot and Shoe Workers Union, No. 439: Meets every Sunday 3 p. m., in Jondah Hall, 629 Louisiana avenue northwest, Secretary, A. Messenio, 514 Tenth street n. w.

Brewery Workers Local Union, No. 48: Meets second Sunday of each month, Building Trades Hall, at 10:00 a. m., Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E St. S. E.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5: Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, C. W. Scherier, 48 Seaton Place N. E.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132: Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple, Secretary, E. B. Byrne, 426 G Street N. W.

Carpet Mechanics, Local 85: Meets third Friday of each month, at 8 p. m., Cor. Tenth and E Sts. N. W., Secretary, Chas. T. Krause, 1424 W St. N. W., Apt. 22.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets first Thursday of each month, Costello's Hall, 6th and G Sts. N. W., Secretary, Wm. H. Umhan, 787 10th St. S. E.

Cigar-makers Union, No. 114: Meets every Saturday, 705 Seventh St. N. W. (Washington's), Secretary, Edwin Tillou, 242 8th St. N. W.

Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of: Secretary, Edw. Northrup, 110 R St. N. E.

Electrotype Molders and Finishers, No. 17: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. T. Noonan, 138 R. I. Ave. N. W.

Elevator Conductors Protective Union, No. 1495: Meets first Tuesday of each month, 1110 Sixth St. N. W. Secretary, E. E. Nickolson, 3800 Ga. ave. n. w.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10: Meets 419 Tenth St. N. W. Secretary, J. F. Herriy, Box 62, Arlington, Va.

Engineers, Holding No. 77: Meets every Friday, at 8:00 p. m., Cor. Tenth and Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, F. J. Nichols, 616 Fourth street northeast.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 39: Meets Typographical Temple, every Friday night. Secretary, A. W. Locke, Twelfth and E Sts. N. W.

Engraved Steel and Plate Finishers, No. 546: Secretary, C. W. Hiale, 1016 Eleventh St. N. E.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12776: Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Gertrude M. McNally, 1242 Jackson St. N. E.

Federal Workmen's Union No. 14954: Secretary, Jas. H. Reed, Cor. Sec., 1228 B Street southwest.

Firemen, Stationary, No. 63: Meets every Wednesday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, N. A. James, Hyattsville, Md.

Garment Workers, United, No. 11: Meets first and third Tuesdays, 513 Seventh street n. w. (fourth floor). B. Gentz, president; R. Lyons, Recording Secretary.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Thursday of each month, Building Trades Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Albert Bear, 122 Todd Pl. N. E.

International Molders Union: Meets every second and fourth Wednesdays, Washington Hall, Third and Pennsylvania Avenue S. E. Secretary, C. W. McCaffery, 403 Twelfth St. N. E.

Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 193: Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, Wm. W. Keeler, 148 Eleventh St. S. E.

Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193: Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, Wm. W. Keeler, 148 Eleventh St. S. E.

Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 8: Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Edward Bauer, 1739 First St. N. W.

Milk Wagon Drivers Union No. 110: Meets second and fourth Thursday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, H. Gunderson, 728 Columbia Road.

Moving Picture Machine Operators Protective Union, Local 224: Meets first and third Mondays of each month, Gayety Theater, 2665 S. Secretary, G. King, B. A. Spill, 2665 S. Secretary, John E. Birdsell, Kenosia Building, Bus. Art.

Musicians, No. 161: Headquarters Kenosia Building, Eleventh and G Sts. N. W., Room 411. Meets first Sunday in each month, 222 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Phone Main 2665. Secretary, John E. Birdsell, Kenosia Building, Bus. Art.

Navy Yard Helpers. Meets second Sunday and fourth Friday in each month. Secretary, Albert Bridges 210 L St. S. E.

Painters, No. 368: Meets every Friday, Northwest Corner Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Wm. Zell, 806 Tenth St. N. E.

Paperhangers Local, No. 420: Meets every Friday, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. A. Hickman, Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W.

Pattern Makers Association: Meets first Friday of each month, Third and Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, John H. Brown, 911 R St. S. E.

Photo-Engravers Union, No. 17: Meets first Monday in every month, Typographical Temple, 1000 10th St. N. W. Secretary, J. A. Whittier, 2209 Minnesota Ave. S. E.

Plate Printers, No. 2: Meets fourth Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, W. P. Cannon, 408 Twelfth St. S. E.

Plumbers, No. 5: Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, W. H. Amis, 1008 Monroe St. S. W.

Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 42: Meets Typographical Temple on the Fourth Wednesday of each month, Secretary, Harry Cuppett, 513 St. S. E.

Printing Pressmen, No. 1: Meets fourth Saturday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Thos. E. Blakely, 3827 O St. N. W.

Retail Clerks, No. 262: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Typographical Temple, 428-425 G St. N. W. Secretary, J. A. Guler, 519 F St. N. E.

School Custodian and Janitor, 14595: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, W. P. Cannon, 408 Twelfth St. S. E.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 192: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Charles T. Thorpe, 826 Ninth St. S. E.

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LIST OF LIQUOR DEALERS WHO HAVE SIGNED "THE AGREEMENT."

The Trades Unionist

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

READ OUR ADVERTISEMENTS, PATRONIZE
OUR ADVERTISERS.



Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any man who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause. — President Gompers.

WITH A MISSION, WITHOUT
A MUZZLE.

VOLUME XX. NO. 43

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1916.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

ENORMOUS GRAB AT THE PUBLIC'S WEALTH

An enormous grab at the public wealth has recently been made by big corporations with the help of the United States Senate.

The Shields Water Power Bill, which has passed the Senate and is now in the House of Representatives of Congress, is the worst attempt to get the natural resources of the people into private hands that has been pulled off in years.

Unless the people back home beat this iniquitous grab in the House of Representatives the biggest remaining source of public wealth will pass into the hands of private privilege, WITHOUT COMPENSATION AND FOREVER.

The bill will give away all the water power of all the navigable rivers of the United States.

The natural wealth thus to be lost to the people if this Shields Bill goes through the House would pay the cost of any sort of "preparedness." It would pay the cost of such rightful "preparedness for peace" as would safeguard the health of workers, at least lessen the evils of unemployment, and give the great body of the people a real stake in their government.

"Vigorous and unrelenting prosecution to regain all land, water power and mineral rights secured from the government by fraud" was recommended by the main, or Manly, report of the Commission on Industrial Relations.

"The enormous incomes and inheritances that imperil our republic and the enormous power over others that go with these fortunes," said Frank P. Walsh, in a recent statement issued by this Committee on Industrial Relations, "are based on the unnatural possession by a comparative few of our mines and our highways of commerce and of most of our richest farming lands."

Is this grabbing game to go on forever? Why does Congress stand for it and take a hand in it?

The people, the workers, can stop this grab if they will act quickly and protest to their Congressmen. What is left of the people's earth here in America, and what can be taken back from Privilege grabbers, should be controlled and developed by the people for the people.

RESOLUTION REGARDING PURCHASE OF LETTER BOXES

The following resolution, in regard to the private purchase of residential mail boxes, was passed by the Central Labor Union at its meeting last Monday night.

Whereas, The citizens of Washington are being solicited by the Post-Office Department to purchase boxes for the depositing of mail at their respective residences and argument advanced that it would expedite the delivery of the mails, and

Whereas, we would not have the general public think we favor the impediment of progress in our public business, but fear this is only another step toward the false economy that has on other occasions been put in practice by the said department, and will ultimately result in the employment of fewer carriers, and thereby making the duties more onerous without further compensation: therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Delegates to the Central Labor Union, protest to the Post Office Department, against and further curtailment in the now inadequate force of letter carriers, and recommend to all interested, at the scheme of purchasing the letter boxes be not encouraged until such time as the Post Office officials give assurance that it will in no wise interfere with the present number of employees, and the further crippling of the service.

IMMIGRATION BILL REPORTED FAVORABLY.

The immigration bill has been reported favorably by the senate committee on immigration. The literacy test and every other major portion of the bill, as passed by the house, has been accepted by the committee, which made record time in considering this legislation.

Last week Senator Smith (South Carolina), chairman of the committee on immigration, told the senate it was not true that his committee intended to hold back the measure. Newspapers have made this statement. Senator Smith said it was the purpose of the committee, "so far as the chairman may speak for it, to proceed as vigorously as possible with this measure, take what action the committee sees fit as to reporting it out, and putting it through the senate at the earliest possible time."

Trade unionists and other persons friendly to this legislation are urged to write their two United States senators and ask them to favor the early consideration of the Burnett immigration bill.

DO YOU KNOW THAT

Bad housing produces bad health?

America's most valuable crop is babies?

The public cigar-cutter is a health menace?

Sags in roof-gutters may act as mosquito breeding places?

Rocky Mountain spotted fever is spread by a wood-tick?

Whooping cough annually kills over ten thousand Americans?

The typhoid rate measures accurately community intelligence?

The United States Public Health Service maintains a loan library of stereopticon slides!

Seventy-six out of eighty-seven cases of typhoid fever which occurred in a recent outbreak have been traced by the United States Public Health Service to infected milk. Had the first cases been reported to a trained health officer the outbreak could have been stamped out promptly. When will we learn that disease prevention is sure and cheap?

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

Between Washington and Old Dominion Railway and Division No. 699

It is hereby agreed between the Washington and Old Dominion Railway Company, party of the first part, hereinafter called the company, and Division No. 699, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Employees of America, hereinafter called the Association, as follows:

1. That all grievances arising between the company and the members of the Association shall be taken up by the properly accredited officers of the Company and the properly accredited officers and committees of the Association. The members of the Association selected under this provision shall be employees of the Washington and Old Dominion Railway.

2. That where any differences arise between the Company and the Association which cannot be mutually adjusted in conference, they shall be submitted to a board of arbitration to be chosen in the following manner: The Company to select one arbitrator, the Association to select one, the two thus chosen to select a third. Either party failing to name its arbitrator within seven days from the date that arbitration is asked for shall forfeit their case. The findings of said board of arbitration shall be final and binding on both parties to this agreement.

3. This agreement to apply to the present as well as to the future differences between the said Railway and its employees.

4. This agreement and the provision thereof shall be in full force and effect and binding upon both parties for one (1) year from date of signature.

This April 18th, 1916.

(Signed.)

WASHINGTON AND OLD DOMINION RAILWAY,
By Colin H. Livingstone, President.

Witness to Signatures:

C. C. CARLIN.

M. F. PATTERSON,
E. C. PUTNAM,
WALTER SHERMAN,
W. H. FOOTE,
O. F. CARSON,

Committee representing Division No. 699, Amalgamated Association Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

CALL FOR HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS UNION

Call for the formation of a Union of Washington High School Teachers, to be known as the Local No. — of the American Federation of Teachers, hereafter to be formed.

Preliminary Statement: On Thursday, April 6th, the teachers who had already signed the call, submitted below, met in classroom 35 of the Central High School and, on motion of Mr. A. A. Doolittle, resolved themselves in a Committee on the Organization of a High School Teachers' Union. The following officers were selected: Mr. L. V. Lampson, Chairman; Mr. G. J. Jones, Secretary, and Miss Sarah P. Lynch, Treasurer. The committee thereupon directed the chairman to arrange for the printing of the call and for its distribution among the five white high schools. An initiation fee of one dollar for each signer of the call was voted and the treasurer was authorized to receive collections.

THE CALL.

Whereas, Every class of people in the country, including Capital, Labor, and the Professions, have nation-wide organizations for their protection and well-being; and

Whereas, The teachers alone remain in an unorganized condition; and

Whereas, the teachers of this country, through the moulding of the political thought and the developing of the economic efficiency of each succeeding generation of citizens, control, more than any other class of people, the future of the republic, and have the least control over their own destiny; and

Whereas, A nation-wide organization of teachers, consolidated for protection would be recognized by the Political Parties, by Capital, and by Labor, as a body possessing unwonted power; and

Whereas, Such an organization would give the teachers of the country a voice in their own affairs which they do not at present possess; Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Washington High School Teachers form a union known as Local No. —, of the American Federation of Teachers hereafter to be formed; and be it further

Resolved, That the object of this organization should be, not only the protection of the interest of the teachers and the laboring classes of the country; but also, the promotion of the general interests of all the people.

Basis of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. As stated by Mr. Frank Morrison, the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, the basis of affiliation between the American Federation of Labor and the Washington High School Teachers would be substantially as follows:

First, Until such time as there are enough teachers' local unions throughout the country to justify the formation of an American Federation of Teachers, the Washington High School Teachers' Union would be expected to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor by taking out a charter from that organization;

Second, In order to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor, it is necessary for the Washington High School Teachers' Union to pay a charter fee, and for each one of its members to pay an initiation fee, and for each member to pay thereafter sixty cents a month, fifteen cents of which goes to the American Federation of Labor;

Third, As soon as there are enough teachers' local unions, throughout the country, they will surrender their charters to the American Federation of Labor and affiliate with the American Federation of Teachers;

Fourth, The American Federation of Labor does not endorse the strike, except as a last resort; and it disapproves of it for the employees of the government, such as the Washington school teachers: it regards legislation brought about by political action as the proper procedure to be followed by the proposed organization;

Fifth, The teachers' local union shall have complete control over its own policies and affairs.

The call is signed by forty-nine high school teachers.

Additional Statement: All teachers who have signed this call and have paid one dollar, initiation fee, to Miss Sara P. Lynch, are invited to attend the second meeting of the Committee on Organization to be held in room 35, Central High School, on Thursday afternoon, April 20, at 3:15 o'clock. An opportunity to pay this fee will be afforded at the meeting to teachers who have not already done so. Teachers are summoned to assemble for the purpose, among other things, of making provision for a Committee on Constitution.

High school teachers desiring to become affiliated with the new organization would do well to get in touch with Mr. L. V. Lampson, Chairman of the Committee on the Organization of a High School Teachers' Union, or George J. Jones, Secretary.

We are certainly pleased to see a move of this kind made, as it is a step in the right direction and bound to redound with credit to the teachers as a whole.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR
Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys - - - - - Editor
Wm. H. Anglin - - - - - Associate Editor

Official Organ Central Labor Union, Affiliated with the A. F. of L.,
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ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE - - - - - ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of
correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will
send that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later
than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 21, 1916.

WE KNEW THAT.

The best group of Representatives in this present Congress is
the Labor Group.

They are only about a score in number, but considering their
number they are the most effective men in Congress. In the five
or six years it has been in existence this gradually growing group
has been the driving force, so far as Congress itself is concerned,
behind all legislation in the real interest of the people. Working
quietly and with only a handful of members, this group is today the
most hopeful thing under the dome of the Capitol. Yet its existence
today is only a prophecy, not a fulfillment of what can be ac-
complished.

IF LABOR WAS REPRESENTED BY AT LEAST FIFTY
MEN IN THE NEXT CONGRESS THE LABOR GROUP WOULD
HOLD THE BALANCE OF POWER. THEY COULD COMPEL
LEGISLATION FOR THE RIGHTS OF LABOR. THEY COULD
PREVENT THE PASSAGE OF BILLS TO GRAB THE PUBLIC
WEALTH AND TO MONOPOLIZE NATURAL RESOURCES.

Every special interest antagonistic to Labor has the fullest rep-
resentation in Congress it can get. The banks, the railroads, the
political machines, the steel and oil and coal trusts have their
groups, and all these unite in one general group against the
rights of those who labor in factories and on the railroads and
on the farms produce the wealth they covet.

Why should not the organized labor movement, the trade unions
and the organizations of farmers and farmworkers put their own
representatives in Congress?

Benjamin Franklin wrote:

"He who by the plow would thrive
Himself must hold the plow or drive."

If labor is to plow its right furrow in Congress it must hold the
plow or drive.

Labor need not draw political party lines in nominating its Con-
gressional candidates and in electing them. So a man is pledged to
Labor and will always keep the interests of Labor to the front, that
man would be a member of the Labor group what ever party ticket
Labor had put him on and elected him on.

The time is short for action. There are great issues before the
country—preparedness, taxation to meet large additional expendi-
tures, the right of Labor to organize and to bargain collectively
without suppression by privately controlled militia and gunmen.

If Labor is to have a potent voice in determining these issues its
voice in Congress must be its own voice.

NO ACTION YET.

For months the resolution to print the report and testimony of
the United States Commission on Industrial Relations has been
before the United States Senate.

Under one pretext or another no action has been taken on it.

The selfish, reactionary interests are trying to prevent the print-
ing of the report and testimony, because they disclose the truth
about industrial conditions.

Labor must help the Labor group in Congress to force the Senate
to adopt the resolution to print.

Write to the Senators from your State!

TAVENNER CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT BILL.

Limiting annuities or allowances payable to a pensioner or his
dependents to a maximum of \$600 a year, Representative Clyde H.
Tavener of Illinois has presented one of the most comprehensive
civil service retirement bills yet introduced in Congress. The bill
is based on the principles underlying nearly all of the important
private industrial pension systems in this country, and is non-
contributory.

The bill was prepared in conjunction with the Joint Civil Ser-
vice Retirement Committee, and is supported by a large number of
civil service employees. After a close study of the whole pension
problem, a straight Government grant subsistence pension is fa-
vored over a contributory system. The framers of the Tavener
bill believe it will adequately care for the needy employees in the
civil service without any serious strain on the public treasury, and
can be easily administered at a minimum cost.

As drawn, the bill provides that employees who have served the
Government for a period of not less than fifteen years, may retire
at the age of sixty-five years on an annuity ranging, according to
length of service, from twenty per cent to 35 per cent of their av-
erage annual salary from the Government for the ten years pre-
ceding the date of retirement.

At sixty years of age, after fifteen years of service, an employe
may request retirement; or, at this age irrespective of service, an
employe may be retired by the head of a department, if the good of
the service demands it. Unless fifteen years of service has been
rendered, however, no pension will be paid.

Provision is made for retirement for disability after fifteen years
of service, and for the pensioning of dependent widows and minor
children.

An unusual feature of this bill is that the whole of the adminis-
trative work of the new system will be placed in the existing Bu-
reau of Pensions. This is a provision that will remove the oppo-
sition to the creation of a set of new officials, and an increased
Government payroll.

PNEUMOGASTRICISMS



However embarrassing it may
prove to us this time to carry out
our eulogies on printerial candidates,
we feel that it must be said. Therefore
here goes:

True to the traditions of my trade
and the long and accustomed op-
eration of the "priority" law, it gives me
great pleasure to start off my post
mortem series of obituaries upon can-
didates seized, ceased and deceased in
a political way with the name appear-
ing at the top of the candidatal slip
board, placed there by continuous ser-
vice as such—Stephens (always with
the "s") Magruder Simpson. "Steve,"
as he is best known by those who
take advantage of his imperviousness,
is possessed of that honorable trait of
doing everything he says he'll do. Of
course, it may take a little time to get
to it, but he'll do it. He has never
said he would quit running for dele-
gate; but he has said he would run
each year till elected, and he's mak-
ing good. The things that Mr. Simp-
son has done for the benefit of the
craft includes much—pamphlets in
previous campaigns will attest—and
he modestly reiterates that he did aid
and assist the membership in procur-
ing a wage increase from \$3.20 to \$4
per day.

Apparently, about the "strongest"
candidate in the race is John A. On-
yun. Every time we see "Honest
John" we are reminded of the defini-
tion given in the encyclopedia of his
vegetable name—a cultivated plant of
the lily family, and particularly its
bulbous roots—"He is truly of the
lily family as far as his card is
concerned, cultivated in the valley in
that universal field of unionism, and
if we may be allowed to refer to his
pedal extremities as the bulbous roots,
we might with special pride point to
their bulbousness as caused from go-
ing on foot and the longest way 'round
to help a brother unionist, or to point
to the unorganized the error of his
way. This is not Mr. Onyun's first
candidacy. Having passed the meri-
dian he now faces the sunset of life. In
order that it may be golden he spe-
cially desires to illumine it with cre-
dentials as a delegate from Columbia
Union. He was one of the pioneers,
cathartically speaking, to obtain the
increase from \$3.20 to \$4 per day.
May he become "stronger" each suc-
ceeding hour.

LUDLOW "HERO" OUT.

Denver, Col.—Adjutant General
Chase is no longer connected with the
Colorado state militia, as the "hero" of
Ludlow stepped down and out last week
Chase's connection with the Ludlow
killings is well known, as is his other
activities during the recent strike of
miners in southern Colorado. These
brought the state militia in such bad
repute that the federal government,
it is said, forced Governor Carlson to
oust him.

"SMOTHERING DEMOCRACY."

San Francisco.—Under the above
caption the Labor Clarion calls at-
tention to an increasing tendency to
control the lives of workers by com-
missions, investigators, experts, and
self-constituted regulators, thereby de-
stroying individual independence of
an action and substituting mastership
over the masses by individuals and
groups.

"Strange as it may seem," contin-
ues the Labor Clarion, "some workers
are being deceived into acquiescence
by the suave presentation of surface
indications by their would-be masters,
while others are being bribed so to do
by selfish personal advantage.

"In some instances the approach to
bondage is being directed along the
lines of paternalism in the name of the
brotherhood of man. Nowhere, how-
ever, in these cunningly devised
schemes is real brotherhood distin-
guished. None of them calculate to do
anything for the weak that does not
demand compound interest for the
strong in the industrial world.

"The sooner the workers cast aside
the hope of having something done for
them, and proceed to do things for
themselves, the better they will be able
to live the lives of freemen and the
surer they can be of leaving to their
children a heritage of liberty and in-
dependence such as gives to the in-
dividual a degree of control over his own
destiny here on earth.

"The best minds in the labor move-
ment are constantly issuing warnings
against the workers plunging headlong
into the skillfully concealed traps set
for them by astute agents of greed,
but such advice frequently falls upon
deaf ears, and as a consequence large
numbers of workers are kept out of
the unions and become hopelessly en-
meshed in the clutches of greed-domi-
nated employers.

"Every worker should be enrolled
under the banner of the American Fed-

eration of Labor and determined to
travel the path of sound American
trade unionism as extolled by that
body—the past quarter of a cen-
tury. Otherwise dire consequences
may be—idleness, poverty, and de-
struction for us.

"If you have not strongly considered
this question, look about you, and see
what the signs of the times portend—
good or evil."

PAYS COMPENSATION.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Reading
railroad has receded from its position
that its employes are under interstate
commerce statutes and therefore can-
not be affected by the Pennsylvania
compensation law. The company has
agreed to pay compensation to an in-
jured employe at Cooperstown.

WIRE MEN RAISE WAGES.

Pottsville, Pa.—Electrical workers
have raised wages of inside men 10
cents an hour, secured union recog-
nition and an eight-hour day. The con-
tract will run for one year.

PATTERN MAKERS RAISE WAGES

Newark, N. J.—The Pattern Mak-
ers' Union has raised wages to \$5 a
day. An agreement has been reached
with employers whereby the present
scale of \$4.25 will be gradually in-
creased until June 1, when \$5 will be
paid.

FAVOR CHILD LABOR BILL.

The senate committee on interstate
commerce has ordered that a favorable
report to the senate be made on the
Keating-Owen child labor bill.

MACHINISTS REDUCE HOURS.

Alton, Ill.—Through conferences
with the Illinois Glass Works company
the Machinists' Union has reduced
hours at this plant from 54 to 50 per
week.

LABORERS RAISE WAGES.

Schenectady, N. Y.—Laborers' Pro-
tective Union No. 14953, affiliated to the
American Federation of Labor has
raised wages from \$1.88 to \$2.40 per
day without a strike.

NEW YORK PAINTERS WINNING.

New York.—The joint movement of
painters for a \$5 wage scale in Greater
New York is proving successful. Con-
tractors are crowding the union head-
quarters to sign the new agreement.

REST LAW INTACT.

Albany, N. Y.—An attempt to
amend the one-day-of-rest-in-seven
law by exempting creameries and other
industries of a similar nature from
its provisions has been defeated by
the state assembly.

PAINTERS BREAK OPPOSITION.

Sioux City, Iowa.—The Painters'
Union has secured the signature of a
large contracting firm to an agree-
ment. This is the first break in the
employers' ranks since they locked out
their employes, over a year ago.

WILL ARBITRATE DISCHARGE.

Woburn, Mass.—The five-days' tie-
up of the Woburn division of the Bay
State Railway Company is ended by
the company agreeing to arbitrate the
discharge of a conductor. The Street
Car Men's Union claims union activity
was responsible.

MISSISSIPPI HAS REFERENDUM.

Jackson, Miss.—A constitutional
amendment with initiative and refer-
endum provisions, adopted by the peo-
ple two years ago, has been ratified by
both houses of the Mississippi legis-
lature.

SECURE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Rockford, Ill.—The Sheet Metal
Workers' Union has secured the eight-
hour day and wage increases, to take
effect May 1. These gains were made
through conferences.

WON'T HELP BREAK STRIKES.

Altoona, Pa.—The local branch of
the state employment bureau has been
notified by state officials not to fur-
nish strikebreakers to any person, firm
or corporation that is a party to any
industrial dispute.

COMPROMISE WAGE DEMANDS.

Fall River, Mass.—The Painters'
Union has accepted the wage offer of
painting contractors to raise wages
from 37 1/2 cents an hour to 41 cents.
The workers' original demand was 45
cents.

LAUNDRY WORKERS GAIN.

Stockton, Cal.—The Laundry Work-
ers' Union has signed a contract with
a large laundry in this city, the first
agreement this union has secured since
its members were locked out in 1914.

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BROCKWELL'S BITS

The regular quarterly meeting of the Washington Union Printers Athletic Association will take place Sunday next at Typographical Temple at 3.30 p. m. As business of importance is to be transacted, all members should make it a point to attend.

The fellow who knows what to do is somewhat rare, but mighty useful. At Mt. Rainier, Md., last Friday afternoon a small boy innocently took hold of a live wire which had been blown down. The fingers of the hand were burned off—or nearly so. A passing black man caught the boy's clothing and detached him from the wire, and the humane effort gave the black a shock that knocked him 20 feet. A crowd of frantic women and children surrounded the "dead" boy. Three minutes later, W. A. Kinsolving, of the night proof room of the Government Printing Office, appeared on the scene.

He grabbed the boy, and, taking him by each arm, began a vigorous pumping process. He then picturesquely (and effectively) cursed somebody into bringing him a bucket of water, with a part of which he doused the boy, and a little later gave him a second douse with the remainder; and the boy that was "dead" cried. I expect Kin. did also, but that he does not admit. He then commandeered an automobile and brought the boy, accompanied by his mother, in to a hospital, where the boy's hand was duly and properly amputated, and he and his mother sent back home—both very much alive. This may appear a trifle heroic, but it strikes me as good, plain common-sense, properly applied. Kinsolving knew what to do.

Columbia Typographical Union held its April meeting Sunday last, and the event was a pleasant one to those who attended. About ten new members were admitted, the old-age pension applications of two members approved, the Tavenner civil-service retirement (straight pension) bill indorsed, and much other business transacted. The big event of the day, however, was the nomination of candidates to be voted for at the organization's coming annual election on May 24, and this performance was staged before a large and good-natured assemblage of printers. The speeches averaged well up to the standard set for such meetings. None were poor and many were excellent, and nearly all had an abundance of what the type looks for on such occasions—the lighter vein and a wee dash of horse play added.

Those nominated were as follows:

For president—Edward W. Morecock and Eugene F. Smith.
For vice-president—Frank D. Seifert and Percy I. Lowd.
For secretary—George G. Seibold.
For treasurer—Jerome V. Johnson.
For sergeant-at-arms—William C. Fechtig.

For doorkeeper—Nulen C. Stoops.
For trustee—Joseph C. Whyte.
For auditors—Ernest J. Elwood, Charles W. Radley, Louis C. Vogt, Harry L. Murray, Albert C. Knight, and Charles A. Morgan.

For executive committee, book and job offices—Gurnon R. Scott, Harry W. Arthur, Emmert M. Miller, Arthur P. Tucker, George G. Wilson, Fred S. Walker, Marsh A. Bodenhamer, William R. Love, and William S. Sill.
For executive committee, newspaper offices—Frank A. Hughes, Royal E. Corwin, Robert B. Wilhide, Edgar T. Brown, and Percy P. Sutton.
For executive committee, machinist—Wilson H. Cook and Oscar Z. Homer.

For delegates to the I. T. U., offices under the government—Stephens M. Simpson, John O. Cole, John A. Onyun, Sam S. Price, John H. Koebnitz, Thomas J. McDonough, Joseph E. Goodkey, and Frank H. Hambright.
For delegates to the I. T. U., offices not under the government—Howard A. Harrison, George T. Chitty, and William H. Anglin.
For alternates to the I. T. U., offices under the government—Robert E. Bragg, Charles F. Bauers, and Robert E. Stenner.
For alternates to the I. T. U., offices not under the government—George H. Dooley and George B. Wood.

Joel W. Cross, one of the best known members of Columbia Typographical Union, died at Georgetown University Hospital on Saturday evening, April 15, 1916. For about eight weeks Mr. Cross had been dangerously ill from kidney and other diseases, and a stroke of paralysis a few hours previous to his death hastened the end.

Mr. Cross was born in Tennessee about 57 years ago, had been a resident of Washington for about 30 years, and had followed the trade of printer since boyhood. With the exception of a year or so, he had worked in the Government Printing Office all the time since his arrival in this city, having at some time served in nearly all the printing divisions of that es-

tablishment. At the time of his death he was a member of the night proof room chapel there.

For years he was one of the printer's most active workers, a notable service being that of chairman (for many terms) of the Congressional Record in the hand-set days, a position in that time of much responsibility and requiring first-class ability and plenty of grit. He was also one of the earliest and most successful printer committee workers before Congress in obtaining the making of laws giving to Government printers such things as extra pay for night work, leave of absence, and various other benefits—a work in which he exhibited great intelligence and wonderful earnestness.

In 1892 he represented Columbia Union in the International, the session that year being held in Philadelphia, and his associates being E. A. M. Lawson, D. S. Hussey, and the late Charles C. Thompson.

Mr. Cross is survived by his wife and five children, and these have the sympathy of all in the loss of an excellent husband and father.

Funeral services were on Wednesday last, at Trinity Catholic Church, and burial was at Mount Olivet. The pall bearers, all members of Columbia Union, were Thomas J. McDonough, Joseph L. Holland, William A. Pratt, T. M. Ring, Frank A. Kidd, and W. N. Brockwell.

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Election May 24, 1916.

FOR DELEGATES I. T. U. CONVENTION
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BALTIMORE

SAM S. PRICE.

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Election May 24, 1916.

FOR DELEGATES I. T. U. CONVENTION
BALTIMORE

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The Washington Post

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BALTIMORE

WILLIAM H. ANGLIN

Down Town.

Election May 24, 1916.

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CHANGES IN THE G. P. O.

Appointments.
Milford Schiller and Frederick J. Kraft, temporary messenger boys.
Victor M. Giffen, linotype operator, transferred from War Department.
Patrick F. McCormack, emergency plasterer.

R. Carrick Searles, skilled laborer, transferred from Navy Department.
Harrison Browning, linotype machinist, reinstated.

Marcellus White, Eugene T. Butler, and Mrs. Annie B. Parks, temporary skilled laborers.

William Graf, probationary monotype keyboard operator.

Separations.
Louis L. Hall, probational messenger boy, resigned.

Harlan Frey, skilled laborer, resigned.

Miss Helen A. Murray, folder, resigned.

Frederick J. Kraft, Wilfred Grissom, Stanley R. Nash, Francis A. Lanahan, William C. Morris, temporary messenger boys.

Transfers, Etc.
Joseph B. Harding, skilled laborer, 25 cents per hour, press division, to skilled laborer, \$2.00 per day, computing division.

Isaac M. Funk, oiler, 30 cents per hour, engineer section, to helper, 30 cents per hour, delivery section.

William T. Windsor, temporary messenger boy, 15 cents per hour office of superintendent of documents, to probational messenger boy, \$375 per annum.

Aloysius T. Genau, machine helper 35 cents per hour, linotype section, to paymaster's guard, \$1,000 per annum, office of chief clerk.

Miss Margaret S. Neate, skilled laborer, 25 cents per hour, ruling and sewing section, to helper \$720 per annum, office of superintendent of documents.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., of The Trades Unionist, published weekly at Washington, D. C., required by the Act of August 24, 1912.

Editor, Business Manager, and Publisher, John B. Colpoys, 604 5th Street N. W.; Managing Editor, W. H. Anglin, 604 5th Street N. W.

Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding one (1) per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities: None.

(Signed.)

JOHN B. COLPOYS.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 18th day of April, 1916.

J. EDWIN GILES,
Notary Public, D. C.
(My commission expires January 7, 1917.)

OPPOSE STATE MERGER.

Springfield, Mass.—At an open meeting of the Central Labor Union a unanimous protest was made against the proposed consolidation of the state department of labor and industries, the minimum wage commission, the state board of conciliation and arbitration, and the industrial accident board. President Wrenn of the local central body said:

"Labor knows that the proposed measure which will consolidate the foremost important boards in the state is nothing less than a veiled attempt to nullify the principal labor laws of Massachusetts. Organized labor has worked too hard and too long to see the fruits of its humanitarian legislation swept aside on the pretense of economy. Any person familiar with the work which these boards are doing in this state knows that they should have their powers enlarged rather than curtailed by consolidation."

Trade unionists in other sections of the state are conducting a similar agitation.

CONCILIATORS APPOINTED.

Columbia, S. C.—Governor Manning has appointed two members on a state board of conciliation created by the last general assembly. John A. Law represents employers and John L. Davis, a member of the Columbia Typographical Union, represents the workers. The law provides that the workers' representative shall be chosen from "a member of a recognized labor union."

WORCESTER WORKERS WIN.

Worcester, Mass.—Members of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, who have been on strike for three weeks, have returned to work. Wages are increased 10 per cent, shop committees or prices for piece work are agreed to as are arbitration provisions. The contract will continue until January 1, 1918. The question of a shorter work week and pay for overtime will be adjusted by arbitrators within 15 days.

GAINS BY BREWERY WORKERS.

La Crosse, Wis.—The Brewery Workers' Union has increased wages \$1.50 a week and secured improved working conditions.

"ILLEGAL" STRIKERS WIN.

Leadville, Col.—Employees of the American Smelting and Refining company have had their wages raised.

About a month ago workers in the Leadville and Pueblo plants of this company struck to enforce a wage increase of 50 cents a day. They ignored the state law which provides for 30 days' notice, and were threatened with all sorts of dire things—including the state militia—by Governor Carlson and members of the state industrial commission, because they had "violated a law" by quitting their employment.

Other officials offered saner counsel, however, and the strikers returned to work on a promise that their claims would be investigated.

ABANDON INSURANCE BILL.

Albany, N. Y.—Senator Mills has abandoned his bill providing for health insurance for employees and has accepted the suggestion of trade unionists that the question be submitted to a special investigating committee which will inquire into all matters concerning sickness and accident not covered by the compensation law.

The Mills bill was championed by the so-called American Association for Labor Legislation and was opposed by President Gompers and the New York trade union movement. The organized workers protested, among other things, against the compulsory visitations to the homes of workers by state officials.

NEWS FROM DETROIT.

Detroit, Mich.—An arbitration board has raised wages of laundry workers from 50 cents to \$1.50 a week. Brickmakers raised wages 25 cents a day after they had suspended work. Local unionists have assisted them in perfecting an organization.

Pattern makers, who have been on strike for several weeks to enforce new wage rates, are standing firm, despite four injunctions issued against them.

The local federation of labor is conducting a vigorous agitation in favor of initiating an anti-injunction amendment to the state constitution.

Brewery Workers have secured a two year agreement with wage increases.

The federation of labor will start a labor forward movement.

CREDIT GIVEN TRADE UNIONS.

Iowa City, Iowa—Dr. Lorin Stuckey of the department of economics, Iowa state university, has written a book on "The Iowa State Federation of Labor," in which it is stated that practically all reform legislation in this state was first advocated by Iowa trade unionists. Included in the list is the Australian ballot, bureau of labor statistics, workmen's compensation, compulsory education, child labor laws, the state tuberculosis hospital, parcel post system and laws protecting workers in shops, mill and mines.

800 STRIKE AT YOUNGSTOWN.

Youngstown, Ohio.—About 800 employees of the General Fireproofing company struck because the management discharged active members of the newly-formed Sheet Metal Workers' Union. Some of the victimized men have been working for the company for eight years.

Officials of the company blame their troubles on "agitators and organizers" who are not residents of the city of Youngstown. The strikers say their action was voluntary and no alleged "agitators and organizers" discussed the matter with them.

GAINS BY CARPENTERS.

Coal City, Ill.—The Carpenters' Union has raised wages 10 cents per hour, making the new rate 50 cents. The work day has been reduced from nine to eight hours.

Duluth, Minn.—Carpenters' Union has increased wages 7 1-2 cents an hour, to take effect May 1.

Enid, Okla.—Building contractors have increased wages of carpenters 5 cents an hour. A strike threat by the Carpenters' Union was a factor in this transaction.

NEW LAWS FOR MARYLAND.

Annapolis, Md.—The state assembly, which has just adjourned its biennial session, passed a mothers' pension law, amended the child labor laws and consolidated the labor agencies of the state. A new system of state control over public education is the best of any state in the Union, its advocates say.

PASS SUFFRAGE BILL.

Albany, N. Y.—The state senate has passed a resolution providing for a resubmission to the voters of the women's suffrage question, which was rejected by the people last fall. The measure had been adopted by the assembly.

ROSTER OF CENTRAL LABOR UNION

[Where not otherwise specified meetings held at night.]

Central Labor Union: Meets every Monday night at Typographical Temple.
Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month; first Saturday at 7:30; third at 8 p. m., Building Trades Hall. Secretary, C. P. Reichel, 24 Myrtle St. N. E.

Bakery Sailors' Union, No. 38: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, J. L. Considine, 977 First St. N. W.

Barbers Union, No. 339: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Hammel's Hall, No. 321 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, Joseph Handies, 655 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E.

Barbers Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Thursdays of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman; Financial Secretary, Chas. Walker, 624 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.

Barbers Union, No. 328: Meets second and fourth Sundays in each month, Painter's Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Russell Tavenner, 1235 1/2 Fifth St. N. W.

Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at New Masonic Temple, Eighth and F Sts. N. E. Secretary, Wm. P. Kilroy, 817 North Capitol St. N. W.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Edward Fuhrman, 24 Quincy Place, N. W.

Boot and Shoe Workers Union, No. 489: Meets every Sunday, 8 p. m., Jonathan Hall, 628 Broadway, 1404 E Street southeast.
Brewery Workers Local Union, No. 48: Meets second Sunday of each month, Building Trades Hall, at 10:00 a. m. Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E Street southeast.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5: Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, C. W. Scherier, 48 Seaton Place, N. E.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132: Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple. Secretary, E. E. Byrne, 425 G Street N. W.

Carpet Mechanics, Local 85: Meets third Friday of each month, Sixth and E Sts. N. W. Secretary, Chas. T. Krause, 124 W St. N. W., Apt. 22.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets first Thursday in each month, Costello's Hall, 6th and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Wm. H. Umban, 787 10th St. N. W.

Cigar-makers Union, No. 110: Meets every Saturday, 708 Seventh St. N. W. (Wasserman's). Secretary, Edwin Tillou, 242 8th St. N. E.

Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of: Secretary, Edw. Northwood, 110 E St. N. E.

Electrotype Molders and Finishers, No. 17: Meets first Thursday in the month, at Typographical Temple. Secretary, J. E. Noonan, 183 E. L. Ave. N. W.

Elevator Conductors Protective Union, No. 14585: Meets every Tuesday night, at 8:15, 1110 Sixth St. N. W. Secretary, E. E. Nickerson, 2800 G St. N. W.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10: Meets 419 Tenth St. N. W., first and third Fridays. Secretary, J. F. Herrity, Box 52, Arlington, Va.

Engineers, Hoisting No. 77: Meets every Friday, at 8:00 p. m. Hall, S. E. Cor. Tenth and Pennsylvania Aves. N. W. Secretary, F. J. Nichols, 616 Fourth Street northeast.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 99: Meets Typographical Temple, every Friday night. Secretary, A. W. Leake, Twelfth and B Sts. N. W.

Engraved Steel and Plate Finishers, No. 846: Secretary, C. W. Hiale, 1016 Eleventh St. N. E.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12776: Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, J. E. Noonan, 1242 Jackson St. N. E.

Federal Watchmen's Union No. 14964: Secretary, Jas. H. Reed, Cor. Sec. 1228 B Street southeast.

Firemen, Stationary, No. 63: Meets every Wednesday, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, N. A. James, Hyattsville, Md.

Garment Workers, United, No. 11: Meets first and third Tuesdays, 519 Seventh Street N. W. (fourth floor). B. Gentz, president; Miss E. Lyons, Recording Secretary.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Thursday of each month, Building Trades Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Albert Beer, 126 Todd Pl. N. E.

International Molders Union: Meets every Monday and fourth Wednesday at Washington Hall, Third and Pennsylvania Avenues S. E. Secretary, C. W. McCaffery, 408 Twelfth St. N. E.

Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth St. and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, Wm. W. Keeler, 148 Eleventh St. S. E.

Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193: Meets every Thursday at 1224 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, E. H. Fulton, 1120 E St. S. E.

Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 8: Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Edward Hauser, 1729 First St. N. W.

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Milk Wagon Drivers Union No. 110: Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, H. Gunderson, 738 Columbia Road.

Moving Picture Machine Operators Protective Union, Local 224: Meets first and third Mondays each month, Gayety Theater, 2065. Secretary, G. King, or B. A. Spelling, Bus. Art.

Musicians, No. 161: Headquarters Kenosia Building, Eleventh and G Sts. N. W., Room 411. Meets first Sunday in each month, 922 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Phone Main 3665. Secretary, John E. Birdsell, Kenosia Building.

Navy Yard Helpers: Meets second Sunday and fourth Friday in each month. Secretary, Albert Bridges 210 L St. S. E.

Painters, No. 368: Meets every Friday, Northwest Corner Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Wm. Zell, 808 Tenth St. N. E.

Paperhangers Local, No. 420: Meets every Friday, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. A. Maidens, Paperhangers' Hall, 519 Ninth St. N. W.

Pastors Makers Association: Meets first Friday of each month, Third and Pennsylvania Aves. S. E. Secretary, John H. Brown, 911 K St. S. E.

Plasterers Union, No. 17: Meets first Monday in every month, Typographical Temple, 8 p. m. Secretary, J. A. Whittier, 2209 Minnesota Ave. S. E.

Plate Printers, No. 2: Meets fourth Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Chas. B. Cameron, Bethesda, Md.

Plumbers, No. 5: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, W. H. Amis, 1008 Monroe St. N. W.

Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 42: Meets Tuesday at Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Harry Cuppett, 820 Sixth St. S. W.

Printing Pressmen, No. 1: Meets fourth Saturday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Thos. E. Blakely, 827 O St. N. W.

Retail Clerks, No. 262: Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month, Typographical Temple, 428-425 G St. N. W. Secretary, J. A. Geier, 619 F St. N. E.

School Custodian and Janitor, 14596: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, W. E. Cannon, Twelfth St. S. E.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 102: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Charles T. Thorpe, 326 Ninth St. S. E.

Steam Fitters and Helpers, No. 602: Meets first and third Wednesdays at Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. F. Hickman, 518 Sixth St. N. W.

Stone and Marble Cutters: Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at Jonathan Hall.

Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants Association, No. 11773: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Pythian Temple, No. 1008 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Mrs. H. B. Tritipo, 1737 Willard Street N. W., Apt. 20.

Theatrical Stage Employees International Alliance Local 22: Meets third Sunday of each month, at the Eagle Club House. Secretary, T. I. Trundle, 1082 Jefferson St. N. W.

Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 191: Meets on the third Sunday of each month, 2:30 p. m., Typographical Temple. Secretary, Geo. G. Seibold, Typographical Temple.

Unplasterers Union, No. 53: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, Moore Hall, Seventh and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, E. F. Richardson, 765 Gresham Place N. W.

Wood Finishers, Local No. 1053: Secretary, H. Baumgarten, 414 Tenth St. N. W.

Washington Building Trades Council: Meets every Tuesday night, 400 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Stover D. Zee.

Yeast Workers' Union, No. 14699: Meets first and third Friday, Typographical Temple.

LOCAL AUXILIARIES.

Bakers Union, No. 118: Meets second and fourth Saturdays, at 8:30 p. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G St. N. W. Secretary, John G. Schmidt, 624 Sixth St. N. W.

Ladies' Auxiliary, Carpenters: Meets Tuesday nights, Hutchins Building, Tenth and D Sts. N. W.

Woman's Auxiliary, No. 13: of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101: Meets at Typographical Temple, fourth Monday in each month.

Allied Printing Trades Council: Meets third Thursday in the month at Typographical Temple. Secretary, C. H. Evans, 820 Fourth St. N. E.

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The Trades Unionist

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

READ OUR ADVERTISEMENTS, PATRONIZE
OUR ADVERTISERS.

Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any man who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause.—President Gompers.

WITH A MISSION, WITHOUT
A MUZZLE.

VOLUME XX. NO. 44

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1916.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

TIME FOR SENATE COMMITTEE TO ACT

Committee Hearings on Brandeis' Confirmation Concluded Several Weeks Ago

NO BETTER TIME THAN NOW FOR RECOMMENDATION

Trade Unionists Demand That the Committee Either Make Report or Put His Confirmation Squarely Up to the Senate.
Politics Should Not Be Played

When the name of Brandeis was sent to the Senate by the President, nominated for the Supreme Court bench, it was done by him, we believe, fully cognizant that Mr. Brandeis, above all men, represented the advanced ideas of THE PEOPLE.

No one was surprised when Committee hearings began to keep Mr. Brandeis from being confirmed.

No one was surprised when this developed into the strongest investigation ever held upon a man named to such a high and honorable position.

No one was surprised when, after all the people, both great and small, representatives of big interests, had been heard, that they failed to establish any legitimate reason why Mr. Brandeis should not be confirmed.

THERE'S A REASON: And that reason is because Mr. Brandeis is too well known to judge impartially and in strict conformity to law both the illustrious and dejected. It is because Mr. Brandeis' reputation has been such as to show that he does not discriminate in the estimation of a human being, his god given rights, whether he be a direct descendant from a long line of royalty or the modest, meek, unpretending, unassuming, submissive wage worker.

Mr. Brandeis is known, and rightfully, a friend of labor, when its cause is equitable, and this seems to be the only thing that could possibly prevent him from reaching the highest legal aspiration of any man.

We reiterate, it has been weeks since the Senate Committee concluded its hearings, still no report to that honorable body "for" or "against."

WHAT'S THE MATTER?

Never before in the history of the nation has such influence been brought to bear against a man, because of his fairness and square dealing with those who toil. From ex-presidents all the way down the line, he has been attacked. The line of demarkation for professional ethics has been torn asunder, and in every conceivable way the committee has been told of his absolute unfitness.

If the committee recommends his confirmation it will be a repudiation of the statements made both before the committee and through the public press; but some of these people have already been repudiated by the American people.

Is it possible that the committee has nothing else to do but recommend Mr. Brandeis' confirmation, and through fear of offense to predatory wealth at this particular opportune political year, see no reasonable way out of their dilemma?

To be sure there's a way out. That way is by making a report without prejudice to the Senate, and putting it squarely up to them.

Mr. Brandeis could possibly have no objection to the Senate considering his nomination as a committee of the whole, in open or executive session, and the organized workers, his friends, see no better time for the Senate to go on record than now.

Mr. Brandeis has withstood the rapid fire of the big guns, secure in the belief that his record stands impregnable; and as a reserve force he can draw on millions of trade unionists to back him up in his honest contention.

Gentlemen of the committee, it's up to you!

Make your report or refer it to the Senate. Mr. Brandeis is willing to take his chances with the representatives of millions of men in America and among them a vast horde of organized workers who are specially desirous of seeing an alignment on some issue during the present session of Congress and that before next November.

THERE IS NO BETTER TIME THAN NOW.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES UNION

206 Ouray Building,
Washington, D. C.
April 17, 1916.

To the President of Each Federation and Union Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor:

The Federal Employees Union, with a membership of more than five thousand Government employees in the City of Washington, has been formed since the first of March, 1916. Application for a charter has been made to the American Federation of Labor. The charter applied for would cover all Government employees except those already members of or eligible to membership exclusively in some other union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The granting of this charter has been delayed pending consideration of a protest on the part of certain members of the local Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants Union, based upon what they claim to be an infringement of their jurisdiction.

In the meantime, our organization is attempting to aid in the creation of public sentiment in favor of the Nolan Minimum Wage Bill, providing for a scale of wages at least high enough to enable Government workers to earn a decent living. We desire very much to be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor as a local union as soon as possible, and do not wish to infringe the jurisdiction of other affiliated unions.

We call your attention to the Washington Times of April 16, 1916, containing portions of the hearing on the Nolan Minimum Wage Bill. From this matter you will note the absolute necessity for such legislation at once. Will you bring this publication to the attention of as many of your members as practicable by publication of parts thereof in trade journals, by discussion of same at your meetings, by posting on your bulletin boards, by securing publication of parts thereof in local newspapers, and in any other way possible?

Hoping that I may soon be able to address you as a brother in the great organized labor movement, I am,

Very truly yours,
H. H. McLARIN,
President.

ANOTHER UNION FORMED.

L. A. Sterne, volunteer organizer, American Federation of Labor, who was prominently connected with the organization of the Street Car Men of the District of Columbia and Virginia, has been successful in forming a union of the unskilled laborers of the Government Service. The field is large and the prospects look bright for an excellent organization. The men hope by their organization to be able to better their working conditions and improve matters generally. The union has many intelligent colored citizens in its membership and it will no doubt become progressive.

WILL PAY TAILORS' RATES.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Retail Merchants Association has signed the wage scale of Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 11.

PROFIT-SHARING BY AMERICAN EMPLOYEES.

Publication of the report on "Profit Sharing by American Employers" by the Welfare Department of the National Civic Federation, which has been in preparation during the last twelve months, is announced by Ralph M. Easley, Chairman of the Executive Council, who says:

"The progress of this inquiry has been watched with increasing interest for some time, and fifteen hundred advance orders are in hand for copies of the volume just issued. In fact, the work was undertaken in response to many requests for up-to-date information, from men interested in the subject in a practical way. The result is a volume of more than 260 pages, embodying the latest information available, and including a description of more than two hundred plans either in force to-day or tried and abandoned.

"There has been a marked growth of interest in the profit sharing idea during the past year and a large number of schemes have been launched, but thus far the newspapers have been the only source of information with regard to these recent experiments, some of which are of far-reaching extent. Most of the older plans have been described from time to time in magazine articles or books but nearly always from a strongly partisan viewpoint, for or against the general theory of profit sharing. The aim of this volume has been to give a concise, uncolored account of each plan, based upon the data furnished by the respective companies, with their own comments as to its success or failure. There is included in addition, as an entirely new feature of exceptional value, a group of interesting opinions and discussions on profit sharing in theory and in practice, pro and con, by a number of prominent employers, representatives of organized labor, and special students of the subject, George W. Perkins, Charles M. Schwab, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, W. D. Mahon, President Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees and many others, are quoted at some length; which is to say that every important advantage and defect of profit sharing as practical men of today view the proposition is set forth tersely and to the point, with no academic hair splitting. There is included a review of English and French experience with profit sharing, and the whole work is intended to serve the needs, not alone of students, but chiefly of the growing number of busy persons who are more or less interested in the idea of profit sharing but want to know just 'how it works' and the particular forms that either do or do not fit a given set of conditions. Employers, who do not only desire to find a means of more widely distributing earnings but of recognizing meritorious or loyal service, and wish to get the experience of other stimulated by a like motive, will find answers to their natural queries set forth in this report. The schemes are grouped under three main heads: 'Percentage of Profits,' 'Special Distributions' and 'Stock Ownership.' Copartnership is given especial attention and the antagonism of trade unionists to profit sharing methods is clearly explained. The price of the report is \$2 and it may be secured at the Federation's headquarters, 33rd floor Metropolitan Tower, New York, by applying to L. A. Coolidge."

LENIENT TO STRIKE GUARDS.

Chicago, Ill.—Police Magistrate Kirk of Summit treated two strike guards employed by the Corn Products Refining Company at Argo in a gingerly manner when they were arrested on the charge of robbing a man of \$50 when searching him on the claim that he was under arrest. The two thugs were fined \$1 and costs each, but the fines were remitted and they escaped with the payment of the court costs, \$3 each.

INDUSTRIAL PUBLICITY FAVORED BY SENATE

By a yea and nay vote the Senate, last Monday ordered printed 100,000 copies of the report and 10,000 copies of the testimony taken by the recent commission on industrial relations.

The resolution now goes to the house for concurrence, as the resolution passed by that body provided that the report alone be printed.

Before the final vote in the Senate, Senator Hoke Smith, who had previously blocked consideration of the resolution, notified his colleagues that "I will oppose the motion, but I will not endeavor to prevent the senate voting on it." The Georgia lawmaker insisted that the expenditure of \$90,000 to print the testimony was a waste of money and that the printed volumes would be "speedily thrown out as junk after being received."

Several Senators differed with this statement and declared that not only workers, but libraries and universities, have asked for copies of the testimony, which was secured at a cost of nearly half a million dollars.

There was no opposition to printing the report of the commission. This consists of final recommendations by the various groups of the commission. The testimony of witnesses who appeared before the commission, however, tells its own story. It lays bare mining conditions in Colorado; of the southern tenant farmer and cotton mill worker; of the textile operative in the east and south; of the migratory worker in the west, and in a graphic manner shows present-day industrial conditions in every section of the country.

This feature of the commission's work is evidently distasteful to the element that fears publicity, and which has raised the cry of "economy" in an effort to suppress the first attempt of the government to secure information relative to our economic life.

A majority of the Senators, however, did not believe this information should be buried after spending such a vast sum to secure it and they ordered the report printed. It is estimated that the testimony will comprise about a dozen volumes of 500 pages each and the report will consist of one volume of the same number of pages. It is intended that each Senator and Congressman be allotted a number of both documents for public distribution and the superintendent of documents will be authorized to print additional copies, according to the law governing the sale of public documents.

HELP THESE LOCKED- OUT STREET CAR MEN

The Washington and Virginia Railway Company has locked out—discharged—50 of its motormen and conductors,

Because—

They formed a union and asked that wages be increased to 28 cents an hour for the first two years and 30 cents an hour for men employed longer than two years.

The present rate is from 21 1-2 cents to 25 cents an hour. It takes five years for an employer to reach the 25-cent rate.

The men also asked that wages of shop and barn men be increased.

When the company was handed this request it was ignored. The next morning every employe who refused to abandon his union was discharged.

In this age of conciliation and arbitration few concerns are taking the position assumed by the Washington and Virginia Railway Company. These men have rendered long and faithful service to the company and they are entitled to have their complaints discussed.

If you wish to help these employes, don't patronize the Washington and Virginia. Ride on the Old Dominion, the Southern, jitneys—or walk.

And write or telephone the Washington and Virginia what you think of their attitude.

Public opinion will right this wrong—will you develop this opinion? Act to-day.

STREET CAR MEN'S UNION No. 699.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys

Editor

Wm. H. Anglin

Associate Editor

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ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 28, 1916.

UNION MEN, BE HONEST.

There is no man that doubts the insincerity of the labor movement more than the man who conducts his plant, store or enterprise on a strictly union basis, and why?

Because trade unionists do not give to him their support, neither does it give to him their protection.

When a man signs up a Central Labor Union contract and fulfills his part of the agreement, that is not all that remains to be done.

The trade unionist in turn owe him something, if nothing more than proper consideration. That proper consideration can best be given by giving him the protection from scab concerns that conduct a competitive line of business.

No organization is acting square with a firm that is strictly union by lauding its virtues to an occasional listener. The best way to boost a union concern is by placing the non-union concern on the Central Labor Union unfair list.

In the general field of labor all firms are considered fair who have not been placed on the unfair list, regardless of what grievance may be held against them by some particular individual organization.

Many firms, however, we know are unfair to some particular organization, in the estimation of that organization, and maybe rightfully, but unless proper procedure obtains against these firms through the Central body there are thousands of trade unionists who will never know anything of it.

The Delegates might get up at every meeting and call attention to this fact and yet avail nothing.

When they do this they are taking advantage of their position on the floor as well the Central body itself.

The laws of the Central Labor Union stipulate specifically how a grievance should be filed and the fee to accompany same.

Now, if you want to know just how much this law is abused attend one of the meetings of the Central body and listen; and varied and various reports from the delegates you will hear, then refer to the list and see how many of those firms have been handled in a legal way through this body.

The Central Labor Union is used entirely too much for a clearing-house of labor, as it were, instead of presenting gilt-edge securities for the organized and discounting the unorganized, a great deal of the time is consumed in plucking the mote from thy brother's eye while the beam in thine own eye is out of all proportions.

Did it ever occur to you that perhaps the Central body would be nearer self-sustaining if grievances were filed in regular sequence and proper committees afterward appointed rather than have all the committee work done in advance and the grievance presented as a last resort?

It would put every delegate in the body at least on a foundation where he could declare himself and in short order, without fear or favor from any one.

And when the business man saw the aggressive stand—the real protection for him—it would more firmly cement the ties of friendship and he would be a stronger union man all the way.

But when he sees the dormant spirit of the movement, he has no other alternative but to ask the reason why? And no doubt often wonders to himself whether it amounts to much or little.

DO YOU KNOW THAT:

- Walking is the best exercise—and the cheapest?
- A little cough is frequently the warning signal of tuberculosis?
- Bad teeth and bad tonsils may be the cause of rheumatism?
- Unpasteurized milk frequently spreads disease?
- The air-tight dwelling leads but to the grave?
- Moderation in all things prolongs life?
- The careless spitter is a public danger?

The United States Public Health Service administers typhoid vaccine gratis to Federal employees?

Mule kicked a beautiful woman in the face—the low-bred thing.

That Industrial Relations Committee report is on its way. Let's hope the entire edition won't be bought up and stored away for food thought in advanced ages.

Soon be time to name delegates to the conventions of the two national parties. This primary in the District will make us feel like we're either up there or down yonder.

The suburbanite generally gets a voice in naming delegates from the District along with every one else, although a citizen of an adjoining state and retaining his vote down home.

Finding a squirming eel in his bottle is just cause for a divorce suit. We believe a man will get to it quick enough without using a substitute to hasten his deliriums.

PNEUMOGASTRICISMS



With special pride we place in this another one of our continuous performers in seeking the suffrage of members of No. 101—Mr. Joseph E. Goodkey. Mr. Goodkey is not a novus homo, but rather has been in the lime-light many years, mainly through many things inaugurated for the benefit of the craft in general. He is possessed of a very retiring disposition, acquired presumably through having been retired so often, but even this does not deter him from claiming at least a part of the glory in aiding and abetting the membership to obtain the increase from \$3.20 to \$4 per day.

The only genuine Irish Rebel that has developed in late years for honors at the hands of the membership of 101 is Tom McDonough. Tom is the most thoroughly union man we've met in many a day. It is a habit with him, for he's talking it all the time—that or something else. We might supplement right here, however, that we're addicted. Our tongue has got us in bad more than once. We're satisfied we would still have been in a state of single cussedness if we hadn't said too much one fine evening. But we never possessed that ease of enunciation that Tom has—that Aeolian effect, as it were—and just about the time you think the record is nearing the end, he slips in a new needle and gives you another dose of unionism. When Tom first hit Washington he rode into Union Station with himself and a union suit to get the printers increase from \$3.20 to \$4 per day.

This race for delegate wouldn't be half so interesting if we didn't have a man in it by the name of Koebitz. We are glad he got within the safe confines of the G. P. O. before he parted his hair in a delegatorial manner or else we would be on the defensive ourselves. While all the candidates are laying mines or digging trenches John just moves around with perfect ease, and keeps on shaking hands. Any afternoon when you're downtown, if you see a pair of legs in the distance don't be alarmed. It's the periscope of a German submarine in this war of ballots, and John is not altogether on the defensive either. The last attack he made was on Hill 606 where he did material work on Hill 606 ing line to obtain an increase in pay from \$3.20 to \$4 per day.

AIDED BY BETTER LIVING.

Boston, Mass.—Better living conditions is the greatest aid in the fight against tuberculosis, said Dr. S. H. Rubin, of Tufts Medical School, in an address in this city.

"Our success in dealing with this disease," he said, "may be attributed to a modification if not to a complete revolution of the social condition of the people, as is evidenced by more sanitary housing conditions, better food and cleaner habits. Fewer cases are now seen in the hopeless stage, and the early cases are detected in the incipient stage and provided with suitable treatment."

INCREASES AT FALL RIVER.

Fall River, Mass.—The New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad offered its clerks a 5 per cent wage increase. These workers asked for 10 per cent, and they are now considering the company's compromise.

The Staples' Transportation Company announced an increase of \$5 a month to firemen and deckhands. The others were not included and this caused a strike.

WAGE INCREASES AT NASHUA.

Nashua, N. H.—Employees at the textile plants of the Nashua Manufacturing Company and the Jackson mills have secured wage increases. These concerns say they will pay the "prevailing wage" as usual. A strike at these mills, which started last October to enforce wage demands, was recently settled.

DISSOLVE BENEFIT COMPANY.

Springfield, Mo.—The Springfield Traction company has dissolved a benefit association that was maintained while its motormen and conductors were unorganized. Since these workers have formed an Amalgamated Street Car Men's Union the company has agreed that they are best qualified to handle their benefits by trade union methods.

WIRE MEN RETURN TO WORK.

Johnstown, Pa.—The Electrical Workers' Union has secured an eight-hour day and former wage rates from the Citizens' Electric and Gas Appliance Company. This concern attempted to decrease wages and increase hours and its electrical workers suspended work.

SCANDAL FAST, TRUTH SLOW.

Madison, Wis.—Scandal travels 1,000 yards a second, according to Prof. Benjamin Snow, of the University of Wisconsin, who bases his calculations on observations around the university, but which might be applied to other localities.

Plattery has the second greatest speed, according to the professor, traveling from 400 to 500 yards in the same time. Truth, however, he declared, was slowest of all, moving only about 2 1-2 yards per second.

He said his computations were based on the speed of the sound of an alarm clock, which is zero.

HENRY BARTER DEAD.

Detroit, Mich.—Members of Longshoremen's Union, No. 10, served as pallbearers at the funeral of the late Henry C. Barter, former secretary of the International Longshoremen's Association, who passed away in this city. Deceased was elected secretary of the longshoremen in 1893 and held that position continuously until 1907 when he resigned. He was intimately connected with the early history of this organization.

WANT IRON MOLDERS ENJOINED.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The American Engineering Company discriminated against active union iron molders and a strike was called by this organization after the management refused to discuss the matter with union representatives. The company now finds it is losing \$5,000 a month because of the strike and has rushed to the court for relief. It wants an injunction—the awe-inspiring kind preferred.

AIDING NON-UNION STRIKERS.

Philadelphia, Pa.—United Hatters Unions are aiding strikers at the non-union Stetson plant, which has boasted of its welfare plans. The Stetson Company donates stock to these workers, and occasionally gives them presents. About six weeks ago a demand for higher wages was made by some of these workers and their spokesman was discharged.

THE PRICE OF MILK.

Chicago, Ill.—Milk companies in this city announce they will not raise the price of milk as the result of a farmers' strike, which forced the companies to pay them higher prices.

The Chicago Journal intimates that popular opinion would not sustain the companies if the raised prices. This paper says: "The companies can buy milk for 3.23 cents per quart—which is what producers ask—sell it for 8 cents a quart and still make money. If they can't, the milk distributing business of this city is sadly in need of an efficiency expert."

BOOKBINDERS REUNITED.

Toronto, Ontario.—Members of a so-called national bookbinders' union have joined the bona fide organization, affiliated to the American Federation of Labor. A division has existed for nearly 10 years, but these workers have agreed that the theory of dividing workers in the United States and Canada into two national camps is wrong. Prominent trade unionists in this city, including A. F. of L. Organizer Flett, assisted in smoothing out all differences.

INCREASES FOR ICE HANDLERS.

Peoria, Ill.—The Ice Handlers' Union has secured a two years' union shop agreement. Wages are increased \$1 and over a week. A feature of the contract provides that two hours are taken off of the regular time and will be paid for at the rate of 40 cents an hour. This makes the wage increase \$1 a week for five months of each year and \$1.80 a week increase for the other seven months.

WHEELING PLUMBERS STRIKE.

Wheeling, W. Va.—Union plumbers are on strike because their employers insist that wages shall be paid by the hour instead of the day or half day. The bosses want conditions fixed so that when they call for plumbers, and then find they are not ready to work them, the employee will be paid only for the time he is actually employed.

SIGN BAKERS' CONTRACT.

Sioux City, Iowa.—Every bakery in this city but one has signed the new wage contract of the Bakery Workers' Union, which was organized last February. Wages are increased from \$1 to \$3 a week and improved working conditions are agreed to, which means a more sanitary product.

ORGANIZE; RAISE WAGES.

Jackson, Cal.—Brewery Workers have organized and secured contracts with employers which carries wage increases ranging from \$2 to \$8 per week. Hours and working conditions are regulated.

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BROCKWELL'S BITS

BY W. N. BROCKWELL

Last Sunday's meeting of the Washington Union Printers' Athletic Association was an interesting and important one. Reports of officers were encouraging as to the outlook for raising funds to pay the expenses of the ball team to Indianapolis next summer. Manager Love reported a good showing in the matter of players. The printers are this year enrolled in the Rosedale League, and the present is the opening week for the games.

The death of Charles F. Purdy, which occurred at his home in Anacostia, D. C., on the morning of April 21, 1916, was a great shock to his numerous friends. He had been absent from his work but one day when the summons came. Death resulted from acute indigestion. Mr. Purdy was born September 2, 1866, and came to this city from his home in New York about 24 years ago, and had been continuously employed in the Government Printing Office ever since, serving in most of its divisions. At the date of death he was a member of the Monotype Keyboard Chapel, though serving for some months past on detail to the proof room. Funeral services, under the auspices of the Masonic lodge of which the deceased was a member, were held on Sunday last, and were attended by many fellow-craftsmen and other friends.

As a union man and as a citizen, Mr. Purdy leaves behind an honorable record. His was a pleasing personality and a useful and cheerful existence. To his loved ones, stricken so heavily by this irreparable loss, goes the sympathy of all who knew him.

Down in Sunny Tennessee recently a paper stated that John H. Dowell was the oldest magistrate in Tennessee, but it soon developed that there, as well as elsewhere, printers are prominent and preeminent, and so "Squire" S. R. Shelton, a printer and father of Charlie Shelton, a well-known Washington printer, bobbed up as the champion longevity magistrate, besting Brer Dowell's record by a dozen years. "Squire" Shelton is 89 years of age, and was appointed a magistrate by the famous "Parson" Brownlow, in 1867, and has held the job ever since—an unbroken record of almost 50 years. Charlie is very proud of his aged but active father, and I don't blame him, for several Tennesseans have told me that "Squire" Shelton can catch more fish, set more type, and reel off more correct magisterial decisions than any man in Tennessee. Long may you wave, Squire.

The Dog—that's the Indianapolis printer paper which is boosting the coming meet of the Union Printers' National Baseball League—is a joyous canine these days. Its bark is loud and wholesome, sending a Hoosier welcome to all printers in the land; and there's not a whine in the pup's vocabulary.

Alexander P. Beatty, whose death occurred at his home in this city on Wednesday, April 19, 1916, after a few days' illness, from pneumonia, had had a varied experience in the profession to which he devoted his life—printing. Born at Carlisle, Pa., in 1848, he learned the trade in that city in the offices of the American and Herald, after finishing his "time" working in the principal cities of Pennsylvania, in Cincinnati, and New York, later becoming editor and proprietor of a successful weekly paper at Thurmont, Md., in which place he was married to Miss Sallie Rouzer, daughter of a prominent citizen. Altogether he had spent over a quarter of a century as an employee of the Government Printing Office, and was an attaché of the Specification chapel there at the time of his death. At one time, while temporarily out of government service here, he was the publisher of the Georgetown (D. C.) Courant. In addition to his membership in Columbia Union, Mr. Beatty was a member of the Jonadabs (of 25 years' standing), G. P. O. Council of the National Union, and of the Presbyterian Church. He was faithful and useful in all these organizations—as, indeed, he was in all the relations of life. "Few men," said a lifelong friend of Mr. Beatty to the writer, "have ever done better or more disinterested work among the poor and lowly than 'Alek' Beatty performed in the Central Union Mission field. He was ever the friend of the needy and the patient helper of the erring."

Among fellow-craftsmen, both here and elsewhere, he was greatly liked and highly esteemed, and there will be much regret at his death.

Mr. Beatty's remains were taken to his old home at Thurmont, Md., funeral being held there on Friday, April 21, after which he was laid to rest beside his wife, who died about a year ago.

Three children—a son and two daughters—survive.

Of more than usual interest is an occurrence this evening at Odd Fellows' Hall, 423 Seventh Street N. W.—the fifteenth annual concert of the Rebekah Orchestra, the finest combination of amateur musicians in this city. From the opening march to the final selection the program is a pleasing one, and that all of it will be excellently rendered is a foregone conclusion to all who have had the pleasure in the past of hearing Mr. Weber and his talented artists. Taking part in this evening's entertainment are about 50 people. Mr. Henry W. Weber, the director, is a well-known member of Columbia Union employed in the proof room of the Printery, and I notice three or four other members of the same union and the same work force are among "Uncle Henry's" aggregation—all away up in the musical line. Mr. Weber's efforts to build up the orchestra have been long, intelligent, and tireless, and those associated with him appreciate fully his fine work. Get out to the show this evening. 'Twill charm you.

William R. Burgess, one of this city's well-known printers, died at his home here on April 20, 1916. For about three months past he had been ill, but recently improved so much that he returned to his work in the Specification chapel of the Government Printing Office three days before his sudden death from heart disease.

Mr. Burgess was a Virginian, and was born December 12, 1845, learning the trade of printer in Richmond. For more than 30 years he had been a member of Columbia Union, working most of that time in the Government Printing Office, where he had an aggregation of friends by whom he was much esteemed. When a mere lad "Billy" became a Confederate soldier, and no man was brighter in his recitals of the "trials and tribulations" of the matchless but often hungry Army of Northern Virginia than Mr. Burgess.

He is survived by his wife and two stepsons, who have the sympathy of many friends in their great loss.

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Appointments.
Mrs. Annie G. Diers, skilled laborer, transferred from Bureau of Engraving and Printing.
Edward R. Campbell, painter, reinstated.
James Nolan, emergency plasterer.
Miss Dorothy F. Blackford, probational skilled laborer.
Edwin A. Taylor, permanent unskilled laborer.
James R. Perry, Loring F. Waite, William B. Gorman, Francis J. Farrell, temporary messenger boys.
Frances C. Boone, Bessie W. Allison, Ione S. Mankin, Ida L. Tollinger, Nellie A. Kenney, Mary M. McConnell, Margaret P. Cullen, Lillie M. Loughery, Ruth M. Muench, Marian K. Mc Lane, Olive E. Disney, Lumina N. Keets, temporary skilled laborers.

Separations.
Carroll Harbaugh, compositor, resigned.
Miss Elise M. Dahlen, press feeder, resigned.
Thomas Songster, bookbinder.
William D. Randolph, temporary messenger boy, resigned.
Benjamin Y. Martin, helper, resigned.

Transfers, Etc.
Frank J. Corea, temporary messenger boy, 15 cents per hour, hand section, to probational messenger boy, \$375 per annum, office of superintendent of documents.
Aloysius T. Costello, probational messenger boy, \$375 per annum, office of superintendent of documents, to probational messenger boy, 15 cents per hour, press division.
Neal D. O'Donnell, messenger boy, 15 cents per hour, press division, to skilled laborer, 25 cents per hour, press division.
William Wilson, skilled laborer, 25 cents per hour, ruling and sewing section, to oiler, 30 cents per hour, engineer section.

TO STUDY HEALTH INSURANCE.
Albany, N. Y.—The state Senate has passed the Mills bill creating a commission to investigate health insurance for workmen and to report proposed legislation to the 1917 legislature. The measure provides that the commission shall consist of two senators, two assemblymen and four other members to be appointed by the chairman. It carries an appropriation of \$25,000. This bill supplants a health insurance measure introduced by Senator Mills, and which was favored by the so-called American Association for Labor Legislation. This was opposed by President Gompers and the New York State Federation of Labor because of its mandatory features which would control the lives of workers. The unionists insisted that this question has not been given proper consideration.

UNCLE SAM PAYS LOW WAGES.
Hearings by the house labor committee on the Nolan bill shows that appropriations by Congress have increased from \$457,000,000 in 1896 to \$1,114,937,000 in 1916, but during this time wages have remained the same for thousands of government employees.
The Nolan bill was introduced by Congressman Nolan, a member of the labor group and provides that no government employee shall receive less than \$3 a day. At the hearings it was stated that of 30,000 government employees in Washington, 25.6 per cent. earn less than \$720 a year, or \$2 a day. Outside of Washington 18 per cent. receive less than this amount. There are 106,590 government employees outside of Washington who receive \$1,000 or less per year. Of this number 30,000 get less than \$720.

COSSACK BILL PASSED.
Albany, N. Y.—A bill providing for a state constabulary, known as cossacks, has passed the state senate. It provides for two troops, 116 men in all, and carries an appropriation of \$250,000. This force will replace the national guard in strike times and will be subject to the call of the governor, or sheriffs, of supreme court justices and mayors. Advocates of a cossack system assert that it will remove one of the chief obstacles to recruiting the national guard. The bill was strongly opposed by the trade union movement. The organized workers cited disorders in Pennsylvania, where the cossacks exist, and the absence of violence in many large New York strikes, to disprove the claims of constabulary advocates.

SIGN WITH LONGSHOREMEN.
Baltimore, Md.—The Clarence Cottman Company has signed the agreement of Longshoremen's unions Nos. 829 and 858.

METAL WORKERS MAKE GAINS.
Joplin, Mo.—Machinists and iron molders have won strikes for improved conditions. In both cases wages are increased to \$4.25 for a nine-hour day.

HIGHER WAGES FOR MINERS.

Clearfield, Pa.—Bituminous coal operator of district No. 2 have signed an agreement with the United Mine Workers' Union after conferences lasting nearly a month. The operators accept the check-off system for both miners and laborers and substantial wage increases have been secured for all classes of workers in and around the mines. The contract is to continue for affected. This district is separate two years. About 50,000 employees are from the bituminous section of the western end of the state, which is included in the central competitive district. The wage scale of the latter was settled several days ago.

BETHLEHEM STEEL PLEADS.

In large advertisements published in local newspapers, and addressed "To the Members of Congress," the Bethlehem Steel Company pleads that the government should not destroy private armor-making plants. The cause of alarm on the part of Bethlehem Steel is the passage by the senate of a government owned armor plant bill, which is also favored by the house committee on naval affairs. The company pledges itself to let the federal trade commission set the price for armor plate, and further agrees to accept any other provision the government makes. The advertisements are signed by Charles M. Schwab and they assure congressmen that "the three armor plants in this country came into existence to serve the United States government, and for that purpose alone."

PAINTERS INCREASE WAGES.
Erie, Pa.—The Painters and Decorators' Union has won its strike and raised wages from 37 1/2 cents to 42 1/2 cents an hour. Of the 225 employees who suspended work the first of the month less than a score are now unemployed.

PLUMBERS' STRIKE SETTLED.
Alliance, Ohio.—Employing plumbers have settled wage differences with the Plumbers' Union. The old rate of \$4.25 a day has been replaced by the following schedule: First year, \$4.60; second year, \$4.80; third year, \$5.

MEAT CUTTERS JOIN UNION.
Peoria, Ill.—The Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Union is organizing the packing houses. This local recently secured its first contract, in which important gains are included.

"MOVIE" OPERATORS GAIN.
Erie, Pa.—The Moving Picture Operators' Union has signed contracts with a dozen picture houses in this city. Better working conditions have been secured.

A CURTAIN OF FIRE.
Braddock, Pa.—American industry, as well as European armies, can stage a "curtain of fire." At the Edgar Thompson steel plant a ladle of molten metal overturned, burning two workers fatally and seriously burning ten others.

SYRACUSE MACHINISTS' STRIKE.
Syracuse, N. Y.—A refusal by automobile gear-making plants to better working conditions has resulted in a strike of several thousand machinists.

SECURE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.
San Francisco, Cal.—As a result of conferences with employers the Journeymen Horseshoers' Union has reduced working hours.

PAINTERS REDUCE HOURS.
Gand Rapids, Mich.—After a short strike the Painters' Union has gained the eight-hour day with no reduction in pay. The victory was one of the most decisive ever secured by local trade unionists.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Socialists Challenged
I challenge every Socialist, Radical, Single Taxer or Reformer, to send Ten Cents, silver (money refunded if dissatisfied), for my book, "Why Things Happen to Happen." Are you sure you're right?—W. Harry Spears, Hamilton, Ohio.

UNION GROCERY STORE
MEATS AND PROVISIONS
Delicatessen of All Kinds
S. PINCUS
506 G STREET NORTHWEST

ROSTER OF CENTRAL LABOR UNION

Where not otherwise specified meetings are held at night.
Central Labor Union: Meets every Monday night at Typographical Temple.
Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month; first Saturday at 7:30; third at 4 p. m., Building Trades Hall, Secretary, C. P. Reibel, 24 Myrtle St. N. E.
Bakery Salesmen's Union, No. 33: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. L. Condit, 407 First St. N. W.
Barbers Union, No. 239: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Hammel's Hall, No. 922 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, Joseph Handlos, 655 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E.
Barbers Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Thursday of each month, Cadet Armory, 706 O St. N. W. Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman; Financial Secretary, Chas. Walker, 624 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.
Bartenders, No. 428: Meets second and fourth Sunday in each month, Painter's Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Russell Taylor, 1235 1/2 Fifth St. N. W.
Boat Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at New Masonic Temple, Eighth and F Sts. N. E. Secretary, Wm. F. Kilroy, 517 North Capitol St.
Bookbinders Union, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Edward Fuhrman, 24 Quincy Place, N. W.
Best and Shoe Workers Union, No. 489: Meets every Sunday, at L. J. Jonadab Hall, 632 Louisiana avenue, northwest. Secretary, A. Messino, 514 Tenth street n. w.
Brewery Workers Local Union, No. 48: Meets second Sunday of each month, Building Trades Hall, 6th and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E street southeast.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5: Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, G. W. Scherier, 428 Seaton Place N. E.
Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132: Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple, Secretary, E. B. Byrnes, 426 G Street N. W.
Carpet Mechanics, Local 85: Meets third Friday of each month, Sixth and E Sts. N. W., Eagles Hall, Secretary, Chas. T. Krause, 1442 W St. N. W., Apt. 23.
Carrage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets first Thursday in each month, Costello's Hall, 6th and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Wm. H. Umhan, 737 10th St. S. E.
Cigar makers Union, No. 110: Meets every Saturday, 705 Seventh St. N. W. (Wassamann St. N. E.). Secretary, Edwin Tillou, 242 8th St. N. E.
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of, Secretary, Edw. Northrup, 110 E St. N. E.
Electrotype Molders and Finishers, No. 17: Meets first Thursday in the month, at Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. T. Noonan, 188 R. I. Ave. N. W.
Elevator Conductors Protective Union, No. 1458: Meets every Tuesday night, at 8:15, 110 Sixth St. N. W. Secretary, E. E. Nicholson, 8800 Ga. ave. n. w.
Elevator Constructors, No. 10: Meets 419 Tenth St. N. W., first and third Wednesdays. Secretary, J. F. Hersey, Box 52, Arlington, Va.
Engineers, Holston, No. 77: Meets every Friday, at 8:00 p. m., Hall S. E. Cor. Tenth and Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, F. J. Nichols, 616 Fourth street northwest.
Engineers, Stationary, No. 89: Meets Typographical Temple, every Friday night. Secretary, A. W. Leake, Twelfth and E Sts. N. W.
Engraved Steel and Plate Finishers, No. 545: Secretary, C. W. Hiale, 1016 Eleventh St. N. E.
Federal Labor Union, No. 12776: Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Gertrude Mc McNally, 1242 Jackson St. N. E.
Federal Watchmen's Union No. 14954: Secretary, Jas. H. Reed, Cor. Sec., 1225 E street southwest.
Firemen, Stationary, No. 63: Meets every Wednesday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, N. A. Jones, Recording Secretary.
Garment Workers, United, No. 11: Meets first and third Tuesdays, 513 Seventh street n. w., (fourth floor). B. Gentry, president; Miss R. Lyons, Recording Secretary.
Granite Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Thursday of each month, Building Trades Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Albert Bear, 123 Todd Pl. N. E.
International Molders Union: Meets every second and fourth Wednesdays, Washington Hall, Third and Pennsylvania Avenue S. E. Secretary, G. W. McCaffery, 403 Twelfth St. N. E.
Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets every Thursday at Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth St. and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, Wm. W. Keeler, 148 Eleventh St. S. E.
Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193: Meets every Tuesday at 1204 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, E. H. Fulton, 1120 St. S. E.
Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 8: Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Edward Hauser, 1729 First St. N. W.

Milk Wagon Drivers Union No. 110: Meets second and fourth Thursday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, H. Gundersheim, 728 Columbia Road.
Moving Picture Machine Operators Protective Union, Local 224: Meets first and third Mondays each month, Gaiety Theater, third 2865. Secretary, G. King, or B. A. Spellings, Box 482, S. E.
Musicians, No. 161: Headquarters, Kenola Building, Eleventh and G Sts. N. W., Room 411. Meets first Sunday in each month, 922 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Phone Main 2665. Secretary, John E. Birdsell, Kenola Building.
Navy Yard Helpers: Meets second Sunday and fourth Friday in each month. Secretary, Albert Bridges 210 L St. S. E.
Painters, No. 368: Meets every Friday, Northwest Corner Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Wm. Zell, 406 Tenth St. N. E.
Paperhangers Local, No. 420: Meets every Friday, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. A. Maidens, Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W.
Pattern Makers Association: Meets first Friday of each month, Third and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, John H. Brown, 911 St. S. E.
Photo-Engravers Union, No. 17: Meets first Monday in every month, Typographical Temple, 4th St. N. W. Secretary, J. A. Whitecar, 2209 Myrtle Ave. S. E.
Plate Printers, No. 2: Meets fourth Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Chas. B. Cameron, Bethesda, Md.
Plumbers, No. 5: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, W. H. Amis, 1008 Monroe St. N. W.
Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 42: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, W. H. Amis, 1008 Monroe St. N. W.
Printing Pressmen, No. 1: Meets fourth Saturday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Rhos. E. Blakely, 3527 O St. N. W.
Retail Clerks, No. 262: Meets first and third Monday of each month, Typographical Temple, 428-426 G St. N. W. Secretary, J. A. Galar, 619 F St. N. E.
School Custodian and Janitor, 14598: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, W. P. Cannon, 408 Twelfth St. S. E.
Shoe Makers, No. 102: Meets first and third Wednesday of each month, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Charles T. Thorpe, 326 Ninth St. S. E.
Steam Fitters and Helpers, No. 602: Meets first and third Wednesday of each month, Building Trades Hall, 480 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. F. Hickman, 518 Sixth St. N. W.
Stone and Marble Cutters: Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at Jonadab Hall.
Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants Association, No. 11773: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, 1008 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Mrs. H. B. Trippe, 1737 Willard street N. W., Apt. 20.
Theatrical Stage Employees International Alliance, Local 22: Meets third Sunday of each month, at the Eagle Club House. Secretary, T. L. Truitt, 1002 Jefferson St. N. W.
Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 101: Meets on the third Sunday of each month, 2:30 p. m., Typographical Temple. Secretary, Geo. C. Schell, Typographical Temple, 1008 Ninth St. N. W.
Upholsterers Union, No. 58: Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month, Moose Hall, Seventh and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, E. P. Richardson, 769 Graham Place N. W.
Wood Finishers, Local No. 1053: Secretary, H. Baumgarten, 414 Tenth st. S. W.
Washington Building Trades Council: Meets every Tuesday night, 480 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Stow D. Zee.
Yeast Workers' Union, No. 14689: Meets first and third Friday, Typographical Temple.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.
Presbyterian Ministerial Association.
Christian Church Ministerial Association.
M. E. Church Ministerial Association.
Young Men's Christian Association.

INTERNATIONALS.
International Association of Machinists: Headquarters, Rooms 402-407 McGinn Building, 908-914 G St. N. W. Wm. H. Johnston, International President; George Preston, Secretary-Treasurer.
Plate Printers of North America (International Steel and Copper): Headquarters, International Secretary-Treasurer, Chas. T. Smith, Room 414 Washington Loan and Trust Building.

LOCAL AUXILIARIES.
Bakers Union, No. 118: Meets second and fourth Saturdays, at 7:30 p. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G St. N. W. Secretary, John G. Schmidt, 624 Sixth St. N. W.
Ladies' Auxiliary, Cooks and Waiters: Meets Tuesdays, Hutchins Building, Tenth and D Sts. N. W.
Woman's Auxiliary, No. 13, of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 1: Meets at Typographical Temple, fourth Monday in each month.
Allied Printing Trades Council: Meets third Thursday in the month at Typographical Temple, Secretary, C. H. Evans, 520 Fourth St. N. E.

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Bread, Cakes and Pies
Clothes, Hats and Shoes

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Central Coliseum
PENN. AVE. AT NINTH STREET N. W.
OVER CENTER MARKET
Any Morning 10:30 to 2:15; Afternoon 2:30 to 5; Evenings 7:30 to 10:30 except Sundays and Special Nights. Beginners Taught.
AMERICA'S LARGEST AND FINEST ROLLER SKATING RINK.
1000 Pairs of Skates.
EDWARD S. WHITING, General Manager.

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MEALS—Special Rates to Union Men—LUNCHEONS
THE ELITE CAFE
W. A. MORAN, Prop.
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10c PER HALF LB.
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M. STEIN & CO.
TAILORS
Six Stores at EIGHTH and F Streets
THE MILTON SCHOOL
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Now in larger quarters in the Oxford Building, 14th and N. Y. Ave. N. W.

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The Trades Unionist

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

READ OUR ADVERTISEMENTS, PATRONIZE
OUR ADVERTISERS.



Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any man who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause.—President Gompers.

WITH A MISSION, WITHOUT
A MUZZLE.

VOLUME XX. NO. 45

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1916.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

SHOULD TELL WHY THEY CAN'T SELL TICKETS

Employees of Washington Electric Forbidden to Sell Excursion Tickets While on Duty

THE PUBLIC SHOULD DEMAND THESE TICKETS FROM CONDUCTORS

The Excursion This Year is for the Benefit of Their Union, the Car Company Objects, Besides They Are to Run an Excursion On a Different Date.

Whether either of the Street Railway Companies of Washington run their annual excursion this year or not is a matter of little concern to the members of Local 689, Street Railway Employees Union.

The fact remains that the organized workers of street car men are going to run an excursion and the biggest ever seen—tickets are in the hands of all the boys at the present time.

In previous years, when the company used to give these excursions to raise its sick and accident benefits, and the like, perhaps a little of that profitsharing came out of it, the men were required to work the car for the collection of fares, and then work the car to sell excursion tickets.

It happens that the company has no finger in this excursion pie of the boys this year, with what result?

With the result that they are withheld from selling tickets to their friends while riding on the cars—a thing that used to be required of them, yea demanded of them.

This, also, goes to show the spirit of fairness that actuates the management of the roads in Washington in everything they do, looking to the comfort of the men.

They have not said the men were enjoined from telling their friends the reason they were not offering the tickets for sale.

This they could do as they collected fares, and this they ought to do. It would simply mean that they would create a demand for the tickets, and a demand for excursion tickets is about the healthiest thing we know.

The public is with these boys—they started with them the morning of the strike, and they have been with them ever since. They are going to stick with them, and the sooner the management of the street car lines in Washington begin to act like human beings the easier it will be for them in the last day of reckoning, which has got to come, and which is being hastened by the contemptuous manner in which the management of the roads are dealing with the men.

It's hard to conceive of a broad-gauge car line being run by a man with a narrow-gauge brain—men who consider that the living up to the letter of the law, or the agreement entered into with the employees, is the proper thing to do, when that embarrass the men; or living up to the spirit of the law, when the men are involved, and consider themselves intensely shrewd.

And on this account it behooves the patrons of the different lines to ask of their buttoned conductor for an excursion ticket and help the boys in a material way to withstand some of the hardships they endure in the case of strife, which seems inevitable unless the management takes down on some of their mean, underhand methods of doing things.

The union men came out victors before the commissioners on the matter of reinstatement of their members previously laid off because they had railroaded before. We understand five of the men went back to work, two lost out, and more time was asked for two of the men under charges.

It would not be amiss to mention the fight on between the Alexandria car line and the boys of division 699. The men have instituted a ferry service on the river, making as many trips each day as the service demands, also operating a line of jitneys to and from Alexandria. They estimate that they have cut into the profits of the company's daily hauling capacity to the extent of about \$900 per day, and these being the leaders to the heartstrings of all capitalists, we predict a settlement in the very near future.

It seems to be a bunglesome car service had best court the friendliness of the masses, instead of trying to show off how clever they are. Few men consider it cleverness—they think it the height of jackassism.

They do say the road is going to run a similar excursion on a different date, and we presume that the men will be expected to solicit sales of tickets for this occasion, with a wink at order of a previous date.

DO YOU KNOW THAT—

Light promotes cleanliness?

A clean mouth is essential to good health?

Physical training in childhood is the foundation of adult health?

The U. S. Public Health Service issues publications on hygiene and sanitation for free distribution?

Isolation is the most efficient means of controlling leprosy?

Headache is Nature's warning that the human machine is running badly?

Bullets may kill thousands—flies tens of thousands?

Obesity menaces longevity?

FROM HERE AND THERE.

Cattagat reports another naval engagement, proving that all the liars are not mobilized on the Mexican border.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

A wise Congressman that knows his own country.—Wall Street Journal.

Clever of Villa to say he was dead, wasn't it?—Kansas City Times.

Through all the complications else where it will be noticed Russia is industriously sawing wood.—New York Evening Telegram.

As a sample, Uncle Sam's army is all that could be desired.—Chicago News.

France occasionally takes breath to remind England that there is a fierce fight in progress, with glory enough to go round.—Washington Star.

"That parrot of theirs! Why, it rattles off all of the gossip of the neighborhood!" "Yes. When it was learning to talk they forgot to take it out of the room the day the sewing society met."—Browning's Magazine.

It must be a poor war stock that goes down on rumors of peace and declines still further on the prospects of more war.—New York World.

If that Carranzista general made a sketch showing Villa in the act of dying, how can we dispute him?—Indianapolis Star.

WATCH THE CHILD LABOR BILL.

Although the senate committee has made a favorable report on the Keating-Owen child labor bill, which has been passed by the house, the foes of this legislation will take advantage of every parliamentary situation to block final consideration.

If this bill becomes a law the products of child labor will be barred from interstate commerce, and trade unionists and other opponents of child labor are urged to write their senators and insist on an early vote on the Keating-Owen bill.

Always independent; never neutral—a motto that gives all men a standing before God and man.

INDUSTRIAL REPORT ORDERED PRINTED

The house has concurred in the senate resolution to print the testimony taken by the recent commission on industrial relations, the exhibits submitted, and the report of the commission, which includes recommendations by the various groups of that body.

It is ordered that the joint committee on printing (of the house and senate) print 10,000 copies of all testimony taken at the hearings, 2,500 of which shall be for the use of the senators and 7,500 for the use of congressmen. It is also ordered that 100,000 copies of the report be printed, 30,000 copies for the senators and 70,000 for congressmen. These will be divided among the senators and congressmen for distribution.

In its report, the house committee on printing estimated that the testimony would comprise seven volumes of 1,008 pages each. The report of the commission will make one volume. It is also ordered that 10,000 copies of exhibits, comprising three volumes of 1,008 pages each, shall be printed.

The total cost is estimated at \$92,688.25. As the testimony, exhibits and report will have to be compiled and indexed it is quite probable it will be a few months before the work is ready for public distribution. The superintendent of documents is authorized to reprint copies for sale.

"ORGANIZED" CHARITY NEEDS TAYLOR SYSTEM.

New York.—While "efficiency" experts are losing sleep trying to convince workers that millions of dollars will be saved if they take longer steps when walking, organized charity is in sore need of one of these so-called "engineers" to put it on a Taylor system basis, if this editorial by the New York World states the case:

"Further light on the growth of organized charity as a gainful occupation is furnished by the report of investigators for the New York School of Philanthropy. They find that more than 4,000 men and women in New York city make a living in social work supported by private philanthropy. One social worker is paid \$10,000 a year, eight receive \$5,000 or more, and the salaries of 758 subordinates aggregate \$859,000 annually. Altogether the salaried workers in the private charities of the city are as numerous as authors, editors, reporters, civil engineer and surveyors, and they form a larger group than clergymen, architects, dentists or chemists.

"Surely an excellent record of development for a comparatively young industry. Conceived of as a white-collar charity for the support of deserving persons looking for an occupation that is entirely respectable and not arduous, organized social work is an admirable institution. It is something to provide for the financial needs of 4,000 citizens annually. Tested by results in the way of direct social service and uplift of economy and efficiency in humanitarian relief, after the due disbursements have been made for rents, furnishings, salaries for managers, supervisors, agents, inspectors, stenographers, expenses for stationery, postage and what not—estimates of the net profit to society of the lavish expenditure for social work are not so easy.

"It is clear that the middleman furnishes the same problem for philanthropy as for regular forms of industry. Here again the point is to bring the producer in closer touch with the consumer and effect economics of distribution which are impossible under the present wasteful methods. Private charity in particular has much to gain in efficiency from the abolition of sinecures and the elimination of extravagance. Having become a business, it should be administered on the same conditions of strict accountability as any other business."

COURT BARS "BIG TALK."

The United States supreme court has defined more clearly than ever before what constitutes dishonest advertising through the mails, and holds, in effect, that an advertiser who exaggerates commits an offense if the article sold did not serve the purpose represented, no matter what the value might be.

This decision was made in the case of a Florida land company which was indicted on the charge of unlawful use of the mails in selling 10-acre farms. The federal district court of Florida quashed the indictment on the ground that if a purchaser received his money's worth exaggerated propaganda was not fraud. In reversing this decision, Justice McKenna, speaking for the supreme court, held:

"Mere 'puffing' might not be within its meaning (of this, however, no opinion need be expressed), that is, the mere exaggeration of the qualities which the article has; but when a proposed seller goes beyond that, assigns to the article qualities which it does not possess, does not simply magnify in opinion the advantages which it has, but invests advantages and falsely asserts their existence, he transcends the limits of 'puffing' and engages in false representations and pretenses. * * *

"When the pretenses or representations or promises which execute the deception and fraud are false they become the scheme or artifice which the statute denounces."

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys
Wm. H. Anglin

Editor
Associate Editor

Official Organ Central Labor Union, Affiliated with the A. F. of L.,
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ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of its correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 5, 1916.

HOPE OF LABOR.

In this labor movement we gather as the representatives and by direction of our organized fellow workers, and it is upon the labor movement that the toilers and the lovers of human freedom have set their hearts and hopes. They realize that the trade union movement of America is the historically developed potential force which bears the brunt and scars of battle and which makes sacrifices for right and justice for all, for all time. There is not a wrong against which we fail to protest or seek to remedy; there is not a right to which any of our fellows are entitled which it is not our duty, mission and work and struggle to attain. So long as there shall remain a wrong unrighted or a right denied there will be ample work for the labor movement to do.—Samuel Gompers.

REPORT CONVICT LABOR BILL.

The senate committee on education and labor has made a favorable report on the Hughes convict labor bill, which has been amended, however, to not apply to old convicts, and not to take effect until three years after adoption by congress. These amendments will indicate the opposition of convict labor contractors to this legislation, which is urged by the American Federation of Labor.

A bill similar to the Hughes bill has been introduced in the house by Congressman Booher and is now on the house calendar. At present when a state passes legislation regulating the admission of convict labor products from other states, it is construed as "an interference with interstate commerce." The Booher-Hughes legislation is really an enabling act which will remove the interstate commerce barrier where any state desires to check the importation of convict made goods.

ORGANIZED LABOR NOT A MENACE.

There are those in this enlightened country who speak of the menace of unionism. What does it menace? Why do men join unions? Is it because unionism is a trust, or is it because it is a necessity?

The union man is called upon to make sacrifices. He is not making for himself a monopoly. Every benefit he secures he shares with others.

Wherein is unionism a menace?

Does it menace the interests of labor? Dissolve all the unions of the country, and what would be the effect on labor? Would the standard of labor be improved or injured? Every increase of wages, and every reduction of hours, and every safeguard of the worker, is due to organized effort.

Does it menace the home? It aims to keep the mother in the home and when woman must work to place her on a level with the man; to restore the child to the school out of the sweatshop and the street; to secure the head of the home the best possible wages, hours and conditions of labor; to provide for the family in case of sickness, accident, unemployment or death.

Does it menace society? What is more needed today than the social spirit? The union is the greatest existing generator of the social spirit. It teaches its members to stand together—to look not alone to their own affairs, but each to the affairs of others.

Unionism is a menace to nothing except the things that are a menace to human happiness and advancement.—Exchange.

APPALLING LOSS OF LIFE.

Last Monday Senator Owen presented a memorial to the senate from the southern sociological congress asking for the establishment of a national department of health. It is stated that:

"Six hundred thousand citizens of the United States die annually of preventable disease and 6,000,000 are needlessly sick. The economic loss per year from the last item alone is a half billion dollars."

"SPARRING FOR TIME."

A committee of business men appointed by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America favors Congress directing the interstate commerce commission to investigate the eight-hour demands of railroad train service employees and related subjects. It is also suggested that congress ask the employees and the railway companies to postpone further consideration of the questions at issue until the interstate commerce commission may be able to complete its investigations and make its report.

The report of the committee of the chamber of commerce is sent to a referendum and the result of the voting will be known the second week in June.

If the referendum favors an investigation, the matter will be referred to Congress. When the members of both houses take favorable action the matter will be referred to the interstate commerce commission who will thoroughly investigate the wages and hours of not only the train service men, but the wages and hours of men in other industries "and any other matter in this connection that the commission may deem relevant."

PNEUMOGASTRICISMS



BY BILLY ANGLIN

May 3, 1916.

Dear Mr. Anglin:

Have announced my withdrawal. Please leave out card.

I assure you that I shall remain neutral as regards yourself and Mr. Harrison; but if I can in any way be of service to you without detriment to Mr. Harrison, command me.

Fraternally yours,

GEO. T. CHITTY.

As a progressive member in the ranks of professional printerdom, we list our worthy opponent, Mr. Howard Harrison, of the Times Chapel. Mr. Harrison is a native Baltimorean and therefore a hankering to go back in the pride, prestige and glory of a I. T. U. delegate. As a progressive member of Columbia Union, he stands as a peerless leader and for honest principles. Because his influences has mostly been felt in The Times chapel is perhaps no fault of Mr. Harrison, as he stands at all times ready to serve his organization in any capacity called upon. He feels that he has been called upon to represent Columbia Union in I. T. U. convention and we are glad he does. It's a nice feeling—lasts longer than the handwriting on the wall "stuff," and win or lose the effects are more easily soothed. When the printers in Washington were endeavoring to secure their increase from \$3.20 to \$4.00 per day they found it a short step to Baltimore to enlist the services of Mr. Harrison, who did his share.

CHANGES IN THE G. P. O.

Appointments.

Frantz J. Tolson, messenger boy, re-instated.

John Sullivan, watchman, transferred from State, War and Navy Building.

Mrs. Jennie S. Adams, skilled laborer.

Helen L. Brandenburg, Elsie L. Taylor, May E. Smith, Bessie I. Lindsay, Annie M. Jones, temporary skilled laborers.

Separations.

Fannie L. Madella, Marguerite T. Jones, Inez L. Jackson, Alice G. Martin, temporary skilled laborers.

Miss Bessie W. Allison, temporary skilled laborer, resigned.

George H. Mires, emergency linotype operator, resigned.

Elwood Frey, elevator conductor, resigned.

Joseph H. Babcock, proof reader.

Will Chrisman, Joseph Sherley, Edgar P. Wheatley, Edward F. Kelly, skilled laborers, resigned.

Transfers, Etc.

Charles C. Nicholson, caster helper 35 cents per hour, to machinist's helper, 40 cents per hour, monotype section.

Joseph Lindow, messenger boy, 15 cents per hour, State, War, and Navy Section, to skilled laborer 25 cents per hour, linotype section.

James F. Colwell, compositor, 50 cents per hour, monotype section to maker-up 60 cents per hour linotype section.

PICTURE OPERATORS.

Held their regular meeting Monday May 1, and was well attended.

Business of great importance to the membership was transacted.

Brothers Donahue and Basson, operators, Birth of a Nation, were in attendance. Their timely remarks for best interests of all concerned were well received.

Member of Street car men's union granted privilege of the floor for five minutes, after which he told us about the excursion and incidentally left a batch of tickets. Thanks!

BREWERY WORKERS GAIN.

St. Louis, Mo.—The various brewery workers unions and their employers have signed a three years' agreement which provides for wage increases that range from \$1 a week upward. The drivers' helpers are to be organized and their rates increased from \$1 and \$1.50 a day to \$2.25. The wages of girls in bottle shops are raised \$1.50 a week; brewers, \$1.50; drivers, \$1; stablemen, \$1.25; firemen, \$1.20; oilers, \$1.20; bottlers, from \$1 to \$1.50; freight handlers, ice plant workers and laborers, \$1.20.

Engineers secure a six-day work week. Formerly these employees worked seven days a week with two days' layoff each month.

AUTO WORKERS GAIN.

Toledo, Ohio.—The Willys-Overland Automobile Company has notified its 17,000 employees that beginning June 1 next hours will be reduced from 50 to 48 per week with no wage reductions, and wages will be increased in the various departments from 4 to 10 per cent.

NEW UNION FORMED.

The recently formed union of Colored Laborers of the Government service, known as Laborers' Protective Union No. 15037, affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, at its last meeting elected the following officers:

Samuel Smith, president.
Edward Queen, vice-president.
George Randal, Financial Secretary.
Charles Watson, recording secretary.
George Carter, treasurer.
A. Ferguson, guide.
S. Minor, chaplain.

The organization has arranged to hold a mass meeting and extends a cordial invitation to all Colored Laborers, both skilled and unskilled of the District and United States Governments to be in attendance; the same is to be held at Cadet's Armory, No. 708 O street northwest, at 8:00 o'clock p. m., Monday, May 8th.

Mr. L. A. Sterne, volunteer organizer, American Federation of Labor, who organized the union is to preside. Speakers of note in the local labor field will address the meeting.

The organization now includes in its membership employees of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Smithsonian, and Agriculture Departments, also the Navy Yard. It is anticipated that the union will have a large membership in short period of time.

SIGN PLUMBERS' CONTRACT.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—The Master Plumbers' Association has signed a three-years' contract with Plumbers' Union No. 59. Beginning next July wages will be increased 25 cents a day. Saturday work will cease at 11:30 instead of noon.

Jamestown, N. Y.—The Plumbers' union has raised wages from \$3.50 to \$3.75 per day, effective August 1. During 1917 the rate will be \$4.

FAVORS LONG SCHOOLING.

San Francisco.—At the annual convention of the California Teachers' Association, Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, said:

"Democracy means equality for all children. It means universal high school education. Children should not be permitted to leave school at 15. The two most important periods in a girl's or boy's life are from 1 to 7 and from 13 to 10 or 20 years. All the intermediate years are only given to the fixation of habits that have already begun.

"High school should begin two years earlier than it does. The two years in the seventh and eighth grades are wasted. They are just marking time. Teachers should be promoted with the children from grade to grade."

METAL WORKERS UNITING.

Leadville, Col.—Despite a recent 10 per cent wage increase smelter-men in this district are joining the trade union movement, as the result of an organizing campaign conducted by President McLennan of the state federation of labor and other trade unionists.

A few weeks ago the smeltermen struck and were threatened with drastic penalties by Governor Carlson and other state officials because they violated a state law by failing to give the state industrial commission 30 days' notice. They returned to work and were granted wage increases, but the incident awakened them to the power they possess.

PROTECT THEIR JURISDICTION.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The Pittsburg Underwriters' Life Association refuses to recognize any person who does not continually "work at the trade" of writing life insurance. The association has unanimously agreed to protect its jurisdiction by excluding from field service all temporary insurance writers.

When trade unionists take this position, however, some people declaim on "infringing on the rights of the individual."

NO COSSACKS FOR NEW YORK.

Albany, N. Y.—The state assembly defeated the constabulary bill in the closing hours of the legislature.

This measure had been passed by the senate. Trade unionists ridiculed the claim of Cossack advocates that 116 policemen could protect the farmers of this state, and insisted that the real purpose was to use the cossacks as in Pennsylvania. The workers also objected to empowering policemen to arrest citizens without a warrant.

POTTSVILLE WIRE MEN GAIN.

Pottsville, Pa.—The Electrical Workers' Union has secured wage increases and other betterments for 150 of its members employed by the Union Traction Company and the Eastern Pennsylvania Light, Heat and Power Company. Wages have been raised from \$70 to \$86.50 a month, with a nine-hour day and pay for overtime. The men were never paid for overtime before. The two-year contract dates from May 1.

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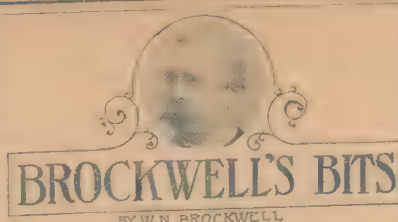
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BROCKWELL'S BITS

Monthly meeting of G. P. O. Council, National Union, at Typographical Temple Saturday, May 6. If member, 'twill pay you to attend.

Friends regret to learn of a serious accident to the estimable wife of Mr. James Wiley, a well-known Government Printing Office monotype operator. The accident occurred on May 1, from a fall, and resulted in two or three broken ribs. While the injuries are very serious, it is sincerely hoped that Mrs. Wiley may soon recover.

William F. Ashley, a member of Columbia Typographical Union, employed in the Public Printing Office for a long time, but who resigned about five years ago, was a recent visitor to the scene of his former labors. Aside from the fact that he looks a mite more patriarchal, "Bill" is much the same as when he worked on the "Y" at the Office. Though he left here to devote himself to agricultural pursuits (at last, such is my memory), the strictly bucolic seems to have palled on him, for I learn that he is again in the printing business—successfully, I trust. He is located at Shoreham, Long Island.

"In the spring the young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love"—maybe; and the old man has the charleyhorse, the hookworm, and spring fever!

Baseballitis is raging in this town, for the home club is away up—about the top of the list; which reminds me that the team representing the Washington Union Printers Athletic Association is rapidly getting into trim, showing "pep," and talent in the practice games in the Rosedale League. Commencing with this week the games of that league will be given at the playgrounds, Seventeenth and Gales street northeast, and the printer players will be much in evidence. Manager Love is playing quite a lot of new ones this season, and invites all printers who enjoy the sport to come out and join his club. "Ample opportunity will be given all aspirants to 'make the team,'" he says. All are invited to witness the games. Admission is free.

I've often remarked that printers are politicians, which thought comes up anew in re the coming election for officers of the International Typographical Union. For the new position of auditor for that organization there are on the official ballot sent out from Indianapolis 34 candidates, three to be elected. The seekers after this honor (and its incidental liberal per diem and pleasant trips to Indianapolis) represent all sections of the country and many have long been prominent in the work of the various locals and in the International, noticeable among these being Fred Barker, of Spokane; John M. Dugan and Edwin L. Hutchins, of Cincinnati; George A. Tracy, of San Francisco, where he is president of the union, and who was for several years a Washingtonian, serving two terms as president of No. 101 and also representing it at one of the I. T. U. conventions; and Harry E. Springer, now of Atlanta, but who spent many years here as a worker in the Printery and on the newspapers, and was always active in the affairs of our union.

But printers do not confine themselves to union politics—not by a whole lot; for those living in the near-by Maryland towns, though printing in Washington, almost monopolized the primaries out in that State during the past week. While Bill Anglin was persistently, insistently, and (pardon the remark in this great family journal) cussedly active at Hyattsville, aided and abetted by other types, though none so raucous and language-loaded as he, Ambrose O'Keefe beat the bushes and macerated the tomtom in the same bailiwick. Over in Mount Rainier "Texas" Jones had things humming early in the morning and late at night and the print of his pussy foot was plainly discernible on many a spoor leading to the habitations of voters; Albert Rust was whooping 'em up (and dressing 'em down, if necessary) all the hours that he wasn't in the Printworks; while the strident voice of Shelby Smith was as one crying in the wilderness, likewise and also as one hoarse hooting at his opponents, the while he marched his tribal hosts to the polling places and serenely voted every one he could (and of course as many times as they would let him). Down Riverdale way Marion Bullock and Brer Henry Campbell dominated the country folk, "Bull" passing out Kansas strategy and Swampoodle philosophy, while Henry occasionally handed out a choice rabbit foot of good luck in exchange for a bundle of votes. In the midst of it all Henry Pressley was roaming around in his automobile, unwatched and unpoliced, selling lots and "trading" for votes. Many others were

afraid, including Joe Goodkey, but reports are somewhat variant as to their activities, all proving, however, that printers are politicians, whether they be Wahnetas, Kickapoos, or Progressives—Democrats, Republicans, or Bull Moosers. Still, there was one of the tribe that went wrong—dead wrong. This man, though full of politics (and other things, sometimes, even if he does live in "dry" territory), had no business in Maryland, for he lives in Langdon, D. C., but so strong were his West Virginia political teachings that he was "bleeged" to break across the line and get into the fray, and rumor has it that he had already voted 18 times (he didn't care who for, so long as he could put 'em in and thus keep in practice for West Virginia work this fall) when the constables drove him off.

TEAMSTERS RAISE WAGES.

Anaconda, Mont.—The Teamsters' Union has raised wages 50 cents a day. The new rates are: \$3.50 for eight hours, \$4 for nine hours and one-half day's pay for feeding horses on Sunday.

UNIONIZING WATER RONT.

Boston, Mass.—Officers of the Longshoremen's Union announce that a new local to be composed of more than 1,200 water front workers is preparing to affiliate with the International Longshoremen's association.

INJUNCTION REFUSED.

New York, N. Y.—Supreme Court Justice Bijur has refused to issue an injunction against striking journeymen tailors. These workers are demanding improved conditions, and especially insist on the installation of back shops.

FOR I. T. U. DELEGATES

FOR DELEGATE I. T. U. CONVENTION
BALTIMORE

FRANK H. HAMBRIGHT

G. P. O. Proof Room (Night)

Election, May 24, 1916.

FOR DELEGATE I. T. U. CONVENTION
BALTIMORE

JOHN H. KOEBLITZ

Linotype Section, G. P. O.

Election May 24, 1916.

FOR DELEGATE I. T. U. CONVENTION
BALTIMORE

THOMAS J. McDONOUGH

Mono. Hand Section G. P. O. (Night)

Election May 24, 1916.

FOR DELEGATE I. T. U. CONVENTION
BALTIMORE

SAM S. PRICE.

Day Linotype Section, G. P. O.

Election May 24, 1916.

FOR DELEGATE I. T. U. CONVENTION
BALTIMORE

WILLIAM H. ANGLIN

Down Town.

Election May 24, 1916.

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MINIMUM WAGE FOR STAGE.

Boston, Mass.—At a conference between the Central Labor Union, White Rats Actors' Union and the United Booking Company a minimum wage will be paid to actors and actresses, the first in stage history in this country, it is stated. The wage agreed to is \$5 a day in Boston with transportation if sent out of town. The managers officially recognize the White Rats Actors' Union, which is composed of vaudeville actors and actresses and is affiliated to the American Federation of Labor.

RAILROAD HEADS GATHER.

New York.—Executives of the railroads in all territory affected by the demands of the four brotherhoods of railway employes for a night-hour day and pay for overtime met in this city last week to make preliminary arrangements for the coming negotiations with the representatives of the brotherhoods.

PAINTERS WIN STRIKE.

Danville, Ill.—Employing painters have signed an agreement with their striking employes. Improved working conditions are agreed to.

UNIONS ARE NECESSARY.

Greenville, S. C.—"We told you so," says Editor Peden of the Home Circle, in commenting on the announcement by the Textile Manufacturers' Association that it will test the new law relating to docking employees in cotton mills.

"Millions of dollars have been stolen from the cotton mill operatives through graft and robbery of docking," continues the Home Circle, which again gives this advice to workers:

"If we had a well regulated union that alone would be the best law we could have—it would better regulate matters."

GAINS AT SCRANTON.

Scranton, Pa.—The Plasterers' Union has signed a contract with employers which carries substantial betterments.

The Iron Molders' Union has raised wages, secured the nine-hour day and a union shop agreement without much effort as a result of thorough organization.

LABORERS RAISE WAGES.

Galesburg, Ill.—After a short strike the Building Laborers' Union compromised its wage demand and accepted the offer of contractors to raise rates 2 1-2 cents an hour. The new rate is 37 1-2 cents for an eight-hour day.

RETAIL CLERKS WIN STRIKE.

Pittsburg, Kan.—The Retail Clerks' Association has won its strike for better conditions and secured a contract with the Crawford County Retailers' Association. Full time for overtime is agreed to, as is a \$1 a day minimum for women five days a week and \$1.50 on Saturdays. Heretofore there was nothing in the contract regarding overtime. The time for closing stores is also regulated.

UNIONISTS REINSTATED.

Youngstown, Ohio.—The General Fireproofing Company has reinstated several sheet metal workers who were discharged simultaneously with the formation of a Sheet Metal Workers' Union. The company has recognized the union and promised there will be no discrimination in the future. As a result of these guarantees, 700 employes have returned to work.

METAL POLISHERS STRIKE.

Athol, Mass.—Metal polishers employed at the L. S. Starrett tool shop suspended work after the company refused to readjust wage rates. The polishers held several conferences with the management, but were finally notified that no advance would be given.

LOW WAGE WORKERS STRIKE.

Baltimore, Md.—After negotiating with an employer for nearly three weeks, 68 members of the Pad Makers' Union No. 15008 were forced to suspend work. Cutters are paid as low as \$10 a week and girls receive on an average \$4.50 for a 10-hour day.

PRISON SCANDAL REVIVED.

Little Rock, Ark.—A short time ago it was charged that convicts in this state were treated in an inhuman manner. A committee was appointed to investigate, but the claims were found not true. Right-thinking citizens, however, declared the committee's report was a "whitewash," and continued the agitation. As a result Governor Hays made a personal investigation, and later asked for the resignations of two members of the penitentiary board. This was refused and the state executive has brought charges against them. The trial is now in progress. One convict acknowledged he committed perjury when questioned by the former investigating committee. When asked why he did so, he replied:

"Well, if you lawyers knew that a 200-pound man with a six-foot lath was waiting to whip you if you did not testify as you were ordered, you would have committed perjury, too."

WHERE "PUBLICITY" FAILED.

Phoenix, Ariz.—Ned Creighton, who conducted a publicity bureau for the mine operators during the recent copper strike, pleaded guilty in the United States district court of violating the federal law relating to printing advertisements under the guise of news matter. Creighton was proprietor of the Arizona News Service, which supplied newspapers with reading matter and photographs in an attempt to turn public opinion against the strikers. Many of the newspapers that accepted this subsidy from the mine operators failed to print the word advertisement," even in small type, in the reading matter. Creighton, who procured the printing of the advertising, was indicted as a result.

ROSTER OF CENTRAL LABOR UNION

[Where not otherwise specified, meetings held at night.]
Central Labor Union: Meets every Monday night at Typographical Temple.

Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month; first Saturday at 7:30; third at 4 p. m., Building Trades Hall, Secretary, C. P. Reichel, 24 Myrtle St. N. E.

Bakery Salesmen's Union, No. 33: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. L. Condit, 907 First St. N. W.

Barbers Union, No. 239: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Hammel's Hall, No. 922 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W., Secretary, Joseph Handlos, 555 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E.

Barbers Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Thursday of each month, Cadet Armory, 706 O St. N. W., Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman; Financial Secretary, J. N. E. Walker, 624 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.

Bartenders, No. 428: Meets second and fourth Sunday in each month, Painter's Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W., Secretary, Russell Tawner, 1235 1/2 Fifth St. N. W.

Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at New Masonic Temple, Eighth and E Sts. N. E., Secretary, Wm. P. Kilroy, 817 North Capitol St.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Edward Fuhrman, 24 Quincy Place, N. W.

Boot and Shoe Workers Union, No. 489: Meets every Sunday, 3 p. m., Jonadab Hall, 628 Louisiana avenue northwest, Secretary, A. Messeno, 614 Tenth street n. w.

Brewery Workers Local Union, No. 48: Meets second Sunday in each month, Central's Trades Hall, at 10:00 a. m., Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E street southeast.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5: Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, C. W. Scherier, 48 Seaton Place N. E.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132: Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple, Secretary, E. B. Byrne, 426 G Street N. W.

Carpenter Mechanics, Local 55: Meets third Friday of each month, Sixth and E Sts. N. W., Eagles Hall, Secretary, Chas. T. Krause, 1424 W St. N. W., Apt. 23.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets first Thursday in each month, Central's Hall, 6th and G Sts. n. w., Secretary, Wm. H. Umhan, 787 10th St. s. e.

Cigar-makers Union, No. 110: Meets every Saturday, 7th and S Sts. N. W., (Washington Temple), Secretary, Edwin Tilton, 242 8th St. N. E.

Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of: Secretary, Edw. Northrup, 110 R St. N. E.

Electricity Molders and Finishers, No. 17: Meets first Thursday in the month, at Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. T. Noonan, 138 R. L. Ave. N. W.

Elevator Constructors Protective Union, No. 1455: Meets every Tuesday night, at 8:15, 1110 Sixth St. n. w., Secretary, E. Nicholson, 1000 Ga. ave. s. w.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10: Meets 4th Tenth St. N. W., first and third Fridays, Secretary, J. P. Herriy, Box 52, Arlington, Va.

Engineers, Holding No. 77: Meets every Friday, at 8:00 p. m., Hall, S. E. Cor. Tenth and Pennsylvania Ave. N. W., Secretary, F. J. Nichols, 916 Fourth street northeast.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 99: Meets every Wednesday, Typographical Temple, Secretary, A. W. Leake, Twelfth and S Sts. N. W.

Engraved Steel and Plate Finishers, No. 845: Secretary, C. W. Hilde, 1016 Eleventh St. N. W.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12754: Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Gertrude M. McNally, 1242 Jackson St. N. E.

Federal Watchmen's Union No. 14964: Secretary, Jas. H. Reed, Cor. Soc., 1228 B street southwest.

Firmen, Stationary, No. 53: Meets every Wednesday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, N. A. James, Hyattsville, Md.

Garment Workers, United, No. 11: Meets first and third Tuesdays, 618 Seventh street n. w., (fourth floor), E. Gantz, president; Miss B. Lyons, Recording Secretary.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Thursday of each month, Building Trades Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W., Secretary, Albert Beer, 126 Todd Pl. N. E.

International Molders Union: Meets every second and fourth Wednesdays, Washington Hall, Third and Pennsylvania Avenue S. E., Secretary, C. W. McCaffery, 403 Twelfth St. N. E.

Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth St. and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E., Secretary, Wm. W. Keeler, 148 Eleventh St. S. E.

Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193: Meets every Thursday at 1204 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W., Secretary, E. H. Fulton, 1120 E St. S. E.

Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior No. 5: Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Edward Hauser, 1759 First St. N. W.

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Milk Wagon Drivers Union No. 110: Meets second and fourth Thursday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, H. Gunderson, 728 Columbia Road.

Moving Picture Machine Operators Protective Union, Local 224: Meets first and third Mondays each month; first Monday, third 2645; Secretary, G. King, or B. A. Spell-bring, Bus. Art.

Musicians, No. 161: Headquarters Kenos Building, Eleventh and G St. N. W., Room 411. Meets first Sunday in each month, 922 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W., Phone Main 2685; Secretary, John E. Birdsell, Kenos Building.

Navy Yard Helpers: Meets second Sunday and fourth Friday in each month. Secretary, Albert Bridges 210 L St. s. e.

Painters, No. 368: Meets every Friday, Northwest Corner Sixth and G Sts. N. W., Secretary, Wm. Zell, 806 Tenth St. N. E.

Paperhangers Local, No. 420: Meets every Friday, 480 Ninth St. N. W., Secretary, C. A. Maids, Paperhangers' Hall, 480 Ninth St. N. W.

Pattern Makers Association: Meets first Friday of each month, Third and Pennsylvania Avenue, Secretary, John H. Brown, 911 K St. S. E.

Photo-Engravers Union, No. 17: Meets first Monday in every month, Typographical Temple, 9 p. m., Secretary, J. A. Whitecar, 2209 Minnesota Ave. S. E.

Plate Printers, No. 2: Meets fourth Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Chas. B. Cameron, Bethesda, Md.

Plumbers, No. 5: Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall, 480 Ninth St. N. W., Secretary W. H. Amis, 1008 Monroe St. N. W.

Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 42: Meets Typographical Temple on the Fourth Wednesday of each month, Secretary, Harry Coppel, 826 Sixth St. S. W.

Printing Pressmen, No. 1: Meets fourth Saturday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Thos. E. Blakely, 8627 O St. N. W.

Retail Clerks, No. 262: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Typographical Temple, 423-425 G St. N. W., Secretary, J. A. Gutz, 619 F St. N. E.

School Custodian and Janitor, 14595: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, W. P. Cannon, 408 Twelfth St. S. E.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 102: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Charles T. Thorpe, 224 Ninth St. S. E.

Steam Fitters and Helpers, No. 602: Meets first and third Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall, 480 Ninth St. N. W., Secretary, C. F. Hickman, 518 Sixth St. N. W.

Stone and Marble Cutters: Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month, Jonadab Hall.

Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants, No. 1173: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Pythian Temple, 1008 Ninth St. N. W., Secretary, Mrs. H. E. Phillips, 1737 Willard street N. W., Apt. 20.

Theatrical Stage Employees International At-Lance Local 22: Meets third Sunday of each month, at the Eagle Club House, Secretary, T. I. Trundie, 1652 Jefferson St. N. W.

Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 101: Meets on the third Sunday of each month, 730 on the Typographical Temple, Secretary, Geo. G. Seibold, Typographical Temple.

Upholsters Union, No. 58: Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month, Moose Hall, Seventh and G Sts. N. W., Secretary, E. P. Richardson, 750 Graham Place N. W.

Wood Finishers, Local No. 1053: Secretary, H. Baumgarten, 414 Tenth St. s. w.

Washington Building Trades Council: Meets every Tuesday night, 480 Ninth St. N. W., Secretary, Stover D. Zoa.

Yeast Workers' Union, No. 14639: Meets first and third Friday, Typographical Temple.

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LOCAL AUXILIARIES.

Bakers Union, No. 118: Meets second and fourth Saturdays, at 7:30 p. m., in Costello's Hall, 624 Sixth St. N. W., Secretary, John G. Schmidt, 624 Sixth St. N. W.

Ladies' Auxiliary, Carpenters: Meets Tuesday nights, Hutchins Building, Tenth and D Sts. N. W.

Woman's Auxiliary, No. 18: of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101: Meets at Typographical Temple, fourth Monday in each month.

Allied Printing Trades Council: Meets third Thursday in the month at Typographical Temple, Secretary, C. H. Evans, 320 Fourth St. N. E.

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VOLUME XX. NO. 46

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1916.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

A BILL

To Regulate the Thickness of Walls in Building in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be unlawful to construct or erect any building in the District of Columbia over fifteen feet in height, fifteen feet in width, and fifteen feet in length, composed of brick or a substitute for brick, with walls less than thirteen inches in thickness, with the exception of interior walls other than party walls.

Sec. 2. That all laws and regulations now enforced in the District of Columbia contrary to this Act shall be void.

Sec. 3. That the building inspector of the District of Columbia shall not issue any permit for the erection of any building whose plans and specifications do not comply with this Act.

Sec. 4. That any violation of this Act shall be punishable by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$2,000, or not less than thirty days in jail nor more than two years.

Sec. 5. That walls constructed of brick or the substitute for brick less than thirteen inches in thickness shall be condemned and demolished under the direction of the building inspector's office, and the cost of same shall be levied against the owner.

Sec. 6. That this Act shall take effect immediately upon its passage, but shall not apply to any building then in course of construction.

The above bill was introduced by Senator Martine, of New Jersey, read twice and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The District Committee referred this, as they do all such bills, to the Commissioners who reported unfavorable, because it was an amendment to their building regulations which they considered quite ample at the present time, besides, they claimed it would work a hardship upon the laboring class of people in the District who either build or purchase homes.

It is not our desire to take issue with the Commissioners upon their report upon this particular bill, because they have satisfied us in various ways as being exceptionally fair to the laboring class as a whole.

We can also understand probably why they made this report: Men occupying positions of responsibility in a public life are primarily supervisors over so many departments. The Commissioners are no exception to this rule; and when this bill was presented to them, undoubtedly they in turn referred it to the department which has to do with buildings and their inspection; received a negative report with a reasonable excuse for same apparently, and the Commissioners acquiesced.

Now, the bill reads good—it sounds like somebody is desirous of structures in the District being of a high standard of architectural beauty and builded safe and sound; and we are informed that a 13-inch wall adds relatively little to the ultimate cost of construction to a modern dwelling; therefore, knowing that a 13-inch wall is safer, more enduring, and will last longer than an ordinary structure with walls one brick through, we are inclined to believe the Commissioners acted hastily in submitting their report on said bill, and should give it their careful and proper consideration.

It has often been said that any number of residences constructed in the District would fall apart if the wall paper should come off, so let's consider this calibre of residence as compared to one with a 13-inch wall.

Let's go a step further in the light of these assertions and see who the hardship falls on when a man of meagre circumstances purchases a house with a 9-inch wall, which he is continually repairing, as compared to the man who purchases a structure with 13-inch walls. Then, when you have considered the man who is in the market to purchase houses, it is at once visible that the hardship here, as elsewhere, is falling on the wage worker of the District.

Washington will never be a manufacturing city—it will always be a purely residential abode. It therefore behooves us to see that a high standard of home construction is maintained.

No one will admit—not even the District inspectors of buildings, that a 9-inch wall structure is as much to be desired as a 13-inch structure. But the fact remains that when an ordinary individual is in the market for a home he asks no questions as to thickness of walls—he is thereby often stung!

Again, in a city such as this, with row after row of dwellings being thrown up daily by men in the building business, and always homes of a light character from the viewpoint of durability, we are moved to wonder why the inspectors pass such things, especially buildings of several stories? We would not infer that they operate upon a plan "of what's a regulation among friends," yet we would

A. F. OF L. BUILDING DEDICATION JULY 4

The building being erected by the American Federation of Labor, which will in the future be their home, will be formally dedicated July Fourth.

In the affairs of an economic world there have been incidents of import, but if the plans now in progress are carried to their ultimate conclusion, the Fourth of the future can well be celebrated in the days to come as commemorating an event of moment to the organized workers of America in a far more patriotic way than have been any of the past.

On this day, July 4, the new home of the American Federation of Labor will be dedicated, and the head offices of millions of workers the world over will come into their own—a place of refuge from the landlord's agent, and a place of safety from the unwily.

In this monument to be left as a legacy to mankind, will be housed the general offices of the American Federation of Labor together with all its different departments.

In this monument will be found the same people conducting the affairs of an amalgamated force along the same high standards of business principles that has caused its influence to be felt the world over in an industrial way.

And in the ages to come, perhaps, many a head of a home made happy by the benign influences of this preponderance of power will point with pride to the last vestige of a decaying edifice where once thrived the hope resplendent in every human breast of relief for the toiler and succor for the oppressed.

The Central Labor Union, of Washington, D. C., cognizant of the triumph march of progress on to a goal of ultimate success, bespeaking in advance the fairness in which all matters of an economic nature are justly handled, is sending to all local organizations in the city a letter appealing for a patriotic pageant on that day which will eclipse anything of the kind ever attempted in the annals of history of the local labor movement.

It is the desire of the Central Labor Union to have a mammoth parade of all organizations, together with floats representing their respective crafts, and an earnest desire is expressed that all organized workers individually will lend their efforts, their influence and affluence on this day that all Washington might see the real and not the implied strength of those that toil and are organized.

The following letter is being sent to the different organizations. See that yours take due and proper action. Let a labor forward movement start in right here to culminate on July 4. The letter follows:

TO ORGANIZED LABOR.

Greeting:

I am directed by the Central Labor Union to call your attention to the dedication exercises to be held on July 4, when the new office building of the American Federation of Labor will be formally dedicated.

It is the desire of the officials of the American Federation of Labor, as well as the Central Labor Union, that the ceremonies in connection with this event should mark an epoch in the history of the labor movement, and to make them impressive we desire the co-operation and assistance of every local union in the city. Invitations to men prominent in all walks of life will be extended, together with every Central and State body in the country, to have representatives present and nothing should be left undone to make this day one of lasting remembrance.

A committee from the Central Labor Union, acting with officials of the American Federation of Labor, have made tentative plans to have a labor parade on this day and we would urge your local to give its indorsement of this feature and to appoint a large committee whose chairman shall act with the committee of the Central Labor Union.

We not only owe it to ourselves but also to the American Federation of Labor to see that this plan is carried out.

Trusting that your local will take favorable action to make the affair a huge success, and with best wishes, I am, Fraternally yours,

JOHN B. COLPOYS,
Secretary.

like to see the District Commissioners inspect some of the houses being erected in person.

We likewise feel if they should there would also be an inspection of the building inspectors' department.

We believe we are conserving the interests of the wage workers—the men who toil—when we bring to notice the telescopic buildings in Washington today, and we would most urgently request the District Commissioners to go a little deeper into the matter; get a list of those persons constructing such houses, inspect them as a body, and then make their report.

A BILL

To Compensate Injured Federal Employees Make Progress in Congress

The reporting by the House Judiciary Committee of the McGillicuddy bill to secure adequate workmen's compensation for federal employes brings this much-needed measure to a position where early and favorable action by Congress may be hoped for. All that this bill proposes to do is to provide for the employees of our government the elementary justice which the compensation laws of thirty-four states compel private employers to grant their workers. Yet for three long years this measure has been allowed to languish in Congress. The present law, which protects only one-quarter of the 400,000 federal employees, is, according to former Labor Commissioner Charles P. Neill, "the worst in the world." During each session of Congress its inadequacy is proven by the introduction of numerous private bills to secure relief for employees injured in branches of the service not covered by the act of 1908. Already three hundred such time-wasting measures have been introduced in the present Congress.

The passage of the McGillicuddy bill would do away with waste of much time in considering these individual bills. It makes provision for all civilian employees injured in the government service, giving medical attendance and two-thirds of wages during total disability. In case of death it makes reasonable provision for dependents in line with the laws of California, Kentucky, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio and Wisconsin.

At the hearings before the Judiciary Committee the testimony indicated that the cost of such a system would not be excessive. Dr. Meeker, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, testified that the cost entailed by the new law would probably be even less than the present law for the first few years, while Miles M. Dawson, the leading New York actuary, estimated that the expense would approximate one-fifth of 1 per cent. of the payroll the first year and gradually rise to a maximum, to be reached 30 years hence, of one-half of 1 per cent. of the government's payroll.

U. B. OF CARPENTERS GET CONCESSIONS

On May 5, 1916, Locals 132 and 2563, United Brotherhood of Carpenters, under the auspices of the District Council, held their final meeting to conclude a settlement with regard to an increase of their scale of wages.

The Builders League, Master Builders, Builders and Manufacturers Exchange, presented a counter proposition for consideration by the Carpenters of an increase to 62 1-2 cents per hour, to take effect August 1, 1916, which, after due deliberation by the District Council, was adopted.

This agreement will be in force for two years from the time it becomes effective. It being understood that the trade rules previously adopted by the Brotherhood would be accepted.

In addition to this, the proposition granting a 25 cents increase per day to mill operators, with the exception of the cabinet makers, was likewise adopted.

The Wage Committee, which had to do with carrying this contract through was composed of E. B. Byrnes, Robert Adam, and George Myers. A very level-headed set of men.

This meeting, while largely attended, was not an unusual meeting. The members of Locals 132 and 2563 are not the calibre to be weighed in the balance and found wanting when affairs of interest to the craft are up for deliberate action. They are men who have the courage of their convictions and voice their sentiments without fear or favor openly on the floor of their organization, which indeed is a commendable trait.

Time was when a contract was opened for a revision of the scale of prices that the master builders believed it was for the sole purpose of jeopardizing some one of those in the capacity of contractor. That day has passed into oblivion, and today they meet together as men, consider their grievances, concede and accept concessions, always bearing in mind that the wealth of the world can only be determined by the capacity of the producer, and a satisfied worker produces a great deal more than one who labors in the light of seemingly unreasonableness.

The Carpenters are to be congratulated. To accede to the proposition of their employers at this season—a time when strikes and dissensions are running rife throughout the land—shows them to be men above ordinary intelligence and of unquestionable integrity, and success is bound to reward those who operate upon the basic principles of "equal rights to all, special privileges to none."

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BROCKWELL'S BITS

BY W. N. BROCKWELL

Printers especially and workingmen in general here are much gratified at the result of the primary election in the Fifth Maryland Congressional district a short while since, Jackson H. Ralston, a well-known lawyer of this city, having received the nomination for Congress there. Years ago Mr. Ralston was active in the work of Columbia Typographical Union (he is now on its honorary list), and in 1876 represented the organization in the International convention held at Philadelphia. In 1878, as a delegate from our International, he attended a world's convention of printers, held in Paris, France, representing the American craftsmen with much ability. For years he has been a very successful lawyer, handling many cases of national and international importance. He is one of the counsel of the American Federation of Labor.

Friends deeply sympathize with Mr. W. L. Brooks, of the Evening Star, in the death of his estimable wife, which occurred on April 30. Mrs. Brooks leaves five children, the oldest about 13 years of age. She had long been a sufferer from tuberculosis.

A pleasant letter from Ed. Springmeyer, of St. Louis, bubbles with enthusiasm for the meeting of the Union Printers National Baseball League at Indianapolis, in August. Mr. Springmeyer's printer baseball team will be there in full force, along with hundreds of "rooters" from the Missouri metropolis. He sends greetings and good wishes to his many friends here and says to them all, "Meet me in Indianapolis."

In the recent Maryland primaries Congressman David J. Lewis was successful in his race for United States Senator from that State. In the lower house of the American Congress he has been regarded as one of the strongest and most faithful of the "labor group" of lawmakers, and his friends feel that, should the voters ratify the action of the primaries, he will be a great help to the cause of labor in the Senate. To his efforts principally is due the present parcel post law, and he likewise introduced and is pushing the bill for the government ownership and control of the telegraph and telephone service—a measure heartily endorsed by the committee of the International Typographical Union established for that purpose by the convention at Providence in 1914. Mr. Lewis, who is a coal miner by trade, is a thoroughly self-made man, and deserves the best from those he so faithfully serves. He has represented the Sixth Maryland district for two terms in the National House of Representatives.

Many years ago, when the late John Goodrick, of more or less happy memory, was keeper of the rule and dead type in the job room of the Government Printing Office (which was then in the western end of the old building), of which Capt. A. D. Brock was foreman—in that far-away time when machines, and averages, and efficiency, and such were not yet known—the employees of that department of the shop spent at least one-tenth of their time in making the said Goodrick miserable. The things they did to bring this about would fill a large book; but I have time to tell only one of them at this writing.

There were several apprentices in the job room at that time, and they cheerfully and uncomplainingly bore their share in this deviltry. Among them was the son of Mr. W. B. Donaldson, so long in charge of the proof press in the job room, Fillmore by name (now in business for himself in Norfolk, Va.). He had an inspiration one day and proceeded to put it into effect. The old-fashioned Goodrick wore to the office high boots—rarely seen nowadays—and these he always removed in the morning, replacing them with slippers. Fillmore went to the bindery early in the day, secured a can of glue, took advantage of Goodrick's temporary absence from the room, and painted the soles and heels of his boots with a thick coat of the liquid, and then carefully put them in their accustomed place. Throughout the day the glue set and hardened, and at the usual time for quitting those boots were as firmly attached to the floor as if some one had nailed them to it.

Goodrick attended to everything else connected with the closing hour; then reached for a boot. Now, a day or two before the boys had filled these same boots with a good many pounds of metal furniture, which their owner had been obliged to remove, to the accompaniment of some artistic cussing, in which old John

was a real expert; and he thought this little bit of pleasantry had been repeated. Between his teeth he said—well, no; I'm not going to tell what he did say exactly—but he ripped out an expletive, and incidentally, with a mighty pull, also ripped off the top from the sole of his boot. Heavens! I'll remember his wild roar for many a year. Truly, there was "something doing," and it looked for a time as if the captain of the watch and old Jewett and his fire brigade would have to be called in to quiet John.

It was too late to do any investigating that night; but early next morning Capt. Brock started at alley 1, slug 1, and asked each and every employee, "Did you glue Goodrick's boots to the floor?" and when the answer came, "No, sir," he would ask, "Do you know who did?"

As good (or bad) luck would have it, when he came to Fillmore Donaldson, he forgot the first question, simply asking, "Fillmore, do you know who glued Goodrick's boots?" Without a moment's hesitation the guilty Fillmore answered: "Yes, sir; but I won't tell."

"But you've got to tell," said Brock. "If you don't, I'll fire you."

With the look of a martyr Fillmore replied (he knew Brock couldn't fire him as he was only an apprentice, and could only transfer him):

"No, sir; I can't tell. It wouldn't be right."

Brock argued with him, and threatened him, and gave him till noon—then till night; but Fillmore was firm as a rock, ostensibly in an altruistic desire to save a fellow employee, but really having nothing to make and all to lose by telling.

So it blew over, and I don't know whether Brock ever did know who turned the trick on Goodrick's footwear. I have no doubt he gave Fillmore credit for unusual firmness in his refusal to betray a fellow workman to save himself!

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EXCURSION IN JUNE.

Division 699, Street Carmen, are arranging to have an Excursion to Great Falls early in June.

RETURNED TO SCENE OF ACTIVITY.

Rzzin Orr, International Treasurer Street Carmen, has returned from Detroit, Mich., where he went to pay his family a visit after an absence of two months in behalf of the Street Railway Employees of Washington.

RAISE WAGES 20 PER CENT.

Hoboken, N. J.—The bottle cap, cork workers and assistants organized recently and affiliated to the American Federation of Labor. They now report that their union has secured an agreement with the New Process Cork Company. Wages of female employees are increased 18 per cent and male employees 20 per cent. Hours are reduced from nine to eight.

PRINTERS RAISE WAGES.

Jersey City, N. J.—The Typographical Union has signed a five years' agreement with the newspaper publishers of this city. For the first two years wages are increased from \$27 to \$28.50 a week; for the third year, \$29 will be paid, and beginning the fourth year and during the life of the contract, \$30. Arbitration provisions are inserted in this contract.

MASS MEETING OF UNION No. 15037.

Colored Laborers Protective Union 15037 held a mass meeting at Cadets Armory Monday evening last, which was well attended by workers from ten different Government departments. Prospects for a large union are bright.

Organizer L. A. Sterne and Mr. Thos. F. Flaherty, Secretary National Federation of Post Office Clerks, addressed the meeting. The organization has elected delegates to the Central Labor Union.

WILL PAY CLAIMS DIRECT.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The state compensation board has announced that practically all insurance companies in the state issuing accident insurance under the new workmen's compensation law have agreed to pay claims direct to injured workmen. By this method victims of industrial accidents and their families are freed from the danger of exploitation by lawyers who charge exorbitant fees for collecting claims.

Recently the board notified the insurance companies that the claims of attorneys must not be deducted from compensation awards unless same were O. K'd by the state board.

UNIONISTS HOPEFUL.

Youngstown, Ohio.—While employers have notified their workers that no reduction will be granted, unionists are hopeful that extended strikes will be avoided. A. F. of L. Organizer Flynn predicts that if employers maintain their present attitude strikes of between 7,000 and 8,000 will result.

"There is no telling what will follow," he said. "It is like starting a snowball down hill over snow covered ground, it being certain to gain in size and momentum. Trade union officials are not advocating strikes. In fact we have argued against any such action, but the attitude of some of the companies has left the men nothing to but quit, it being more of a lockout than a strike. It has been the history of our organization that wherever we have, through committee, been able to meet in conference with employers there has been quick settlement of any differences reached. I hope we may be able to have such conferences here."

QUESTION CANDIDATES.

Harrisburg, Pa.—The State Federation of Labor has forwarded nine questions to legislative candidates throughout the state. Prospective lawmakers are asked to announce their position of the following issues:

- Retaining the present full crew law.
- Would you be likely to vote against an attachment of wages (garnishee) bill?
- Holding a state constitutional convention on a non-partisan basis.
- Would you oppose increasing the state constabulary or the salaries of its officers?
- State your position on the subject of old age pensions and a mothers' assistance fund.
- Would you support a bill to prevent the use of machines in the working out of stumps and pillars in the bituminous mines?
- Would you help to pass a compulsory compensation act?
- How do you feel toward the passage of an anti-injunction bill, providing that what may be done legally by one person, shall not be illegal if done by two or more persons?

[Where not otherwise specified meetings are held at night.]

Central Labor Union: Monday night at Typographical Temple.

Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month; first Saturday at 7:30; third at 8 p. m. Building Trades Hall, Secretary, C. F. Reichel, Myrtle St. N. E.

Bakery Salesmen's Union, No. 33: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. L. Conside, 297 First St. N. W.

Barbers Union, No. 239: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Hammel's Hall, No. 223 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, Joseph Handlos, 665 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E.

Barbers Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Thursday of each month, Cadet Armory, 706 O St. N. W. Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman, Financial Secretary, Chas. Walker, 114 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.

Bartenders, No. 428: Meets second and fourth Sunday in each month, Painter's Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Russell Tavenner, 1236 1/2 Fifth St. N. W.

Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at New Masonic Temple, Eighth and F Sts. N. E. Secretary, Wm. P. Kilroy, 317 North Capitol St.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Edward Fuhrman, 24 Quincy Place, N. W.

Boot and Shoe Workers Union, No. 489: Meets every Sunday, 3 p. m., Jonadab Hall, 628 E. Madison, Secretary, A. Messino, 514 Tenth street n. w.

Brewery Workers Local Union, No. 48: Meets second Sunday of each month, Building Trades Hall, at 10:00 a. m. Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E street southeast.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5: Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, C. W. Scherier, 48 Seaton Place, E.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132: Meets every Friday evening, Typographical Temple, Secretary, E. B. Byrne, G St. N. W.

Carpenter Mechanics, Local 85: Meets third Friday of each month, Sixth and E Sts. N. W., Eagles Hall, Secretary, Chas. T. Kramme, 1424 W St. N. W., Apt. 22.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets first Thursday in each month, Costello's Hall, 6th and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Wm. H. Umban, 737 10th St. S. E.

Cigar Makers Union, No. 110: Meets every Saturday, 705 Seventh St. N. W. (Washington), Secretary, Edwin Tilton, 2 St. N. E.

Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of, No. 110: Meets every Wednesday, 110 E St. N. E.

Electrotype Molders and Finishers, No. 17: Meets first Thursday in the month, at Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. T. Noonan, 188 R. I. Ave. N. W.

Elevator Conductors Protective Union, No. 1458: Meets every Tuesday night, at 8:15, 1110 Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, E. E. Nickolson, 3809 Ga. ave. n. w.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10: Meets 419 Tenth St. N. W., first and third Fridays, Secretary, J. F. Hervey, Box 55, Arlington, Va.

Engineers, Holding No. 77: Meets every Friday, at 8:00 p. m., S. E. Cor. Tenth and Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, F. J. Nichols, 616 Fourth street northeast.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 99: Typographical Temple, Friday night, Secretary, A. W. Locke, Twelfth and B Sts. N. W.

Engraved Steel and Plate Finishers, No. 846: Secretary, C. W. Hilde, 1016 Eleventh St. N. E.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12776: Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Gertrude M. McNally, 1242 Jackson St. N. E.

Federal Watchmen's Union No. 14964: Secretary, Jas. H. Reed, Cor. Sec. 1228 E street southwest.

Firemen, Stationary, No. 63: Meets every Wednesday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, N. A. Johnson, 1242 Jackson St. N. E.

Garment Workers, United, No. 11: Meets first and third Tuesdays, 613 Seventh street n. w., (fourth floor). B. Gentz, president; Miss R. Lyons, Recording Secretary.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Thursday of each month, Building Trades Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Albert Bear, 126 Todd Pl. N. E.

International Molders Union: Meets every second and fourth Wednesdays, Washington Hall, Third and Pennsylvania Avenue S. E. Secretary, C. W. McCaffery, 408 Twelfth St. N. E.

Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth St. and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, Wm. W. Keeler, 148 Eleventh St. S. E.

Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193: Meets every Thursday at 1204 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, E. H. Fulton, 1120 E St. S. E.

Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 81: Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Edward Hauser, 1729 First St. N. W.

Meat Wagon Drivers Union No. 110: Meets second and fourth Thursday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, H. Gunderson, 728 Columbia Road.

Moving Picture Machine Operators Protective Union, Local 224: Meets first and third Mondays each month, Gayety Theatre, third 2866. Secretary, G. King, B. A. Spell-Ming, Bus. Agt.

Musicians, No. 161: Headquarters Kenosia Building, Eleventh and G Sts. N. W., Room 411. Meets first Sunday in each month, 922 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Phone Main 2666. Secretary, John E. Birdell, Kenosia Building.

Navy Yard Helpers. Meets second Sunday and fourth Friday in each month. Secretary, Albert Bridges 210 L. St. S. E.

Painters, No. 368: Meets every Friday, Northwest Corner Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Wm. Zell, 806 Tenth St. N. E.

Paperhangers Local No. 420: Meets every Friday, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. A. Maidens, Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W.

Pattern Makers Association: Meets first Friday of each month, Third and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, John H. Brown, 911 E St. S. E.

Photo-Engravers Union, No. 17: Meets first Monday in every month, Typographical Temple, 8 p. m. Secretary, J. A. Whitcar, 2209 Minnesota Ave. S. E.

Plate Printers, No. 21: Meets fourth Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Chas. B. Cameron, Bethesda, Md.

Plumbers, No. 5: Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple, at Paperhangers' Hall, 1008 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, W. H. Amis, 1008 Monroe St. N. W.

Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 42: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, at each month Secretary, Harry Cuppett, Sixth St. S. W.

Printing Pressmen, No. 1: Meets fourth Saturday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Thos. S. Blacky, 867 O St. N. W.

Retail Clerks, No. 262: Meets first and third Monday of each month at Typographical Temple, 423-426 G St. N. W. Secretary, J. A. Geier, 619 F St. N. E.

School Custodian and Janitor, 14596: Meets first and third Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, W. F. Cannon, 408 Twelfth St. S. E.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 102: Meets first and third Wednesday of each month, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Charles T. Thorpe, 826 Ninth St. S. E.

Steam Fitters and Helpers, No. 602: Meets first and third Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. F. Hickman, 618 Sixth St. N. W.

Stones and Marble Cutters: Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at Jonadab Hall.

Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants Association, No. 11773: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Pythian Temple, 1008 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Mrs. H. B. Tritipo, 1737 Willard street N. W., Apt. 20.

Theatrical Stage Employees International Alliance, Local 22: Meets third Sunday of each month, at the Eagle Club House, Secretary, T. L. Trundle, 1062 Jefferson St. N. W.

Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 191: Meets on the third Sunday of each month, 2:30 p. m., Typographical Temple, Secretary, Geo. G. Seibold, Typographical Temple.

Upholsterers Union, No. 68: Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month, Moose Hall, Seventh and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, E. P. Richardson, 760 Gresham Place N. W.

Wood Finishers, Local No. 1053: Secretary, H. Baumgarten, 414 Tenth St. S. E.

Washington Building Trades Council: Meets every Tuesday night, 440 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Stover D. Zca.

Yeast Workers' Union, No. 14639: Meets second and third Friday, Typographical Temple.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Presbyterian Ministerial Association.

Christian Church Ministerial Association.

M. E. Church Ministerial Association.

Young Men's Christian Association.

INTERNATIONALS.

International Association of Machinists: Headquarters, Rooms 402-407, McCall Building, 908-914 G St. N. W. Wm. H. Johnston, International President; George Preston, Secretary-Treasurer.

Plate Printers of North America (International Steel and Copper): Headquarters: International Secretary-Treasurer, Chas. Smith, Room 414 Washington Loan and Trust Building.

LOCAL AUXILIARIES.

Bakers Union, No. 118: Meets second and fourth Saturday of each month, in Costello's Hall, 610 G St. N. W. Secretary, John G. Schmidt, 624 Sixth St. N. W.

Ladies' Auxiliary, Carpenters: Meets Tuesday night, Hutchins Building, Tenth and D Sts. N. W.

Women's Auxiliary, No. 13, of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101: Meets at Typographical Temple, fourth Monday in each month.

Allied Printing Trades Council: Meets third Thursday in the month at Typographical Temple, Secretary, C. H. Evans, 602 Fourth St. N. E.

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The Trades Unionist

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

READ OUR ADVERTISEMENTS, PATRONIZE
OUR ADVERTISERS.

Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any man who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause.—President Gompers.

WITH A MISSION, WITHOUT
A MUZZLE.

VOLUME XX. NO. 47

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1916.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

TRADE UNIONISTS ARE RE-MINDED OF THE HATTERS PLIGHT

In a circular issued "To all international and national unions and their local unions; to all state and city central bodies and to all local unions," the executive council of the American Federation of Labor makes this self-explanatory statement:

"On December 18, 1915, a circular letter was issued to you asking you to give the wages of an hour of your labor on Hatters Day, January 27, 1916, to the assistance of the Hatters of Danbury, Conn., who found themselves in a serious plight as the consequence of their historic service in the struggle for industrial freedom.

"On January 28 and several days succeeding, the newspapers spread broadcast exaggerated statements of the amounts that had been contributed by the members of organized labor. The result of this misinformation was to create the impression that more than enough money had been contributed to relieve the Danbury Hatters from any loss that they might suffer from the three-fold damages fixed by the courts and the cost of the litigation. Whether or not this misinformation disseminated by the press was intentional, it was detrimental to the purpose the organized labor movement sought to achieve in designating January 27 as Hatters' day, and in asking every union workman to contribute the value of one hour's pay to the Hatters' cause.

"The amount raised through contributions on that day was 132,138.55. This leaves about \$117,000 yet to be raised.

"The purpose of this circular is to appeal to all workers who have not yet contributed, to ask them now to make their contributions to the Hatters' cause.

"Unless something is done, upon the Danbury Hatters in their old age must fall great suffering and the loss of their homes as a result of an effort to establish principles that are of fundamental importance to all of the workers of this country. All workers who did not contribute on January 27, 1916, are earnestly requested to contribute the wages of an hour's labor on Thursday, June 15, 1916. No one can calculate the influence of the Hatters' case in establishing the need for the remedial constructive legislation contained in the labor sections of the Clayton anti-trust act. These sections establish, so far as the jurisdiction of federal courts is concerned, an opportunity for freedom for all of the workers of this country.

"The principles contained in this federal law are a precedent that opens up the way for the enactment of state legislation for the same purpose. Those who have contributed and feel that they would like to do something more to prevent distress falling upon the Danbury Hatters, may have this additional opportunity to help in this cause. Let me urge that this matter be taken up at the next meeting of your organization and that every member of your organization do his full duty to the cause.

"Pay the hour's wages to the secretary of your union, who will transmit the same to Frank Morrison, Secretary, American Federation of Labor, Ouray Building, Washington, D. C. The officers and members of the great rank and file are all urged to promptly give this appeal their earnest, favorable and sympathetic consideration and action."

TRADE UNIONS BLAZE EVERY REFORM PATH.

In a recent speech to the Detroit Street Car Men's Union, International President Mahon, of that organization, said:

"The trade union movement of the entire world is doing all that is being done to elevate to better the conditions of mankind. I say that without fear of successful contradiction. When you investigate the betterment of conditions you will find that it's the trade union movement that is doing it.

"Some years ago I had the pleasure to investigate conditions in Europe. In Germany I found municipally owned roads and privately owned roads, but when I talked with trade union officials, and especially those in our line of work, they said it mattered not whether on municipal or private it was the trade union movement that improved conditions. Some of the municipally owned lines were worse than the others. I found on the state owned roads of Germany the men were absolutely unorganized except in certain cases. In the armies of Germany are whole divisions and companies of men, engineers and others, who would take control in time of trouble.

"In France I expected something different, because France is a republic. In Paris I found the only change in conditions came from organization of the unions and the continued efforts of the trade unions of Paris made better conditions.

"In Switzerland, one of the oldest republics on earth, I expected that through political influence it would bring about changes. In Basel a splendid meeting was held and the president of the organization for the country was there. In Basel is a municipally owned road. They work 12 hours by the laws of the canton, but through their union they made it 10 hours.

"In Germany, in France, in Great Britain, in America, the workers have first established the hours and then made the laws accordingly. The trade unions have blazed the way."

CENTRAL LABOR UNION INDORSES JACKSON H. RALSTON FOR CONGRESS

The Washington Central Labor Union, at its regular meeting last Monday night, indorsed the Hon. Jackson H. Ralston for Congress from the Fifth Congressional District of Maryland, he having been the successful nominee in the recent Democratic primary held in that State.

In indorsing Mr. Ralston, organized labor is deservedly rewarding its friend, for there can be no mistaking his attitude toward the trades unionist or the trades organization, having come from the ranks himself and today is a honorary member of Columbia Typographical Union No. 101.

Mr. Ralston is known to be a man of sterling worth and integrity, standing ready to give an extended review of any question agitating the public mind.

He believes the individual should consider for America and Americans the prosperity and comfort of himself and his fellows, coupled with the peaceful development of democratic institutions, all to the end that the world, so far as he can influence it, will be the better for his existence.

While the people of his District are largely engaged in farming and industrial pursuits, their best interests will be subserved by a course of conduct on the part of their representative which shall tend to untax industry and free trade from trammels of every kind, and which shall as far as possible increase the opportunities of labor for ourselves and our posterity.

Feeling thus, he can be relied upon, if elected, to vote against any tariff that may make life dearer for the humblest of our citizens. He will stand ready to work for such forms of rural credit and national marketing as will place our farmers, who are really business men, upon an equal footing with other business men, that thereby our nation may be strengthened in its industrial competition with the other nations of the world. By such a policy the farmer will profit and the dweller in the cities benefit by a lower cost of living.

If given an opportunity he will exercise his best powers toward an extension of popular government; that is, make government responsive to real public sentiment tested through unmistakable ways, so that we may have only ourselves to thank if there be governmental and social evils.

The present administration under the skilful guidance of President Wilson, has splendidly demonstrated the ability and capacity of the Democratic party for constructive legislation, and at the same time it has shown its capacity for wisely conducting public affairs in the interests of the people. If he can in anywise contribute to the continuance of such work, as a representative of the Fifth District of Maryland in Congress, we know that he shall esteem it an opportunity and an honor highly to be prized.

Mr. Ralston is of Counsel for the American Federation of Labor, and did excellent work, showing marked ability in the law in the famous Buck Stove and Range injunction suit; and also defended the Brewers during their recent unpleasantness before Justice McCoy, winning a singular victory over the Brewery interests.

We feel that no mistake can be made in giving such men our unqualified approval.

SPIRIT OF UNIONISM NEEDED.

The labor union is an assembly of individuals. Unless its members are imbued with the spirit of unionism, how can the union prevail? A thousand geese could not produce one ostrich plume. A thousand union members seeking only their own selfish interests could never inspire a single spark of unionism.

Constitutions, resolutions, programs, propagandas and puerile paraphernalia are of little use unless utilized by earnest union adherents.

The man who carries a union card he does not respect, or who makes no effort to get others to join his union, or who stays away from the meetings of his union without a good reason, or who shirks any duty he owes his union, or who buys non-union goods when he can get the union kind, is as useless to his union as a goose in an ostrich farm.—West Virginia Federationist.

DON'T DISCUSS MOTIVES.

When you argue a case with a man don't deal too much with his motives, lest he impugn your own, and when it comes to that one simply dives down to the depravity of the human heart which is too deep for the truth to reach. The only way to argue is to assume your opponent is honest and sincere and when you do that you show respect for your own logic. One gains nothing if he argues about motives; for then he only gets into a mire where he himself sticks among the poisonous weeds and mud pythons. So if you think your opponent is governed by bad motives, let him alone. Even if you prove that he is under the sway of bad motives, where does it leave you? With a weakened faith in human nature, and that is never to one's advantage.—Ohio State Journal.

COMMITTEE MEET TO ARRANGE PARADE

Minutes of Committees on Dedication of A. F. of L. Office Building Meeting in Conference.

Conference was called to order by President Gompers, there being present Mr. Hassett, Mr. Keeler and Mr. Tucker, representing the Central Labor Union.

After preliminary talk the conference went on record for the following recommendations:

That the dedication of the new Labor Temple on July 4 be preceded by a Labor parade and demonstration and that the committee from the Central Labor Union urge upon all Labor Unions in Washington and vicinity to participate in the parade to be held in the forenoon; that an invitation be extended to Labor Unions of Baltimore, Richmond, Wilmington, Chester, Camden and Philadelphia to participate.

That an invitation be extended to all State Federations and Central bodies to send a delegation even if only consisting of one, and that each organization be requested to bring with them their union banner and an American flag. That an invitation be extended to the delegates in convention of the International Association of Machinists to come from Baltimore to attend the ceremonies. That an invitation be extended to all officers of International and National Unions to attend. That an invitation be extended to such civic bodies in the District of Columbia who would participate. That an invitation be personally extended to the President of the United States to participate, review the parade and deliver an address at the dedication ceremonies. That an invitation be extended to the members of the Cabinet and particularly to the Secretary of Labor, a general invitation to be extended to the officers and employees of the Federal and District Government, an invitation be extended to the Vice-President of the United States and to the labor group of Congress, also Speaker Clark of the U. S. Congress.

After some informal talk the committee adjourned to meet on Wednesday eve, May 10, 5 p. m.

E. L. TUCKER,
Acting Secretary.

Meeting called to order, Friday, May 12, with the following present: Hassett, James, Tucker, Digney, representing the Central Labor Union; President Gompers and Secretary Morrison, of the A. F. of L.; President Williams of the Building Trades Department, and Secretary Berris of the Metal Trades Department. The minutes of the meeting of Friday were read and President Gompers then explained in general the details of what was wanted to make this demonstration a success. Motion was made that the Central Labor Union be requested to invite all Labor Unions in the District of Columbia to participate and that the Building Trades Council be requested to request all their affiliated bodies to participate. An invitation be extended to departments and all councils of departments and the International Printing Trades Councils and its local councils, also to the Woman's Trade Union Label League and their locals, also to the organization of Farmers, organized for protective purposes, also to the Railroad Brotherhoods. Motion was made that committee of three be appointed to give consideration to the advisability of getting out suitable souvenir. Committee: Morrison, Berris, Hassett. Committee to meet Tuesday eve, May 16, 8 p. m.

E. L. TUCKER.

DO YOU KNOW THAT

Untreated pellagra ends in insanity?

Efficient muzzling of dogs will eradicate rabies?

Bad temper is sometimes merely a symptom of bad health?

Insanity costs every inhabitant in the United States \$1 per year.

The protection of the health of children is the first duty of the Nation?

The U. S. Public Health Service has proven that typhus is spread by lice?

In the lexicon of health there is no such word as "neutrality" against disease?

The death rate of persons under 45 is decreasing; of those over 45 it is increasing?

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR
Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys Editor
Wm. H. Anglin Associate Editor

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ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of its correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 19, 1916.

WORKERS WILL SECURE THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY IF THEY UNITE.

Trade union agitation for an eight-hour day has filtered into every element of society. In theory it is even accepted by many long-hour employers. They will not apply it, however, until compelled to do so by the organized power of their workers. This is the history of the trade union movement.

The anthracite miners have just secured the shorter work day. Their long dream has been realized because they are organized.

Granite cutters announced this month that they have secured a universal eight-hour day five days in the week and four hours on Saturdays. They are organized.

Employees in the railroad freight service of this country are now negotiating an eight-hour day with railroad managers. These workers are organized.

Building craftsmen, large numbers of metal workers, the printing trades, together with many other industries and callings are working under the eight-hour system. They are organized.

These include skilled and unskilled—men who carry mortar and shovel dirt and men possessing technical knowledge and trained minds.

The employer does not consider an eight-hour demand from the standpoint of skill. The question that interests him is, "Are these workers organized?" And he shapes his policy according to the strength, unity and determination of the union.

There are hundreds of thousands of workers who labor long hours. They are unorganized. They are not only employed in the iron and steel industry, but in the slaughtering plants, cotton mills, hosiery and knit goods, wood working mills, lumber and leather industries, ship yards, among the coke ovens and in transportation and manufacturing of all kinds.

To these the American Federation of Labor makes appeal. Regardless of skill, sex, nationality, color or creed, if they unite under the banner of the bona fide trade union movement the power of organized labor is behind them in their effort to better working conditions.

Knowledge of the benefits of eight hours is of no value unless it is made effective through the driving power of trade unionism and the enthusiasm that unity generates.

The eight-hour day, so common among trade unionists, was not a bestowal or favor by employers. It was taken by these workers. They are organized, and by the irresistible power of united action shortened their work day, lengthened their lives and brought sunshine and cheer to countless homes.

An eight-hour day is not for the timid. It is only possible where men dare act in concert against a drudgery and toil that makes impossible opportunities for home life, development and recreation.

When workers secure the eight-hour day they have time to acquire knowledge and perfect solidarity with their fellows. This is followed by a consciousness of power, by a faith in themselves, by visions of greater things within their grasp if they but unitedly reach for them.

They abandon age-long theories of a workers' "worth" and stand erect in their new-found power and might to take their place as citizens and men.

It is this discovery, through trade unionism, that selfish employers fear. Because trade unionism smashes forever the belief that workers must depend on others, organized labor is resisted as is no other institution. Every force at the command of these employers is arrayed against it, for they are well aware that once their employees are organized, they begin to think and quickly enlist in the fight trade unionism is waging against all forms of oppression.

The American Federation of Labor appeals to the unorganized to join with it for the universal eight-hour day.

The doors of the trade union movement swing outward to every wage worker, regardless of skill or occupation, sex, political affiliation, color, creed, or race. All are invited to enlist under the banner of this great humanizing institution that stands as a bulwark against oppression and wrong.

Wage workers, Organize! Agitate!

LIFE AND LIMB DANGER IN INDUSTRY A MENACE.

The increasing danger to life and limb involved in the pursuit of industrial occupation has become so great that the necessity of doing everything feasible to keep it within the narrowest possible limits is clearly evident. We are living in a constructive era. Articles are being manufactured in greater numbers and variety than ever before in the world's history. More and more machinery is constantly being used, and more and more persons are being employed in factories, mills and workshops.

The toll of human life and limb being exacted by modern industry has reached such startling proportions as to be a serious menace to our national welfare. That it is so recognized is evidenced by the increasing number of laws made to protect life and health, and the marked tendency shown to fix the legal responsibility for accidents.—Harry C. Hoffman, in Wyoming Weekly Labor Journal.

PNEUMOGASTRICISMS



Many before me in editorial capacity have been similarly placed—that is we desire to say something of a man and find words absolutely inadequate, as we would like to help him get elected—not defeated. Thank God, we've only seen "Hammy" once since his nomination. Had we seen him oftener the more pitiable would be our plight. He is a man with a past, but whether that past is good, bad, or indifferent no one seems to know. For a number of years he has been a ward of the government—occupying a place as a proof-reader in the Government Printing Office. He came here presumably, and he says, from Lancaster, Pa., but judging from his home-brewed brogue, we rather think it was Lititz. Lititz, be it known, is the one place in all the world where the parents' pastime is rushing the can, and the children wear wooden shoes. We are inclined to believe that "Hammy" stuttered in his youth, and upon his only (?) visit to this town of Lititz in quest of a pair of wooden shoes evidently landed in a hat emporium of like order and they fitted him out before he could say what he wanted. Then, too, we have been told that he has celebrated a wooden anniversary from the first year of his married life. He shows remarkable signs of intelligence until he says something—then the thing is all off. He has devoted much of his time to voice culture, frequently giving his vocal chords a liquid treatment. He says water is weakening and shows testimonials from some of the cleverest singers on the American stage to justify him in his contention. It is a perfect dream to hear "Hammy" sing, provided you are in the right condition, as well as himself. His rendition of that old love song, with its attendant pathos, entitled "The Smoke Goes Up the Chimney Just the Same," we heard not long since. "Just the Same" are the words that became indelibly fixed with us, and even now at the mention of his name comes the fugitive refrain—"Just the Same." "Hammy" is some wool and all over the yard wide, and while we do not know what measure he will advocate at the convention we sincerely hope he will stick to the schooner and not have too much to say about getting the printers' increase from \$3.20 to \$4 per day.

However distasteful it may be to the two candidates for president, we, too, hail from that grand old state of Georgia, being born at Possum Trot (Marion county), 3 miles south of Lick Skillet, 7 miles north of Bump Head.

We spent our boyhood days between scratching for the festive chigger or destroying the architectural beauty of the amphitheater imposed by the tenacious doodle bug.

At an early age we moved to Ellaville, the original home of the late Charles F. Crisp, which two incidents stand to-day as the proud heritage of that otherwise unknown county seat of Schley.

We received a six-months' course in a common school in Ellaville—about the commonest in the State. We only used one book—the blue-back speller—from which we spelled each word in long meter.

Ellaville had a population of about 300 before each term of the superior court.

The business houses were built around a large square, while the court-house, a brick structure, was the center of attraction.

And many the times we've gazed into the heavens and saw the sky apparently kiss the earth an equal distance to the north, south, east and west, and to us it was a perplexing problem as well as a source of geographic wonderment as to how they ever got that court-house in the center of the world.

The market in Ellaville was only opened a few hours each Saturday, and their stock in trade usually consisted of one barrel of brainless mullet fresh from Apalachicola Bay.

At about 14 we moved to Americus. It was in Americus that Charles F. Crisp was taught the game of politics. It was in Americus we were taught the setting of type and a few other things—prohibition having never been thought of at that time.

About this time we were seized with the wanderlust that had infected our carcass from listening to the tales of the road from ye "bo" print, and space will not permit our going into detail further. Suffice to say what ever and whosoever we've done we've done well. To scale the category of criminology we point with pride at almost nothing we would not do, circumstances favorable. To scan our activities as a trades unionist we feel an absolute emptiness, yet who has done more? To laugh and to lie has been our asset in the days of the past, we see no good reason to forsake them now. We have paid every debt of

gratitude, others are glad we paid that much. We are willing to work unless the victim has been worked to death. We boast of our charity because it begins at home. Our duty is to do or be done, to get or be got—and we have always gotten ours while the getting was good. We have been in continuous good standing in the union for about 28 years, although there has been times when we did not know what tomorrow would bring forth.

We, therefore, sally forth upon a reputation for honesty, integrity, and trustworthiness, based upon a singular fact that we have never yet made a statement in public or private, on the street or the floor of the union that any man dared attempt refute or successfully contradict.

In addition to all that we have stood quietly by and allowed 1700 printers tell us that they were directly and individually responsible for the increase in wage from \$3.20 to \$4 per day, and that is certainly worthy of some consideration.

CHANGES IN THE G. P. O.

Appointments.

Eli M. Wheat, proof reader, reinstated.

William H. Jackson, skilled laborer, reinstated.

James P. O'Connor, Roscoe W. Morgan, James M. Fulbright, Lawrence V. Quander, Archie Harrod, temporary skilled laborers.

Separations.

James T. Allen, temporary skilled laborer, resigned.

George A. R. McNeir, proof reader, resigned.

John T. Whalen, clerk, resigned.

Miss Helen F. Klopfer, probational skilled laborer (female), resigned.

Transfers, Etc.

Clifton L. Williams, compositor.

Kirke G. Kibler, temporary messenger boy, resigned.

Samuel N. Colvin, skilled laborer, 25 cents per hour, press division, to watchman \$720 per annum, watch force section.

Mrs. Harriett Sponsler, temporary skilled laborer, 25 cents per hour, office of superintendent of documents, to probational skilled laborer.

Mrs. Ruth B. Peterson, temporary skilled laborer, 25 cents per hour, ruling and sewing section, to probational skilled laborer.

Eugene J. Lewis, messenger boy 15 cents per hour job section, to skilled laborer 25 cents per hour.

Arthur S. Thomas, pressman 55 cents per hour, press division, to pressman in charge 60 cents per hour, money order section.

George V. Porter, temporary skilled laborer 25 cents per hour, monotype section, to probational skilled laborer.

James T. Sutton, skilled laborer 25 cents per hour, State, War and Navy Section, to elevator conductor 30 cents per hour, electrical section.

THE PRINTER.

BY J. J. SULLIVAN.

It was twenty below in Cheyenne town,
And the mercury still kept sliding down;
But the cold didn't worry Tourist Brown.

—The Printer.

He wandered in with an anxious air,
Few were his clothes, unkempt his hair,
And many a time have we seen him there.

—The Printer.

We gave him freely of our scanty store,
And watched from out the office door
The tourist, take just one drink more.

—The Printer.

With an easy grace he struck the track,
His wardrobe wrapped in a paper sack
And sincerely we hoped he'd never come back.

—The Printer.

UNIONISM BEST INVESTMENT.

Trade unionism pays greater dividends than any stock ever listed in Wall street was the point made by Arthur E. Holder, member of Machinists' Lodge No. 174, and legislative representative of the A. F. of L., in an address to the machinists last week. The speaker showed that in 1901 the rate for first class machinists in the navy yard was \$3.04 a day. In 1915 this was increased to \$4.24, or a gain of 40 per cent. Deducting annual dues of \$12 the increase year is \$368, or a yield of 3,025 per cent on a \$12 investment.

Second, third and fourth class navy yard machinists have made proportionate gains, as have special rate, tool makers and machinists employed in the bureau of engraving and printing.

The law governing wage increases of these workers provides that wages shall be "the prevailing rates." This necessitates constant agitation and vigilance.

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HARRY TURBERVILLE, Jr., Manager.

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DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE
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BROCKWELL'S BITS

BYRON BROCKWELL

Sunday next, at Typographical Temple, will be held the regular monthly meeting of Columbia Typographical Union, the hour being 2.30 p. m. It will be an interesting meeting, and all members who can do so should attend.

Eli M. Wheat, one of the oldest employees of the Government Printing Office proof room, reported there for duty on Monday last, after an absence dating from last Christmas, at which time a fall on the icy pavement, the result being a broken leg. Mr. Wheat has a host of friends in the great workshop, and all were delighted to again greet the sturdy veteran, old in years but young in head and heart. The writer wishes him many years of health and happiness.

Considerable attention is being given among local printers to what is called the "Seattle proposition"—to induce the International Union to submit to the referendum a scheme for a five-day law. Seattle's five-day committee is sending out petitions to the various locals, several of these being posted for signature in the Government Printing Office. The five-day law has been actively championed by Seattle for some time past. The committee having the matter in hand there is composed of E. H. Mitchell, W. J. Houser, W. E. Leonard, B. J. Scott and J. L. McKean.

Thomas J. McDonough, one of the busiest of the G. P. O. candidates for delegate, has been in a hospital for some days past, but friends will be glad to know that he is rapidly recovering from the illness which carried him there. "Tom" says he hopes to be well enough to do some high jumping on election day.

Henry W. Weber, of the proof room of the Government Printing Office, has the sincere sympathy of his friends in another heavy affliction—the death of his mother, which occurred on Thursday, May 11, 1916, at her home in this city. Mr. Weber's father died on March 19, and his venerable mother never rallied from that great sorrow. She was a splendid woman, and her passing marks the end of a useful and beautiful life.

Columbia Union's annual election will take place before another issue of this paper appears. The campaign has been an extremely quiet one. In fact, after a long experience here, it has stamped itself on my mind as the most lassitudinous pre-election performance I have ever witnessed.

"Editor S. J. Triplett, of the St. Cloud (Fla.) Tribune, has resigned. Triplett voiced in his editorials opposition to Congressman Sears, because of his vote against the child-labor bill. The directors of the National Tribune, which controls the St. Cloud paper, wired Triplett their decision that he cease criticizing the Congressman. This was Triplett's answer, also by wire:

"Management of St. Cloud Tribune will be turned over to W. G. King, your representative, tomorrow. I am no man's man. I did not sell my individuality or principle to D. L. Rice or anyone else when I assumed charge of the St. Cloud Tribune. The paper over which my name appears as editor is under my control and not that of any man who is swayed by private opinion. I work on a line of principle and not for dollars and cents."

"This has the right ring—the note of the independence and faultless adherence to principle. Triplett has lost his job, but he has gained the confidence and esteem of thousands who appraise character above dollars."

Tampa (Fla.) Tribune. The Mr. Triplett referred to in the above extract was for quite a while a member of Columbia Typographical Union, and for many years, as was his custom among us, has been an active and aggressive trades unionist, his activities being especially noticeable in the West and South. He has been a citizen of Florida for several years past.

An advantage of being a perennial candidate for office in Columbia Union is that one can sometimes make "phat" on printing held over from other years. Brer Joe Goodkey's "out of work benefits" circular of other days is again going the rounds.

Says last Sunday's Washington Post: "It is stated that the joint committee representing Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, and the Washington Union Printers' Athletic Association have decided that the proposition to have a union outing at Glen Echo was not feasible. At a recent meeting the committees decided that a boat ride to Marshall Hall and the enjoyment of the features at that resort would prove more attractive. The entertainment committee repre-

sending Typographical Union, it is announced, following the instructions of the union, will bend its energies to making a success of the outing scheduled for Marshall Hall Saturday, July 15, in order that a goodly sum may be netted for the use of financing the athletic association's team to the annual tournament to be held at Indianapolis in August. The entertainment committee having charge of the outing on behalf of Columbia Typographical Union is composed of George C. Furber, chairman; Maurice Jarvis, Lester S. Martin, Edward McCormick, Arthur Armstrong, Philip Nachman and Mary A. Connolly. Plans are being outlined to make this one of the big events in the history of the typographical organization. Among the amusement features talked of is a game of baseball between the union printers' and Patrick McCarthy's grotto nine."

FOR I. T. U. DELEGATES

FOR DELEGATE I. T. U. CONVENTION
BALTIMORE

FRANK H. HAMBRIGHT

G. P. O. Proof Room (Night)

Election, May 24, 1916.

FOR DELEGATE I. T. U. CONVENTION
BALTIMORE

JOHN H. KOEBLITZ

Linotype Section, G. P. O.

Election May 24, 1916.

FOR DELEGATE I. T. U. CONVENTION
BALTIMORE

THOMAS J. McDONOUGH

Mono. Hand Section G. P. O. (Night)

Election May 24, 1916.

FOR DELEGATE I. T. U. CONVENTION
BALTIMORE

SAM S. PRICE.

Day Linotype Section, G. P. O.

Election May 24, 1916.

FOR DELEGATE I. T. U. CONVENTION
BALTIMORE

WILLIAM H. ANGLIN

Down Town.

Election May 24, 1916.

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Sixth Street N. E.

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EFFICIENCY SCHEMES MUST CONSIDER MEN.

"Taylor system" sharks and other so-called "efficiency engineers" will be interested in the following editorial expression by the Washington Post, under the caption "Too Much Efficiency."

"To a certain order of mind the idea of getting a little more out of a given situation than any one else can extract from it appeals with irresistible attraction. With these, the announcement of a new method of efficiency means that the world has ceased to muddle through and has begun some real progress."

"While inclined to give due credit to the efficiency workers for their achievements, it is felt that the line should be drawn somewhere. Both common sense and healthy sentiment join in protest against the latest efforts in this respect, which involve the production of two eggs a day from a single hen. This is brought about by a very simple expedient. The confiding biddy is placed in a darkened room, fitted up with electrical disguises, which convey the illusion of a double day and night period within a single twenty-four hours. The outcome is that a hen, all unconscious of the deception, lays her regular egg a day, as she thinks, whereas the brutal taskmaster gathers in a pair with no compunctions of conscience, so far as can be ascertained. On the contrary, the account of the affair implies that he rather boasts of it."

"Somehow, we instinctively recognize that it won't do. For a while perhaps there will be an actual gain. But the temporary increment cannot mean other than eventual loss. One can readily prophesy an exotic brand of egg produced by the electrical method that will pale its effectual yolk when peered at through the shell by perspicacious housewives or later dallied with by the men folk at breakfast table. Besides, it means no real progress. The substance of albumen and lime and protein and phosphorous must come from somewhere at a definite cost. Why not put two hens on the job?"

"And while the plea is being made for the hen, why not let the general principles involved apply to humanity as well? The real problem of society today is not so much to get the last vestige of available effort out of a given individual as it is to provide that every individual shall find his place, and there do his appointed work in respectable measure, with a little reserve force left over for the enjoyment of playtime and rest at the end of the day's task."

APPEAL TO STRIKE BREAKERS.

Chicago, Ill.—Strikers at the McCormick plant of the International Harvester Company issued this appeal to strike breakers last week:

"We know we are entitled to more bread and to a little more butter and to more rest. The terms offered us by the company are not enough for a decent living, and we—both men and women—reject them and stand for our just demands."

"We are certain to win this battle unless you jobless ones take our places. We appeal to you not to take our places. Don't slave under old conditions. Wait till we get better ones. Stay away from our jobs while we are striking."

STOCK COMPENSATION CUTS.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Referee Scott of the state compensation board has ruled that where a worker is a member of a profit-sharing fund and receives benefits for injuries through the workmen's compensation law, no portion of this money shall be deducted and placed in the fund.

The technical point raised by the insurance adjusters for the Ford Motor Company of this city was that under a plan in effect among all employees of that concern they paid \$2 a week into the profit-sharing fund from wages or any sick or accident benefits they might draw. The adjusters allowed an injured worker \$10 for the first two weeks he was hurt, then cut him to \$8 under their decision that the balance should go into the fund. Referee Scott ruled that this conflicted with the compensation law. The decision applies to all similar profit-sharing or bonus agreements.

RAPS STATISTICAL WORK.

Columbus, Ohio.—State Superintendent of Public Instruction Pearson is opposed to too much about report and score cards and other statistical work by teachers.

"It is far better to be a maker of statistics than a mere gatherer of statistics," he says. "Indeed, this whole matter of statistics is incidental to the big work of teaching. It is one thing to be a leader and a teacher. Our best service to the schools will come when we exalt the teacher and the teaching to the highest degree and reduce the machinery to the last degree of simplicity."

RAILROADS NAME COMMITTEES.

Chicago, Ill.—Railroad managers have named their conference committees who will meet representatives of the four railroad brotherhoods in New York, June 1, to discuss the eight-hour demand of freight service employees. The managers' committees will consist of 17 members, including six representatives from the western railroads, six from the eastern and five from the south-eastern.

TEACHERS CHARTERED.

The American Federation of Labor has issued a charter to the American Federation of Teachers. Charles B. Stillman is president and Margaret Snodgrass is corresponding secretary, with offices at 116 West Washington street, Chicago.

ASBESTOS WORKERS ADVANCE.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—The Asbestos Workers' Union has signed a three years' agreement with employers. The new rates are: First year, 55c an hour; second year, 57 1-2c; third year, 60c.

WANT PREVAILING RATE.

San Francisco.—Machinists employed at the Mare Island navy yard are demanding wages equal to the prevailing rates in this vicinity. Private employers are paying a minimum wage of \$4 a day while \$4.50 is the rule in many shops. Wages of navy yard machinists range from \$3.04 to \$4.24 a day, with only 40 per cent, receiving the maximum wage.

ROSTER OF CENTRAL LABOR UNION

[Where not otherwise specified, meetings are held at Typographical Temple.]

Central Labor Union: Meets every Monday night at Typographical Temple.

Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month; first Saturday at 7:30; third at 4 p. m., Building Trades Hall. Secretary, C. P. Reichel, 24 Myrtle St. N. E.

Bakery Salesmen's Union, No. 38: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month; Typographical Temple. Secretary, J. L. Constance, 977 First St. N. W.

Barbers Union, No. 230: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Hammel's Hall, 402 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, Joseph Handlos, 655 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E.

Barbers Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Thursday of each month; Cadet Armory, 708 O St. N. W. Secretary, Chas. Bowman. Financial Secretary, (Miss) Walker, 624 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.

Barbers Union, No. 428: Meets second and fourth Sunday in each month; Painter's Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Russell Tavenner, 1209 1/2 Fifth St. N. W.

Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at New Masonic Temple, 1209 1/2 Fifth St. N. W. Secretary, Wm. P. Kilroy, 817 North Capitol St.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month; Typographical Temple. Secretary, Edward Fuhrman, 24 Quincy Place, N. E.

Boot and Shoe Workers Union, No. 489: Meets every Sunday, 3 p. m., Jonadab Hall, 623 Louisiana avenue northwest. Secretary, A. Messenio, 514 Tenth street n. w.

Brewery Workers Local Union, No. 48: Meets second Sunday of each month; Building Trades Hall, at 10:00 a. m. Secretary, W. H. Schneider, 1404 E street southeast.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5: Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, C. W. Scherzer, 43 Scanton Place N. E.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 122: Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple. Secretary, E. B. Byrne, 426 G Street N. W.

Carpenter Mechanics, Local 45: Meets first Friday of each month, Sixth and E Sts. N. W. Eagles Hall, Secretary, Chas. T. Krause, 1424 W St. N. W., Apt. 22.

Carrriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets first Thursday in each month, Costello's Hall, 6th and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Wm. E. Umban, 787 10th St. S. E.

Cigar-makers Union, No. 110: Meets every Saturday, 705 Seventh St. N. W. (Wassman's) Secretary, Edwin Tiliou, 2nd 8th St. N. E.

Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of: Secretary, Edw. Northangel, 110 R St. N. E.

Electrotype Moulders and Finishers, No. 173: Meets first and third Monday of each month, at Typographical Temple. Secretary, J. F. Noonan, 188 R. I. Ave. N. W.

Elevator Conductors Protective Union, No. 148: Meets every Tuesday night, at 8:15, 1110 Sixth St. n. w. Secretary, E. E. Nickolson, 2800 G St. n. w.

Elevator Constructors, No. 18: Meets 419 Tenth St. N. W. Secretary, J. F. Hendrix, Secretary, J. F. Hendrix, Box 52, Arlington, Va.

Engineers, Hoisting No. 77: Meets every Friday, 3:00 p. m., S. E. Cor. Tenth and Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, F. J. Nichols, 616 Fourth street northeast.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 99: Meets Typographical Temple, every Friday night. Secretary, A. W. Lemke, Twelfth and E Sts. N. W.

Engraved Steel and Plate Finishers, No. 346: Secretary, C. W. Hule, 1016 Eleventh St. N. E.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12776: Meets second Wednesday of each month; Typographical Temple. Secretary, Gertrude M. McNally, 1242 Jackson St. N. E.

Federal Watchmen's Union No. 13964: Secretary, Jas. H. Reed, Cor. Sec, 1228 E street southwest.

Firemen, Stationary, No. 63: Meets every Wednesday, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Wm. A. Jones, 820 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.

Garment Workers, United, No. 11: Meets first and third Tuesdays, 613 Seventh street n. w., (fourth floor). B. Gents, president; Miss R. Lyons, Recording Secretary.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Thursday of each month, Building Trades Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Albert Reed, 125 Todd Pl. N. E.

International Molders Union: Meets every second and fourth Wednesday, Washington Hall, Third and Pennsylvania Avenue S. E. Secretary, C. W. McCaffery, 405 Twelfth St. N. E.

Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, 4th and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Wm. W. Kneier, 148 Eleventh St. S. E.

Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193: Meets every Thursday at 1204 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, E. H. Fulton, 1120 E St. S. E.

Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 5: Meets first and third Wednesday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Edward Hauser, 1729 First St. N. W.

Musician's Union, No. 161: Headquarters, Kenos Building, Eleventh and G St. N. W. Room 411. Meets first Sunday in each month, 922 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Phone 1000. Secretary, John E. Birdsell, Kenos Building, 123 Columbia Road.

Moving Picture Machine Operators Protective Union, Local 224: Meets first and third Monday of each month, Guyette Theater, third 2005 Secretary, G. King, or E. A. Spell-bring, Bus. Apt.

Navy Yard Helpers: Meets second Sunday and fourth Friday in each month. Secretary, Albert Bridges 210 L St. S. E.

Painters, No. 888: Meets every Friday, Northwest Corner Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Wm. Zell, 506 Tenth St. N. E.

Paperhangers Local, No. 420: Meets every Friday, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. A. Naudea, Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W.

Pattern Makers Association: Meets first Friday of each month, Third and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, John H. Brown, 911 K St. S. E.

Photo-Engravers Union, No. 17: Meets first Monday in every month; Typographical Temple, 300 V. O. Secretary, J. A. Whitecar, 2205 Minnesota Ave. S. E.

Plate Printers, No. 2: Meets fourth Tuesday of each month; Typographical Temple. Secretary, Chas. B. Canam, Bethesda, Md.

Plumbers, No. 5: Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary W. H. Amis, 1008 Belmont St. N. W.

Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 42: Typographical Temple on the Fourth Wednesday of each month. Secretary, Harry Cusack, 420 Sixth St. N. W.

Printing Pressman, No. 1: Meets fourth Saturday of each month; Typographical Temple. Secretary, Thos. E. Biakely, 3627 O St. N. W.

Retail Clerks, No. 262: Meets first and third Monday of each month at Typographical Temple, 423-425 G St. N. W. Secretary, J. A. Geier, 619 P St. N. E.

School Custodian and Janitor, 14596: Meets first Tuesday of each month; Typographical Temple. Secretary, W. P. Cannon, 328 Ninth St. S. E.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 102: Meets first and third Wednesday of each month, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Charles T. Thorpe, 328 Ninth St. S. E.

Steam Fitters and Helpers, No. 602: Meets first and third Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. F. Hickman, 618 Sixth St. N. W.

Stone and Marble Cutters: Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at Jonadab Hall.

Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants, No. 11773: Meets first Tuesday of each month; Pythian Temple, 1008 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Mrs. H. B. Trilipoe, 1737 Willard street N. W., Apt. 20.

Theatrical Stage Employees International Alliance, Local 22: Meets third Sunday of each month, at the Eagle Club House. Secretary, T. I. Brundie, 1042 Jefferson St. N. W.

Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 101: Meets on the third Sunday of each month, 2:30 p. m., Typographical Temple. Secretary, Geo. G. Seibold, Typographical Temple, 423-425 G St. N. W.

Upholsterers Union, No. 58: Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month, Moose Hall, Seventh and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, E. P. Richardson, 150 Gresham Place N. W.

Wood Finishers, Local No. 1052: Secretary, H. Baumgarten, 414 Tenth st. s. w.

Washington Building Trades Council: Meets every Tuesday night, 450 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Stover D. Zee.

Yeast Workers' Union, No. 14639: Meets first and third Friday, Typographical Temple.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Washington Christian Association.

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International Association of Machinists: Headquarters, Rooms 402-407 McGill Building, 908-914 G St. N. W. Wm. H. Johnston, International Secretary-Treasurer, Chas. T. Trust Building.

Plate Printers of North America (International Steel and Copper): Headquarters, International Secretary-Treasurer, Chas. T. Trust Building, 414 Washington Loan and Trust Building.

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Bakers Union, No. 118: Meets second and fourth Saturdays, at 7:30 p. m., in Costello's Hall, 510 G St. N. W. Secretary, John G. Schmidt, 824 14th St. N. W.

Ladies' Auxiliary, Carpenters: Meets Tuesday nights, Hutchins Building, Tenth and D Sts. N. W.

Woman's Auxiliary, No. 13, of Columbia Typographical Union: Meets first Monday in each month; Typographical Temple, fourth Monday in each month.

Allied Printing Trades Council: Meets third Thursday in the month at Typographical Temple. Secretary, C. H. Evans, 820 Fourth St. N. E.

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Carolina, 11th and N. Carolina Ave. S. E.

Central Park, - - - 9th St. G & H. N. W.

Circle, - - - 2105 Pa. Ave. N. W.

Crandall, - - - 8th & E Sts. N. W.

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Elite Theatre, 14th and R. I. ave. n. w.

Echo Park, - - - 14th and Spring Rd.

Empire, - - - 910 H St. N. E.

Empire Park, H. bet. 12 and 13 N. E.

Favorite, H St. North Capitol & First

Garden Theatre - 423 9th st. n. w.

Garden Theatre, - Hopewell, Va.

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Leader, - - - 509 Ninth St. N. W.

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The Trades Unionist

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Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any man who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause.—President Gompers.

WITH A MISSION, WITHOUT
A MUZZLE.

VOLUME XX. NO. 48

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1916.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

WEST VIRGINIA MILITIA IGNORED THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION

In a speech in the United States senate on national defense, Senator Borah showed how constitutional guarantees were ignored by the West Virginia militia during the recent strike of union miners in that state.

"I read you the order," said Senator Borah, "which was issued by the national guard of West Virginia, in which the constitution of the state, the constitution of the United States, and the statutes were suspended until such time as the adjutant general of the state of West Virginia should declare that they were again in effect. It abrogates all statutory and constitutional law and sets at naught every safeguard of individual liberty. Here is the order:

The military commission is substituted for the criminal courts of the district covered by the martial-law proclamation, and all offenses against the civil laws as they existed prior to the proclamation—

observe that—
all offenses against the civil laws as they existed prior to the proclamation of November 15, 1912, shall be regarded as offenses under the military law, and as a punishment therefor the military commission can impose such sentences, either lighter or heavier than those imposed under the civil law, as in their judgment the offender may merit.

2. Cognizances of offenses against the civil law as they existed prior to November 15, 1912, committed prior to the declaration of martial law, and unpunished, will be taken by the military commission.

"In other words, when the strike occurred the adjutant general of the state proceeded to suspend those fundamental principles embodied in state and national constitutions upon which this Republic and these states are organized. The right of trial by jury, the right to have complaint presented against you upon the oath of some responsible citizen, the right to have an attorney and to produce witnesses, every semblance of common-law right was abrogated and annulled by the action of the adjutant general. Was it a mere official announcement? Did it die with the ostentatious display of power upon the part of the adjutant general? Not at all. After the riots had been going on for some 10 days and difficulties occurred and shootings had taken place between the rioters and the militia and one of two, what they called battles had occurred, they proceeded, then, after having finished their shooting and their clubbing, to organize a court-martial, composed of the men who had been using the guns, and proceeded to try the rioters, and tried them and sent them to the penitentiary for crimes unknown to the laws of West Virginia, imposing punishment unknown to the laws of the state—tried them in groups of 10, 15, 20 and 100.

"When we asked the captain of one of the regiments if he felt that they had the power to have executed these men, he said they had. We asked him if a man committed perjury and he thought it was worthy of death, did he have the power to punish him accordingly, and he said, 'Of course, we would not have done so, but we had the power to do so.' When he was asked where was the constitution of the United States and of the state of West Virginia, he said they were suspended during the time of the operation of martial law. When he was asked who would put them into force again, he was not certain of that, but thought that they would come back automatically upon the revocation of the order of the adjutant general.

"So they tried two men for crimes committed before martial law was declared and sent them to the penitentiary, and each and every one of the men tried was tried without any warrant, without a hearing before a jury, or without any of those rights and privileges which are guaranteed by the laws of West Virginia and the laws of every commonwealth in the Union."

RAISE WAGES OF UNORGANIZED.

Powell River, British Columbia, May 20.—Paper Makers' union No. 142 has secured a new agreement. Wages are increased \$1 a week for several classes of work and the unionists have won their point that the rates of unorganized mill employees would be increased. These latter advances amount, in some cases, to as high as 10 per cent.

STEEL ORDERS DOUBLE.

New York, May 20.—For the third time this year the monthly statement of unfilled orders of United States Steel Corporation, issued last week, broke all records. On April 30 the orders stood at 9,829,551 tons, an increase of 498,550 tons over those on March 31, which broke the previous record of 8,568,956 tons on February 29. The unfilled orders of the corporation have more than doubled in the year.

WOULDN'T YOU THINK

Charlotte Perkins Gilman, in *The Star of Hope*, published by the prisoners at Sing Sing.

Wouldn't you think, if it is right to seize
A man, and hide him in a pile of stone;
Rob him of sunshine, starlight, grass and trees,
Freedom and friendship; bottle him, alone,
An Amputated Man—as where one sees
A Finger in formaldehyde, to show
The horrible result of some disease—
Wouldn't you think—if 'tis right, you know—
Society, to take such vengeance strong,
Must blame and fear, in him some awful wrong?

Wouldn't you think, if any little child,
Born a pink baby, wholly innocent,
May grow up dissolute, fierce tempered, wild,
Of mischievous behavior and intent;
If, out of infancy so undefiled,
May grow a criminal, of sins so great
As warrants cruelty or vengeance piled;
Wouldn't you think, if crime so hurts the State,
That State would guard the baby unafraid,
And see that no more criminals were made?

Wouldn't you think, since prisons cost so dear;
Since keeping prisoners all the guards degrade;
Since men improved leave all poorer here,
For lack of each man's service in his trade;
Since prisoners' families the wolf must bear,
Or tax the State as our taxpayers know;
Since long the lists of legal costs appear;
Wouldn't you think—if all these things are so—
Society would find it less a curse
To make men better than to make them worse?

DO YOU KNOW THAT

It's the baby that lives that counts?

Dirty refrigerators may make sickness?

Life is a constant struggle against death?

Every man is the architect of his own health?

Tuberculosis is contagious, preventable, curable?

The U. S. Public Health Service issues free bulletins on rural sanitation?

The full dinner pail—the open window—the clean well—make for health?

The defective citizen of today is of times the unhealthy child of yesterday?

PASS RURAL CREDIT BILL.

By a vote of 295 to 10 the house passed the rural credits bill. A similar measure has already passed the senate and the several differences will have to be worked out in conference. The bill provides for a system of 12 land banks, each capitalized at \$50,000 and situated in various sections of the country. These banks will lend money to farmers at not more than 6 per cent interest, through local loan associations, on mortgages running for a period of years. The mortgages will be used by the banks as the basis for farm loan bonds.

PRINTERS RAISE WAGES.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, May 20.—Typographical union has secured a two years' agreement with newspapers of this city. The new rates are: Day, first year, \$26.50; second year, \$27; Night, first year, \$29.50; second year, \$30. The agreement means an additional \$10,000 in the pockets of Winnipeg union printers.

Dallas, Texas, May 20.—Daily newspapers proprietors of this city have signed a five years' agreement with the Typographical union. Hand compositors are especially benefited. The union is now considering a scale for job machine operators.

ONLY SLAVE DRIVERS OPPOSE.

Boston, May 20.—"It sounds logical to every one except the veriest slave driver," is the Boston Journal's opinion of this declaration by the American Federation of Labor:

"Eight hours for work, eight hours for sleep, eight hours for free time."

COLUMBIA UNION ELECTS OFFICERS

E. W. Morcock was re-elected president of Columbia Typographical Union No. 101, by a majority of 34 votes over Eugene F. Smith. Mr. Morcock polled 764 ballots and Mr. Smith 730.

John O. Cole, Frank H. Hambright, and Thomas J. McDonough were elected delegates to the convention of the International Typographical Union from the government service, and Howard A. Harrison was chosen delegate by the men outside the Federal service. Charles F. Bauers was named alternate for the government delegates and George B. Wood for the others. Frank D. Seiffert was chosen vice-president over Percy I. Lowd.

The votes for officers in the International Typographical Union were being counted at an early hour this morning. The results of the balloting for these men will not be announced from the national headquarters for at least a week.

Yesterday's vote, as announced, was:

For president, Morcock, 764; Smith, 730; vice-president, Seiffert, 727; Lowd, 688; secretary, Seibold, 1,261; treasurer, J. V. Johnson, 1,205; sergeant-at-arms, Fechtig, 1,179; doorkeeper, Stoops, 1,179; trustee, Whyte, 1,141; auditors, Elwood, 994; Radley, 965; Vogt, 963; Murray, 590; Knight, 479; executive committee, Bodenhamer, 937; Love, 937; Wilson, 895; Tucker, 878; Miller, 821; Scott, 680; Arthur, 775; Walker, 732; executive committee four to be voted for, Brown, 984; Corwin, 974; Hughes, 974; Sutton, 944; executive committee (machinist), Cook, 931; delegates to I. T. U. convention, Cole, 826; Hambright, 826; McDonough, 643; Koebitz, 550; Onyun, 478; Simpson, 397; Price, 283; Goodkey, 253; Harrison, 736; Anglin, 717; alternates, Bauers, 980; Bragg, 911; Wood, 641; Dooley, 464.

RADICALISM—WHAT IS IT?

Webster defines radical as pertaining to the root or origin; also, in modern politics, a person who advocates a radical reform. Nothing particularly bad in this, is there? The world would be better by far if more people went to the bottom of social questions before forming and giving their opinions as to the proper way to make conditions better for the whole people. One cause of misunderstanding is that some people hear what seems to them radical reforms advocated, and without taking the time to go to the bottom of the question, they condemn it and the one who advocates it, while, if they did investigate, they would, within themselves, admit that it is best for the masses of people—they might not wish to see it made effective because of a belief that it would interfere with their financial, political or religious position which they wish to maintain. This is purely a selfish reason, however, and in the end what benefits the great majority ultimately benefits every individual. Nothing but good can ever result from going to the root or cause of anything, of any question. Any reform offered that is not good for the majority, will not be accepted, or if accepted, will not be long maintained if the majority understand—if they study the causes. True education is radicalism. This is the reason some of the selfish big interests do not want the whole truth taught to the common people—to the masses. They know that study will result in radical changes in social affairs which will mean less of power to the few and more of power to the many—will result in greater equality in all ways. The workers generally are seeking the root, or origin, or cause of all things—they are becoming radical, not destructive, but constructive.—
Trades Journal.

BROOM MAKERS STRIKE.

Chicago, Ill.—Intolerable conditions at the factory of the United States Broom and Brush Company has forced girls on strike. These employees took the places of other girls, who struck a year ago. It is stated that wages paid by this concern are 50 per cent less than the union rates and that it is the only broom factory in the country that employs females. While the previous strike was in progress the foreman was brought into the moral court on complaint of girls and fined.

CARRYING BANNER LEGAL.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Judge Smith has discharged members of the Cooks' Union who were charged with disorderly conduct because they carried a banner in the vicinity of a non-union restaurant. As a result of this decision Mayor Nye is quoted as opposing further prosecution of these strikers.

BETTERMENTS FOR MOLDERS.

St. Paul, Minn.—Organized iron molders and coremakers have secured a one-year contract which provides for a 10 per cent wage increase and improved shop conditions.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR
Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys Editor
Wm. H. Anglin Associate Editor

Official Organ Central Labor Union, Affiliated with the A. F. of L.,
District of Columbia, and Trades Council, of Alexandria, Va.

Entered in the Post-office, at Washington, D. C., as Second Class Mail Matter.

Office: 604-606 Fifth Street Northwest. Tel. Main 3915.

ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of its correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 26, 1916.

DID HE SAVE THIRTY CENTS?

Here is a human-interest story. A story which will not be embellished with any furbelows or stilted language. It will be couched in such a way that even a graduate from a polytechnic institute may be able to recognize a word or two, even if the punctuation is not what an over-intelligent proofreader would wish it.

A human "being," that is, an overly-well-fed species of the human race, felt the necessity of purchasing an additional supply of lingerie for his summer pleasures. This "being" had received the highest price paid organized labor for many years. From a wage that had been doubled within a little over a decade, he swept on the crest.

He was a good workman, and, when he left egotism at home, he was a fairly decent fellow. But when his "bump" began to put on a vermilion hue, there was no limit as to how he personally, individually and collectively, had brought about the possibility of his so-called high wage. He commiserated exceedingly with those who worked for less wages, and occasionally put his hand into a plethoric pocket and passed a few pennies to assist some charitable work where there was a possible opportunity of his name breaking into the news columns as a philanthropist. And as the hot months came around his philanthropy became known.

"Yes," said he, "when a bargain sale was held on shirts last spring, I bought a whole dozen of them."

"Don't you know that those shirts were made in sweatshops and prisons?" he was asked.

"Well, what of it? Didn't I save thirty cents on each shirt?"

Now, if the social fool killer will make only half an effort, he can find quite a number of "beings" who demand union conditions and ask assistance from their fellows, but who in return would murder their grandmother if they thought they could use her dress for a nightshirt.—The Chronicle.

TRADE UNIONISM IS BASED ON PARTNERSHIP.

Trade unions are frequently referred to as a business concern in which every member is an equal partner. And this is absolutely true. The trade union is a copartnership affair and is the antithesis of a corporation. The latter is based upon an autocracy wherein the management and control is delegated to a board of directors who possess autocratic power, while the former is based upon a democracy wherein all power is reserved to the individual members comprising it.

The success of a corporation depends upon the successful selection of a directing head, while the success of a co-partnership depends upon the intelligence and activity of each individual member constituting the co-partnership harmoniously blended and directed towards a given end. Without intelligent direction and harmony of effort democracy is a failure.

Trade unions are based upon democracy. They are voluntary associations of individuals having common interests. The success of a trade union depends upon the amount of energy put forth by each member, and to the same extent that one member shirks his duty or fails to do his part, to that extent the whole union suffers. The union man who thinks he has fulfilled his obligation to his union when he pays his dues, never attends meetings or assists in the active work of his organization fails to get all the good there is in unionism.

No matter how good or how efficient the officers of a union may be, unless they have the hearty support and fullest co-operation of all the members, they cannot possibly secure for their union all the benefits that might be secured. It requires the active co-operation and united effort of all the members of a union to bring it to its highest possible efficiency.—The Labor World.

War is delightful to those who have had no actual experience in it.—Erasmus.

There is one thing that is stronger than armies, and that is an idea whose time has come.—Victor Hugo.

Too many men regard the square deal only as something that they ought to get from the other fellow.—The Mediator.

There can be no such thing as a nation flourishing alone in commerce; she can only participate; and the destruction of it in any part must necessarily affect all.—Thomas Paine.

It is not desirable to cultivate a respect for the law so much as for the right. The only obligation which I have a right to assume, is to do at any time what I think right.—Henry David Thoreau.

In a state of nature it is an invariable law that a man's acquisitions are in proportion to his labors. In a state of artificial society it is a law as constant and as invariable that those who labor most enjoy the fewest things, and that those who labor not at all have the greatest number of enjoyments.—Edmund Burke.

PNEUMOGASTRICISMS



THANKS!

THANKS!

THANKS!
THANKS!
THANKS!

We only needed 10.

TEACHERS UNION ORGANIZED.

May 17, 1916.

MR. J. B. COLPOYS,

Dear Sir: I am very glad to inform you that the formation of a Local High School Teachers' Union was completed yesterday with the election of officers. Mr. Roy C. Claffin was elected president, as Mr. L. V. Lamson declined to accept the nomination. He believes he can be more useful to the organization when not acting as president. He is chairman of the committee of delegates to the Central Labor Union.

Mr. Wm. J. Wallis was elected vice-president and George R. Devill, treasurer. We had a majority of all high and normal school teachers as charter members. There being 123 charter members.

Very truly yours,
GEORGE J. JONES,
Secretary.

NEW LANSING UNIONS.

Lansing, Mich.—As a result of a "labor forward" campaign the following organizations have been recently formed in this city: Machinists, chauffeurs and garage men, painters and paper hangers, plumbers and steam fitters, Building Trades Council, Women's Union Label League, Junior Trades Union, lathers and plasterers.

It is believed that the state-wide campaign for 45,000 signatures to the petition for an anti-injunction law, to be voted on this fall by the people, will result in securing twice the required number. The Detroit federation of labor inaugurated this movement.

STATE UNIONISTS MEET.

Beaver Falls, Pa.—At the convention of the state federation of labor it was reported that during the past year 109 organizations have joined the state body. President Maurer and Secretary-Treasurer Quinn were re-elected. Harrisburg was selected as the next convention city.

While crossing the street after leaving the convention hall, Secretary Leonard Kraft, of the Philadelphia Building Trades Council was run down by an automobile. He was taken to a hospital and his condition is most serious.

GAINS IN SCHENECTADY.

Schenectady, N. Y.—After a four-day's strike Painters' Union secured a three years' agreement and raised wages from 45 to 50 cents an hour.

Electrical Workers' Union No. 140 has secured a three years' agreement. During the first year wages will be increased from 45 to 50 cents an hour. This \$4-a-day rate will be increased to \$4.25 during the last two years.

BREWERY WORKERS GAIN.

Houston, Texas.—Local breweries have signed a two years' contract with the Brewery Workers Union. Wages are increased, non-union drivers eliminated and the eight-hour day secured in all departments except delivery.

CONTRIBUTED.

"Our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal."

Would not this quotation from the Gettysburg address of the immortal Lincoln be a fitting motto for labor to appropriate unto itself in its struggle for industrial freedom? One that those who toil can comprehend, perhaps, with a comprehension not dreamed of by him who coined that immortal phrase, because we, to-day, are looking forward to that time when the shackles shall be struck from the wage slave, and all men will, indeed, be equal, then the proposition shall be realized for which this nation was dedicated.

The fee which to-day most endangers the personal self possession of the individual, the enemy most arbitrarily in the way of social organization of mankind as a result of the efforts of a free thinking people, that which is most seriously checking the high and holy aspirations of the people to establish a universal brotherhood among mankind where all may be free in the pursuit of their welfare, both

personal and collective, the most forceful antagonist to the expression of the soul of free men, are those who would repudiate the words of Lincoln, and raise the barriers of caste and social prestige, those who take the children into the factories and grind their souls into dividends, who press the crown of thorns deep upon the brow of those who labor, who goad us on with stop watches, and by their nefarious systems have transformed the workshop into a Golgotha, these have organized themselves socially into what they are pleased to call the aristocracy. They have organized their capital into manufacturers associations, monopolies and trusts, which stand to-day as a menace to human rights and liberties.

Brothers, let us tear a page from the book of the masters, let us organize our crafts, our money and our brains, and the last is not an entirely negligible quantity even if we do produce every dollar the capitalist has, and then accept ten cents for our trouble.

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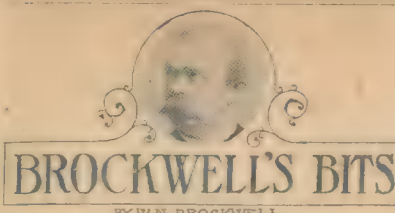
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BROCKWELL'S BITS
BY W. N. BROCKWELL

Miss Frances E. Terrell, who lately came here from Columbus, Ohio, and is employed as a mrg. operator in the linotype chapel of the Government Printing Office, is an enthusiastic unionist, and I notice that she is a "regular" at union meetings—an example of "squaremanism" that might be well followed by many of our members.

North Dakotans are surely progressive people. They can vote by mail, and Joe Miller, a well-known printer who is secretary of the North Dakota association in this city, is hustling up his fellow-citizens in the matter of mailing their ballots to the far-away State for the primaries to be held on June 2, 1916.

That was an able and interesting report which Columbia Union's book and job committee submitted at the May meeting. Chairman Ring is generally painstaking and thorough in his work for the union, and this report was so fully appreciated by those who heard it that an order to have it printed for circulation among the membership was passed.

"The helplessness of the idle rich," says an item in the Good Samaritan (the bright printer paper printed by the Los Angeles Tribune Chapel), "was well illustrated on May 2—election day. John Usilton, golfer and auto enthusiast of Glendale, who has desk room in the Express proof room, was found in a helpless condition and forced to go to his home. The reason was due to his not having the services of his valet—Artie Benner. The 'brush-up' was serving on the election board and left John helpless."

Usilton will be well remembered by many printers here as a former member of No. 101, and the writer recalls that he printed and committed with him long enough ago to make plain the fact that John is really about approaching the automobile and golfing age, and that he would be "powerful helpless" at either sport—unless he had some one to help him! He weighed at least 200 when I saw him last, and the Lord knows what a matter of fifteen or twenty years and "the glorious climate of California" have done to his avoirdupois meantime. John was one of the "Big Four" who represented this union in the 1893 Chicago I. T. U. convention, the others being John L. Kennedy, A. L. Randall, and J. K. Seagraves.

Mr. William E. Sebree, a well-known carpenter at the Government Printing Office, was on Monday last made the recipient of a handsome leather-covered Morris chair, a cane-seated rocker, and a brass smoking set, the occasion being the marriage recently of Mr. Sebree to the popular Miss Bonini. The presentation was made by Mr. James A. Hennesy, a Printery proof reader, which means that it was well done.

Here are a few figures showing how women are entering business in the United States:

Stenographers, 239,977; teachers and professors, 327,635; in various trades, 481,159; engaged in agricultural pursuits, 770,005; physicians and surgeons, 7,300; clergy, 7,395; journalists, 2,195; architects, designers and draftsmen, 1,037; lawyers, 1,010; women in various professions, 429,497.

No one enjoys printer "breaks" better than Dr. Manning, chief sanitary officer of the Government Printing Office. For a number of years he was a typesetter himself, and possibly was occasionally culpable in the "break" line; but I feel sure he was never guilty of such an assortment as is contained in the following clipping, which he recently got from a medical journal and kindly handed me for embalming in the Bits:

"One of your compositors—or is it the proofreader?—is a great artist. He made me shed tears. I laughed and cried when I read in The Journal, April 9, page 1220, Latin 'incubables,' thinking I had written incubula; my ecstasy increased when on the same page, while I believe that Weir Mitchell was where he belongs, in a 'haven full of muses,' he was reported to have flirted with a 'harem full of nurses.' Too bad! Please correct."

"Would you care to know that other compositors are as accomplished as yours? Here are some corrections they have invented for me. You may enjoy them. I once spoke of a hospital as a source of relief and salvation. They made it 'starvation.' I spoke of thyroid in different forms of cretinism. They made it 'criticism.' I quoted Cicero's dictum, according to which

unless what we do is useful it is sterile. They made it 'striped.' I spoke of my Therapeutics of Infancy and Childhood. They made it 'Infantry.' I meant the modern Hippocrates. They made him 'hypocrite.'—Dr. A. Jacobi in the J. A. M. A., 1911."

Oscar D. Hyler, one of the best known and most highly esteemed members of Columbia Union, is no more, death coming to him at his home in this city on Tuesday morning, May 23, 1916. Back in October, 1911, Mr. Hyler was stricken with paralysis and for many months his life was despaired of. Due to his rugged constitution and the splendid and heroic devotion and unremitting care of his faithful wife, he was partially restored to health, and resumed his occupation as a proof reader in the Government Printing Office—a position he filled up to the day preceding the sudden call which ended his earthly career.

Mr. Hyler was born at Pultney, about 57 years ago, and learned the trade of printer at Dundee, N. Y., later becoming foreman of the Wells-horo (Pa.) Agitator. He came to this city in 1889, joining Columbia Union shortly after his arrival here. Since that time he has been employed in various capacities in the Printery. The Knights of Labor, then active in his section, gave him his first lessons in unionism, and, though but a youth he was active and very useful in that great movement. In this city he had given much time and a high order of ability and principle to the union cause in general and especially to No. 101, his committee and other work for that organization being notably good. After much of such excellent service he was elected a delegate (receiving the highest vote of any candidate that year) to the International Union to represent Columbia at the convention held in San Francisco in 1911, where his work was marked by industry, ability, and good results. His fellow-delegates at that session were Edward W. Morcock (now president of Columbia Union), Bela S. Feeny and Robert W. Summers. To his credit also is much good work in the matter of the restoration of the \$4 a day scale in the Government Printing Office, being one of the most successful lieutenants of the late Edwin C. Jones (then president) in the final accomplishment of that long-sought victory for Government workers.

Mr. Hyler is survived by his wife and a son, Mr. Arthur Hyler. Funeral services, conducted by the Masonic lodge to which he was attached, occurred at his late residence to-day, burial being at Rock Creek. The attendance was large and the floral offerings many and beautiful.

It was my pleasure to make the acquaintance of Oscar Hyler many years ago, when we were fellow-workers on patent specifications in the Government Printing Office, and I have always enjoyed the friendship which then commenced between us. His was a fine life and a strong character. Generous, manly, sincere, he was true as steel to his friends, and ever extended a helpful hand to those in distress. I grieve that such a splendid personality has passed and that so true a life is ended. To those bereft at his going away I tender my tenderest sympathy.

CHANGES IN THE G. P. O.

Appointments.

Charles S. Pryor, temporary skilled laborer.

Separations.

William H. MacDonald, skilled laborer, resigned.

William Martin, unskilled laborer.

Howard T. Maureice, messenger boy (temporary).

Asaill S. Rogers, Warren Gordon, William J. Harrover, J. Harvey Clark, Jr., temporary skilled laborers.

Transfers, Etc.

Charles F. Trognor, proof reader, 60 cents per hour, job section, press reviser, 70 cents per hour, press division.

William F. Ashford, press reviser, 70 cents per hour, press division, to make-up 60 cents per hour, job section.

Theodore F. Wilson, messenger boy, 15 cents per hour, press division, to messenger 25 cents per hour, press division.

Joseph A. Henson, temporary unskilled laborer, 25 cents per hour, temporary roll, to permanent unskilled laborer, 25 cents per hour, permanent roll, press division.

Cecil N. Draper, temporary messenger boy, 15 cents per hour, stores division, to probational messenger boy, 15 cents per hour, stores division.

Jacob Stadler, counter 35 cents per hour, press division, to stockkeeper, 40 cents per hour, stores division.

Louis W. Muller, stockkeeper, 40 cents per hour, stores division, to office helper, 45 cents per hour stores division.

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ACTIVE FOR RETIREMENT.

A strong plea for the adoption of a retirement system and straight pension plan for civil employees of the government was made before the Senate Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment of the Senate today by representatives of the National Association of Civil Service Employees and the Joint Retirement Committee of the District.

The speakers insisted that the establishment of a contributory plan, by which part of the salaries of the employees would be withheld from them to establish a pension system, would be a very great injustice. The high cost of living and the comparatively low pay given the civil service employees were emphasized.

James W. McConnell of the Joint Civil Service Retirement Committee was the first speaker, and Andrew W. McKee, president of the National Association of Civil Service Employees, followed him. Later in the day Dr. C. Eder Reed, Jasper D. Evans, Robert H. Alcorn, chairman of the Joint Civil Service Retirement Committee; Dr. Llewellyn Jordan, Secretary of the United States Civil Service Retirement Association, were heard.

Senator Pomerene, chairman of the Senate Committee, strongly favors the establishment of a contributory plan, as does Senator Smoot of Utah, another member of the Committee, and they questioned the witnesses closely. Senator Smoot on one occasion admitted that if he had the appointing of all the civil employees of the government, and could make the appointments without reference to politics and for business reasons alone, the government could be run for hundreds of millions of dollars less than under the present system in which politics has so much to do with appointments and promotions.

"If I could do that, then I would not think of urging the adoption of a contributory plan," said Senator Smoot. "I am glad to hear you say the Government is not run on sound business principles today," commented Mr. McKee, who was on the stand at the time. "You are in a position to do so, but I am not."

Mr. McConnell told the committee that the contributory plan is actively opposed by a great majority of the civil service employees. "They feel that they cannot afford the necessary deductions in pay," he said. "It is the wrong principle to take from the growing generation to provide for the old age support of the present generation," he added, referring to the fact that for a number of years the older employees of the government, under the contributory plan, must be given support without having paid in an appreciable amount to the pension fund.

"We deny that the masses of employees of the government can purchase an annuity by the contributory plan without denying to their children many of the advantages which they should have," said Mr. McConnell. "The contributory plan carries with it an arbitrary and fixed age of retirement. This age must necessarily be too high for some and too low for others. It is wrong and vicious in its social aspects to retire men from industry still able and willing to work. It is just as bad, perhaps worse, to retain in the service those who have failed before the age of retirement."

Mr. McConnell insisted that no contributory system can be made self-supporting. He pointed to the initial cost of retiring the present superannuated employees, to the cost of retiring those who can but partially complete their part of the retirement fund, to the cost of continuing annuities after all accumulations have been exhausted, the cost of administration, the effect on wages or salaries of a contributory system, an increase inevitably following the adoption of such a system, and these increases would exceed the sum of the contributions.

Mr. McConnell told the committee that in the long run the government would save money by adopting the straight pension plan instead of the contributory system.

Mr. McKee urged that Congress take action at the present session looking to the establishment of a retirement and pension system for the civil employees of the government. He insisted that no retirement system in any government existed today on the contributory plan, and urged that the government should do its part in providing for a retirement and pension system for its aged employees.

Senator Pomerene and Senator Smoot pointed out that under the contributory system proposed in the bill which has been introduced by Senator Pomerene the government would have to contribute some \$41,000,000 in the first twenty years of its operation, and that then it would become self-supporting.

Mr. McKee said that he did not consider that \$41,000,000 over a period of 20 years would be a very large contribution in view of the benefits the government would derive from getting young blood in place of old in the departments.

Mr. McKee cited the success of the straight pension systems adopted by the Pennsylvania Railroad and the International Harvester Company.

The large number of resignations by government employees in recent years, Mr. McKee said, indicated clearly that the government was not doing its full share of justice to these employees. They resigned, he said, to take better jobs outside the government. He told the committee that several hundred thousand had resigned from 1908 to 1915.

"That is largely due to politics," said Senator Smoot, "and I can tell you one thing, if we Republicans win this coming election, there are going to be a lot more such resignations."

It is the consensus of opinion that some sort of retirement legislation will soon be enacted, due largely to the incessant activities of the Joint Civil Service Retirement Committee, of which Robert H. Alcorn, of Washington, is chairman. Senator Pomerene stated that while some members of the Committee might be opposed to the contributory form of pensions, nevertheless this would be an opening wedge for some sort of legislation on this vast problem, which could be modified or amended if it did not prove satisfactory. May 23, 1916.

PASS RURAL CREDITS BILL.

By a vote of 295 to 10 the house passed the rural credits bill. A similar measure has already passed the senate and the several differences will have to be worked out in conference. The bill provides for a system of 12 land banks, each capitalized at \$50,000 and situated in various sections of the country. These banks will lend money to farmers at not more than 6 per cent interest through local loan associations, on mortgages running for a period of years. The mortgages will be used by the banks as the basis for farm loan bonds.

ROSTER OF CENTRAL LABOR UNION

[Where not otherwise specified, meetings are held at night.]

Central Labor Union: Meets every Monday night at Typographical Temple.

Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month; first Saturday at 7:30; third at 4 p. m., Building Trades Hall, Secretary, C. F. Reichel, 24 Myrtle St. N. E.

Bakers Union, No. 32: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. L. Constance, 977 First St. N. W.

Barbers Union, No. 239: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Hampden Hall, No. 922 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W., Secretary, Joseph Hamilton, 555 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E.

Barbers Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Thursdays of each month, Cadet Armory, 1224 1/2 St. N. W., Secretary, Chas. Walker, 624 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.

Bartenders, No. 428: Meets second and fourth Sundays of each month, Painter's Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W., Secretary, J. K. Tavenner, 1223 Eighth St. N. W.

Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second Wednesday of each month, at New Masonic Temple, Eighth and F Sts. N. E., Secretary, Wm. P. Kilroy, 317 North Capitol St.

Bread and Pastry Workers, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Edward Fuhrman, 24 Quincy Place, N. W.

Boot and Shoe Workers Union, No. 439: Meets every Sunday 3 p. m., Jonathan Hall, 623 Louisiana Avenue northwest, Secretary, A. Messino, 514 Tenth Street N. W.

Brewery Workers Local Union, No. 48: Meets every Monday at 10:00 a. m., Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 E Street southeast.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5: Meets every Thursday in each month, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, C. W. Scherier, 48 Seaton Place N. E.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 129: Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple, Secretary, E. B. Byrne, 426 G Street N. W.

Carpet Mechanics, Local 85: Meets first Friday of each month, Sixth and E Sts. N. W., Caples Hall, Secretary, Chas. T. Krause, 1424 W St. N. W., Apt. 22.

Carrriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets first Thursday of each month, Costello's Hall, 5th and G Sts. N. W., Secretary, Wm. H. Umhann, 787 10th St. S. E.

Cheamakers Union, No. 110: Meets every Saturday, 1110 St. N. W., Secretary, Edwin Tillon, 242 8th St. N. E.

Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, No. 110: Meets every Monday, 1110 St. N. W., Secretary, J. T. Noonan, 138 K. L. Ave. N. W.

Elevator Conductors Protective Union, No. 14585: Meets every Tuesday night at 8:15, 1110 St. N. W., Secretary, E. E. Nickolson, 3600 Ga. Ave. N. W.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10: Meets 419 Tenth St. N. W., first and third Fridays, Secretary, J. P. Harniss, Box 12, Arlington, Va.

Engineers, Hoisting No. 77: Meets every Friday at 8:00 p. m., Hall, S. E. Cor. Tenth and Pennsylvania Ave. N. W., Secretary, F. J. Nichols, 616 Fourth Street northeast.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 99: Meets Typographical Temple, every Friday night, Secretary, A. W. Leake, Twelfth and E Sts. N. W.

Engraved Steel and Plate Finishers, No. 846: Secretary, C. W. Hale, 1016 Eleventh St. N. E.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12776: Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Gertrude M. McNally, 1242 Jackson St. N. E.

Federal Watchmen's Union No. 14954: Secretary, Jas. H. Reed, Cor. Sec., 1228 B Street southwest.

Firmen, Stationary, No. 63: Meets every Wednesday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, N. A. James, Hyattsville, Md.

Garment Workers, United, No. 11: Meets first and third Tuesdays, 613 Seventh Street N. W., (fourth floor), B. Gentz, president; Miss R. Lyons, Recording Secretary.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Thursday of each month, Building Trades Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W., Secretary, Albert Boer, 128 Todd Pl. N. E.

International Molders Union: Meets every second and fourth Wednesdays, Washington Hall, Third and Pennsylvania Avenue S. E., Secretary, C. W. McCaffery, 408 Twelfth St. N. E.

Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth St. and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E., Secretary, Wm. W. Keeler, 148 Eleventh St. S. E.

Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 192: Meets every Thursday at 1204 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W., Secretary, E. H. Fulton, 1120 E St. N. W.

Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 8: Meets every Thursday at Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Wm. A. Bauer, 1728 First St. N. W.

Milk Wagon Drivers Union No. 110: Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, H. Gunderson, 728 Columbia Road.

Moving Picture Machine Operators Protective Union, Local 224: Meets first and third Mondays each month, Gayety Theater, third 2068, Secretary, G. King, or B. A. Spellbranz, Bus Act.

Musicians, No. 161: Headquarters Kenos Building, Eleventh and G Sts. N. W., Room 411. Meets first Sunday in each month, 22 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Phone Main 2655. Secretary, John E. Birdsall, Kenos Building St. N. W.

Navy Yard Helpers: Meets second Sunday and fourth Friday in each month, Secretary, Albert Bridges 210 L St. S. E.

Painters, No. 368: Meets every Friday, North-west Corner Sixth and G Sts. N. W., Secretary, Wm. Zell, 806 Tenth St. N. E.

Paperhangers Local, No. 429: Meets every Friday, 430 Ninth St. N. W., Secretary, C. A. Halden, Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W.

Pattern Makers Association: Meets first Friday of each month, Third and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E., Secretary, John H. Brown, 411 K St. S. E.

Photo-Engravers Union, No. 17: Meets first Monday in every month, Typographical Temple, 820 Sixth St. S. E., Secretary, J. A. Whitecar, 2209 Minnesota Ave. S. E.

Plate Printers, No. 2: Meets fourth Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Chas. E. Cameron, Bethesda, Md.

Plumbers, No. 5: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W., Secretary, W. H. Amis, 1008 Baurhus St. N. W.

Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 42: Meets Typographical Temple on the Fourth Wednesday of each month, Secretary, Harry Caputo, 820 Sixth St. S. E.

Printing Pressman, No. 1: Meets fourth Saturday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Thos. E. Blakely, 4527 U St. S. E.

Retail Clerks, No. 262: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Typographical Temple, 423-425 G St. N. W., Secretary, J. A. Gault, 618 F St. N. E.

School Custodian and Janitor, 14596: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, W. P. Cannon, 408 Twelfth St. S. E.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 102: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Charles T. Thorpe, 427 Chas. E. Cameron, Bethesda, Md.

Steam Fitters and Helpers, No. 602: Meets first and third Wednesdays at Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W., Secretary, C. F. Luckman, 618 Sixth St. N. W.

Stone and Building Laborers Union, Local 61: Meets first and third Friday nights at Cadets Armory Hall, 708 O Street northwest, Secretary, F. Holman, 1101 Street S. W.

Stone and Marble Cutters: Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, at Jonathan Hall.

Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants, No. 1173: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Pythian Temple, 1008 Ninth St. N. W., Secretary, Mrs. E. B. Trippe, 1377 Willard Street N. W., Apt. 20.

Theatrical Stage Employees International Alliance, Local 22: Meets third Sunday of each month, at the Elks Club House, Secretary, T. I. Trundle, 1022 Jefferson St. N. W.

Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 101: Meets on the third Sunday of each month, 230 p. m., Typographical Temple, Secretary, Geo. G. Seibold, Typographical Temple.

Upholsterers Union, No. 58: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, Moose Hall, Seventh and G Sts. N. W., Secretary, E. P. Richardson, 760 Gresham Place N. W.

Wood Finishers, Local No. 1053: Secretary, H. Baumgarten, 414 Tenth St. S. W.

Washington Building Trades Council: Meets every Tuesday night, 420 Ninth St. N. W., Secretary, Stever D. Zea.

Yeast Workers' Union, No. 14659: Meets first and third Friday, Typographical Temple.

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Castelli, Vincent, 502-504 Ninth St. N. W.

Clark, C. H., 510 9th St. N. W.

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Egloff, Julius, 200 3rd St. S. E.

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Killeen, John F., 1814 Wisc. Ave.

Louis Hodges, 407 9th St. N. W.

Lynch, Peter J., 623 7th St. S. W.

Lynch, John, 417 9th St. N. W.

McCarthy, Dennis J., Evans building.

McDonald, F. J., 910 4th St. S. W.

McGuire, J. Chas., 519 Ninth St. N. W.

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The Trades Unionist

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

READ OUR ADVERTISEMENTS, PATRONIZE
OUR ADVERTISERS.

Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any man who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause. —President Gompers.

WITH A MISSION, WITHOUT
A MUZZLE.

VOLUME XX. NO. 49

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1916.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

COMMITTEE CONDEMNS "STOP WATCH" SYSTEM

The house committee on labor has ordered a favorable report of the anti-"stop watch" bill, introduced by Congressman Tavenner. Medical authorities, workers and others were quoted in opposition to these "speeding up" systems.

Congressman Browne dissented and in a minority report made favorable reference to the defense of the "stop watch" system by General Crozier, chief of ordnance, United States army, who has deliberately ignored a declaration on this subject by the last Congress.

In the majority report it is stated that General Crozier "set about nullifying the effect of the 'rider' (anti-stop watch, passed by last Congress) on the military appropriation bill, and with the assistance of former Secretary (of War) Garrison and other officials of the department was almost successful."

It is further stated that: "The majority of your committee feels that the proponents of the bill made so strong a case that we are justified in urging Congress to enact legislation needed to drive the 'stop-watch' and bonus and premium systems from government shops.

"The opponents of this legislation have much to say about 'efficiency' and 'scientific shop management,' and they seek to create the impression that 'efficiency' can not be secured unless (a) the workman's every movement is timed by a 'stop-watch,' and (b) that the old system of the day's pay is abolished and bonuses and premiums substituted therefor.

"Your committee feels there is nothing in the evidence submitted at the hearings, or in the experience of mankind, to sustain either of these contentions.

"In this city we have the Washington navy yard, employing thousands of skilled mechanics. The 'stop watch' is not used there, and the commandant will assure you he has the 'most efficient body of mechanics ever gathered together inside one fence.'

"The workmen at the Rock Island arsenal have succeeded in defeating General Crozier's attempt to introduce the 'stop watch,' and they have demonstrated their 'efficiency' by producing munitions of war for very much less than the government pays contractors for the same articles.

"For instance, General Crozier tells us that a 3-inch gun carriage for which contractors asked the government \$3,398.82 was produced in the Rock Island arsenal for \$2,192.27, a saving of practically one-third. And this is not an exceptional case. General Crozier is the author of the following tables, showing the difference between contract and arsenal costs, and your committee urges members of the house to carefully examine same.

"Is it necessary to still further 'speed up' workmen who have displayed the skill and industry needed to produce these results?

"The premium and bonus systems of payment of employees are designed to supplement the 'stop watch' in stimulating the workers to the extreme limit of their physical endurance. When the human machine can no longer stand the strain a new one is to be substituted and the old one sent to the industrial scrap heap.

"The opponents of the legislation under discussion deny the truth of this statement, but there is a mountain of evidence to sustain the charge.

"In conclusion your committee would suggest:

"The system so persistently urged by General Crozier involves a fundamental, not to say revolutionary, change, (a) in determining what is a reasonable day's work for an employee in the national arsenals and workshops and (b) in the method of compensating the workers, to wit, the substitution of the 'bonus' or 'premium' system for the age-old 'day's-pay' system.

"The workers affected seem to be almost unanimous in their opposition to the change. They insist it will be oppressive to them and will be without benefit to the government.

"So intense is this feeling that an attempt to install the system in all the government workshops would, in the judgment of your committee, lead to very serious consequences.

"In view of these well-established facts, it seems to your committee it would be the height of folly to permit General Crozier to persist in his plan. Apparently, the only way to restrain him is to enact the bill under discussion, and your committee trusts the house will take prompt and favorable action."

PRINTERS SECURE INCREASES.

The Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads has recommended wage increases from \$1,200 to \$1,500 annually for 10 printers employed in printing offices under the jurisdiction of the post office department.

At the request of A. F. of L. Secretary Morrison and Representative Parsons, of the International Typographical Union, the House Committee accepted this legislation, but it was later defeated in the House on a point of order. The unionists then secured its adoption by the Senate Committee.

VISITORS TO CENTRAL LABOR UNION

Miss Anna L. Neary, accompanied by Bro. George Henderson, from Baltimore, were visitors at the meeting of the Central Labor Union on last Monday night. Miss Neary spoke of the organizing work that is now being done in Baltimore and stated that in the last few months they have enrolled 7,500 new members under the banner of the American Federation of Labor and that before next November, when the convention of the A. F. of L. will be held in Baltimore, that they will increase this number to more than 10,000. Her chief mission was to enlist the support of the trade union movement of Washington in aiding in the entertainment of the delegates to the A. F. of L. convention. She stated that it was the intention of the Baltimore Federation of Labor to bring the entire convention to visit Washington on the second or third day of the convention on a sight-seeing trip that they might all see the Capital City of the country and also the new office building of the A. F. of L., and she asked the co-operation and financial assistance of the Washington trades unionists in making their visit here a success. She was assured by President Tucker on behalf of the trades unionists of Washington that as soon as they got through with their preparations for the monster parade on the 4th of July that they would take up the question as presented by Miss Neary. Brother Henderson was called upon for a few remarks and like the wise Solomon that he is, stated that when a woman speaks she generally says the last word and that there was nothing he could add to Miss Neary's remarks.

RESOLUTION OF PROTEST AGAINST AWARD

The following resolution was adopted by the Central Labor Union, of Washington, D. C., at a meeting held Monday, May 29, 1916:

Whereas, The Central Labor Union on the 15th inst., appointed a special committee on investigation relative to an article appearing in the press that Mr. Harry Wardman would erect a building to house the Department of Justice at a rental of \$36,000 a year, for a term of five years, and

Whereas, the committee has solicited the aid and support of a member of Congress, officials of the American Federation of Labor, Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L., and others who have used their every endeavor to have the Department of Justice, cancel or nullify any contract or agreement they have made, or contemplate making with Mr. Wardman, because of his unfair attitude, unjust methods in vogue—a system by which he is undermining the very foundation upon which stands the labor movement; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Central Labor Union, in session assembled, protest against the action of the Department of Justice in agreeing or entering into any contract or compact, whereby Mr. Wardman will be the beneficiary of \$180,000 at the expense of organized labor of this city.

GEORGE MYERS,
B. A. SPELLBRING,
HUGH D. DIGNY,
Committee of C. L. U.

BRANDEIS FAVORED BY SENATE COMMITTEE.

By a vote of 10 to 8, last Wednesday, the Senate Judiciary Committee agreed to report favorably to the Senate the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis to be associate justice of the United States Supreme court.

President Wilson made this nomination last January and it has been opposed by a committee of Boston citizens, who charge "unethical conduct" on the part of Mr. Brandeis in certain legal proceedings.

Other opponents of the nomination include William H. Taft, Joseph C. Choate, Elihu Root and other former presidents of the American Bar Association.

DON'T FORGET THE HATTERS ON JUNE 15.

Up to and including Wednesday, May 24, A. F. of L. Secretary Frank Morrison has received \$135,590.73 for the benefit of the Danbury Hatters.

Last week the executive council of the American Federation of Labor issued a circular to all trade union in which attention is called to the effect of exaggerated statements in the public press on the amount of money that was being raised immediately following January 27, the date set by the A. F. of L. convention for all workers to contribute the wages of an hour's labor for the benefit of the Hatters.

Because these statements created the impression that more than enough money was contributed, the A. F. of L. executive council urges all unionists who have not contributed the pay for an hour's labor to do so on June 15.

All moneys are to be forwarded to Secretary Morrison.

1,800 MACHINIST TO PARADE ON JULY 4

Committee on Dedication of A. F. of L. Building Nearing Completion of Plan Making This Event Notable in the History of Labor.

PRESIDENT WILSON TO MAKE ADDRESS

Committee on dedication of the American Federation of Labor office building met Tuesday, May 23, at 8.15 o'clock, with the following present: Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison, Albert J. Berres, Ed. L. Tucker, Daniel M. Hassett, N. A. James, Wm. W. Keeler, R. H. Alcorn, Garth W. Calderhead, H. A. Raines, John H. Hartley, Joseph Crowley, Morris J. Curtain, B. A. Spellbring.

The committee appointed to call on the President of the United States to extend an invitation to him to take part in the ceremonies and deliver an address, reported that the Hon. William B. Wilson, Secretary of the Department of Labor, arranged for an audience and accompanied your committee to the President. The President stated he felt highly honored and while he had many important duties claiming his attention, he felt, however, that these duties would not prevent him from being present.

President Gompers suggested that the Committee not be discharged for the reason that in all probability they would have to escort the President from the White House to the scene of the ceremonies. On motion the report of the Committee was accepted and the Committee continued until after the dedication ceremonies were completed.

President Gompers stated for the information of the committee, that the trustees had decided to place a tablet of bronze or brass in the corridor of the building with an inscription recounting the following:

The site upon which this building is erected is adjoining one on which was erected the slave pen which was used for this purpose during the War of the Rebellion.

The date on which the ground was broken for the erection of the building, the date of the laying of the corner stone, the date of the dedication of the building, the name of the architects, the builders and the trustees.

Instructions were given to consult the architects relative to the erection of a stand on the Massachusetts Avenue side of the building and the number of people that can be comfortably seated on such stand.

President Gompers suggested that the Chief of Police be requested to issue a permit for the parade and also for the closing of Massachusetts Avenue between Ninth and Tenth Streets, to traffic during the ceremonies.

It was agreed that inasmuch as the entire ceremonies and parade are under the direction of the Central Labor Union, the question of the musical bands be left in the hands of the Central Labor Union and its affiliated locals.

On motion the Central Labor Union was requested to appoint a committee to visit all locals and to urge them to take part in the parade.

The following committee was selected to draw up the line of march for the parade: N. A. James, A. J. Berres, W. W. Keeler.

The name of Ed L. Tucker, as grand marshal of the parade, was suggested to the Central Labor Union. The grand marshal to select his aids and each local taking part in the parade to select their own marshal. Committeeman Hassett was instructed to present the suggestion of the Committee to the Central Labor Union on next Monday night.

An invitation was ordered to be sent to all national labor movements of the world.

The President of the Central Labor Union was instructed and authorized to get in touch with the Federal Civil Service Employees No. 14632, and urge them to take part in the parade and to do everything possible to get a large number of them in line.

The Secretary was instructed to notify all committeemen whose names have been sent in of the time and place of next meeting.

It was decided that a sign be painted to be placed on the premises of the office building, announcing the date of the dedication ceremonies and inviting all union men to take part in the parade and ceremonies.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR
Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys - Editor
Wm. H. Anglin - Associate Editor

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ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE - - - - ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of
correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will
that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later
than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 2, 1916.

IN EVERY WALK OF LIFE—

There are masterful men who build up and destructive men who
who tear down. The man who can tear down is not as proud of
his work as the man who can build up.

There are employers who know how to build up a business, to
choose competent heads of departments, to decide on workable
plans for efficiency and for the expenditure of additional capital
profitably.

From the humblest places, at the work bench, these men develop
with marvelous celerity. They graduate to the foremanship, to
the superintendency and finally to the head of their own business
and are honored sometimes with a place among the captains of in-
dustry.

Nearly every great business institution in this country has at its
head a man who began at the foot. The richest man in the
United States began as clerk in a country store at \$4 a week.

The grumbler complains that such things cannot happen now.
They are happening all the time. Current news dispatches report
that, at the age of forty-seven, Mr. T. E. Wilson has been placed
at the head of the firm of Sulzberger & Sons Company in New
York at a salary of \$150,000 a year which will be doubled by other
emoluments.

Yet he began as a messenger in the establishment at \$3 a week.
All of his success occurred in the brief period of about thirty years,
from boyhood to middle age.

Mr. Theodore N. Vail, the head of the American Telegraph and
Telephone Co., says that he is looking every day for men fitted for
\$10,000 a year positions.

Never before were finer opportunities presented for wide-awake,
energetic, industrious, constructive young men to make their mark.

The world is always looking for the man who can build. It pays
little attention to the one who can tear down.

Strange, indeed, it is that so much attention is paid by the cred-
ulous to demagogues, loud-mouthed street corner orators and an
occasional self-opinionated college professor saturated with social-
istic fads, who denounce the existing order of things.

These common nuisances demand that old institutions be torn
down, the Constitution of the fathers be revised, the elder states-
men be supplanted by idealists of the new school, and the rule of
the people be made the rule of the mob.

The thinking people have been learning, by bitter experience,
during the past decade, how costly this policy of destruction is and
are turning away from it to await the dawn of a constructive era.

They are getting ready to welcome from exile the captains of
industry and preparing to send the disturbers back to the oblivion
from which they came.

God speed the day!—Leslie's.

Republican keynote speech—SILENCE IN THE COURT!

As between Roosevelt and Ford, the sensible Republican voter
will choose Wilson.

A party which is without a principle leans naturally toward a
candidate who has not expressed himself on any question, or which
is the logical equivalent, a candidate who has shouted for all sides
of all questions for six years.

If it is unwise to swap horses while crossing a stream, wouldn't
it be the height of folly to change mounts after the stream has
been successfully forded and you are traveling comfortably upon
the safe ground of prosperity?

Dr. Chas. W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University,
answers those Senators who fear the radicalism of Louis D. Brandeis
with the statement that the rejection of Brandeis "would be a
grave misfortune for the whole profession, the courts, all Ameri-
can business and the country." The chief obstacle to the con-
firmation of Brandeis seems to be his known ability and value to
the country.

Strange things happen in politics, but we submit there never
was such a spectacle as at present when the two candidates most
seriously considered in connection with the Republican presiden-
tial nomination are, respectively, a man who is charged with hav-
ing wrecked the party four years ago and who even now does not
admit that he is a Republican, and a man who has never expressed
an opinion upon the most vital questions now before the country.

"Why did you not put legislation of this character on the statute
books when you were in power?" asked Representative Hensley, of
Missouri, of the Republican membership of the House in a recent
speech upon the rural credits bill. "It was needed then as badly
as it is needed now, but you refused to respond to the people's
demand. You were either not concerned about the needs of this
great body of people—the farmers of America—whom this legisla-
tion is intended to aid, or you were willing to see the money chang-
ers gouge them to the extent of millions annually."

PNEUMOGASTRICISMS



Defeat to us hath no sting, being
in Washington for some time and in
opposition to some elements, we, too,
have grown more or less impervious
to embarrassment. What does make
us feel badly is the work done by
those loyal friends and true unionists
who gave me their co-operation and
their vote believing they were on a
winner, and to you each and every
one, in extending my heartfelt thanks
for your endeavors, I want to say
again I do and will always feel proud
of that vote.

One of the principal things I had
in mind to do at the I. T. U. con-
vention, to be held in Baltimore, was to
introduce a resolution and have it
passed, providing for the establish-
ment of a conscience fund, in order to
afford all people connected with the
conduct of the International a chance
to relieve themselves of any mental
aberration occasioned by donations,
gifts or padded expense accounts, but
now, having been defeated, and seeing
how fast the progs. are losing out in-
ternationally, it would have never
served its purpose.

Another thing I had in mind was
to revise all laws in regard to the
Home, by striking out the word "in-
mate" and inserting in lieu thereof
"delegate," by which means I hoped
to see some of our perennial candi-
dates, now including myself, "take a
trip."

Another thing I was going to do, if
elected: Make application for ap-
pointment on the laws committee. I
remember when a friend of mine got his
appointment on the laws committee
and a check for sixty cart-wheels at
the same time.

Another thing I had in mind was the
establishing of an apprentice board in
each city, where the boy could appear
quarterly and tell how proficient he
had become as a bill-of-fare artist,
which is about all apprentices ever
learn in the job shops around Wash-
ington.

That story of making \$40 and pay-
ing dues on \$27 has reached our wife.

I didn't know that brewery workers
were allowed so many beers a day be-
fore I started at printing, did you?

SNAKE—A term synonymous with
serpent. The name is given to a
species very prolific in North America.
The head is ovate, the muzzle rather
narrow, the back part considerably
broader than the neck, the body thick-
er toward the middle and again tapers.
Some snakes have been known,
through disappointment, perhaps, to
swallow their tongue and by auto-sug-
gestion go into a perfect hypnotic
state of quietude and remain there for
months. They move by making a dol-
lar mark without the parallel lines,
and then straighten the first crook at
the expense of the latter and vice
versa, on and on, ad infinitum.

All snakes have fangs. This fang is
used principally to emit venom upon
its antagonists, or anyone else who
happens to disagree with its mode or
method of procedure. We have known
snakes to live in the same hole with
a whole family of prairie dogs with-
out harming a single one until it got
hungry. The profession of snake-
charming is not practiced on an elab-
orate scale, due principally to the re-
pugnant, antagonistic, hostile, adverse,
distasteful, inconsistent, contrary, in-
compatible, repulsive, repelling, for-
bidding, odious, ugly, disagreeable,
offensive, nauseating feeling one natu-
rally has for the thing that caused
the first MAN to fall, and has been
nagging at MEN wherever found ever
since. Few union organizations are
without their full quota of Snakes.

CHANGES IN THE C. P. O.

Appointments.
Alfred F. Brass, Harry J. Robinson,
Henry J. Holtzclaw, Arthur A. King,
Joseph M. Booker, temporary skilled
laborers.

Separations.
Samuel A. Haslett, temporary brick-
layer.

Archibald Freeman, elevator con-
ductor, resigned.

Floyd P. Wilcox, skilled laborer, re-
signed.

Robert A. Boss, unskilled laborer.

Transfers, Etc.
John S. Dieste, skilled laborer 25
cents per hour, to counter 35 cents
per hour, press division.

WHY MEN MARRY.

Wife—Dear me, you can never find
a thing without asking me where it is.
How did you get along before we were
married?

Hub—Things stayed where they
were put then.—Indianapolis News.

CALLED HOME.

Henry Nolda, the efficient organizer
of the Upholsterers, and who for many
years has been an active worker in the
trades union movement in Washing-
ton, was called home from Chicago
last week by the serious illness and
untimely death of his son, Frederick
William, 15 years of age. The sym-
pathy of a host of friends go out to
Mr. Nolda and his bereaved family in
this trying hour.

VISITED US.

Mr. H. S. Baxter, of Boston, Massa-
chusetts, representing the Boot and
Shoe Workers' Union, paid The Trades
Unionist a pleasant visit this week.
Mr. Baxter is here in the interest of
the Shoe Repairers, trying to get them
reorganized. We wish him success.

Nothing succeeds like success, and
success attends the efforts who really
work for the best interests of their
craft.

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cine, free medi-
cine, free medi-
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heart, 25c quar-
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Radical, Single Taxer or
Reformer, to send Ten
Cents, silver (money re-
funded if dissatisfied), for
my book, "Why Things Happen to Happen."
Are you sure you're right?—W. Harry Spears,
Hamilton, Ohio.

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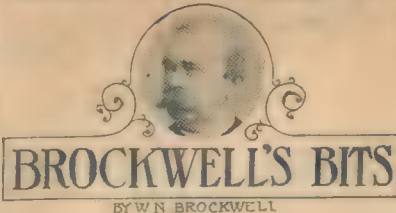
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Government Printing Office Council of the National Union will hold its monthly meeting on Saturday evening, June 3, 1916, at 8 o'clock. Good things for members who attend.

A recent letter to T. C. Parsons from D. I. Cameron, of Norfolk, one of the I. T. U. representatives, brings the cheerful news that Mr. Cameron has recently organized unions at several North Carolina points, the names of the new bodies being as follows: Elizabeth City, Rocky Mount-Wilson, and Goldsboro-Kinston. The chances are also good, he thinks, for the establishment of a union at Danville, Va. In addition to his good work in the Old North State, Mr. Cameron recently instituted unions at Charlottesville, Staunton, and Petersburg, in Virginia. Brother Cameron is well known to quite a number of Washington printers, and all these are gratified at the good account he is giving of himself.

At the annual election held on May 24, 1916, the following were elected officers for the coming year: President, E. W. Morcock; vice-president, Frank D. Seifert; secretary, George G. Seibold; treasurer, Jerome V. Johnson; sergeant-at-arms, William C. Fechtig; doorkeeper, Nulen C. Stoops; trustee, Joseph C. Whyte; auditors, Ernest J. Elwood, Charles W. Radley, and Louis C. Vogt. All of these, with the exception of Mr. Seifert for vice-president, were re-elections, and all have rendered good service to the organization in their various offices. Mr. Seifert, while new as vice-president, is old in work for the union, and will fill his new position with entire satisfaction to the union. The delegates to the Baltimore convention of the International are Howard A. Harrison, of the Times chapel, and John O. Cole, Frank H. Hambright, and Thomas J. McDonough, of the Government Printing Office. For the successful and pleasant administration of their offices by all these gentlemen this writer sincerely hopes. Selected by the constitutional method laid down by our laws—the majority vote of their fellows—they are entitled to the loyal support of all members of the organization. Any divisions existing before the election should now disappear, and I believe they will. Let's all pull together for a successful year for Columbia Union and its members. The organization deserves our best efforts.

The baseball team of the Washington Union Printers Athletic Association is doing some fine work these days, three games won in succession being to their credit in the past week or so. Which reminds me that on Saturday, July 15, the Entertainment Committee of Columbia Union is to give an excursion to Marshall Hall for the benefit of these printer baseballists. The day will be filled with entertaining events and every member of Columbia Union who can ought to be there; but whether the member can go or not he or she surely ought to buy at least one of the tickets (which will be on sale by all chairmen) and also sell a handful of them to outside friends. The prime object of the association—the inducing of printers to indulge more in outdoor exercise—is such a good one that every craftsman should take a pride in lending a hand to the movement.

Clifton L. Williams, whose death occurred at Homoeopathic Hospital, in this city, on Tuesday, May 23, 1916, had been ill for many weeks, and his passing was not entirely unexpected. He had long been an employee of the Government Printing Office, being a member of the job room chapel when stricken with his last illness. His was a genial character, and among his fellow-craftsmen of Columbia Union there was genuine regret when death came to him, "for," said one of these to me, "he was not only a pleasant companion, a true friend, and a good citizen, but he was one of the most generous men I have ever known."

From incomplete reports received in this city it seems that at the general election for officers of the International Typographical Union held on May 24 John W. Hays was re-elected secretary-treasurer, defeating Mr. Merritt by a large majority. Max Hayes, H. W. Dennett, and Frank Morrison are elected delegates to the A. F. of L., with the fourth place on that delegation not yet decided, the successful one being either McCullough or Stevenson. McCaffery, Malcolm A. Knock, and Mounce are elected trustees of the Union Printers' Home, while Messrs. Baird and Dugan seem certain as auditors, with the third man probably Barker or Dahm. Marsden G. Scott for president and Walter F. Barrett for vice-president of the I. T. U. had no opposition; neither did Joe M. Johnson,

of this city, for agent of the Union Printers' Home.

I met one of the old-time Government Printing Office job room printers last week, and he told me that my account of the liberty taken with John Goodrick's boots had stirred his memory and brought back an incident—long forgotten—of the same time and place. He asked if I remembered one William Baum, who was a compositor in the Job Room many years ago. I replied that I did; but that he did not work at typesetting so that you could notice it; that most of his time was spent in loaning money and in collecting it again plus 10 per cent per month—or fraction thereof.

"Yes," he said; "that's so, too; but it was not of his shyness that I was going to tell. You'll remember that he always wore a high silk hat." "Yes," I replied; "I remember that." "Well, he bought a new 'stovepipe' one day, and made a nice clean place for it under his frame; and there the boys found it and began to do things with it. They turned back the sweatband and carefully placed a layer of thin manila paper underneath, then replaced it. Next day they added another layer, and another on the day following, until Baum began to have trouble to keep it on. On a level it wasn't so bad, but going up or down stairs, as he afterwards told us, he had to hold it on his head. Strangely enough, he never suspected anything, but as the manila paper grew day by day, he got the idea that his head was swelling—that was his own statement about it later—and finally sold the hat to a druggist on East Capitol Street for \$3—just \$5 less than he paid for it.

"This would have been the end of the matter, but the druggist, being of a somewhat inquisitive nature, found all that paper under the sweatband, and jumped all over poor Baum for doctoring up the hat to fool him. So he got his hat back.

"I think it was Benedict who told Baum he would have to go out of the printing business so far as the Government shop was concerned or give up his money lending stunt, and he decided on the latter; and they do say that many of the boys he had 'befriended' (at 10 per cent) forgot to pay him either principal or interest. And they also say that no one shed more than a quart of tears over their forgetfulness—such is the love of printers for the Shylock."

HOPEFUL HANK'S POME.

I am Hopeful Hank, the offis boy. Hopeful Hank is my naim. This is to notify u that I have rote a pome. Not that it malks any diff'rence 2 u, but enyway if I ain't keepin' u up, or away frum a good feed, or somethin', look it over. It's real thrillin'-like, till the end—then cums the surprize. All good pomes have a surprize on the end. Go ahead:
The boy stood on the burning deck,
He didnt mind a bit.
He only stud b-caws it wuz
2 warm 4 him 2 sit.
But tho the flames a-bout him rored,
The boy showed no dismay
4 he waz only ackting in a naval foto-play.
—Music and Movie.

SOME SNAKE STORY.

"I saw a hoop snake drink a gallon of sweet milk out of a crock in my cave last week," said one of our farmer friends, whose confidence we shall hold sacred because of the splendid reputation for truth and veracity he now enjoys. "This snake then crawled out the cave, stuck his tail in his mouth and rolled like a hoop down the hill. He lost control of himself and could not put on the brake so he skidded against a small sapling and had a 'blow-out.' When I got down the hill, there on the ground lay the punctured remains of his snakeship and beside him a pound of butter."—Exchange.

A WISE BOY.

Teacher—What is the difference between the sun and the moon?
Pupil—Please, sir, the sun's bigger and healthier looking than the moon because he goes to bed earlier."—Ex.

A WIFE'S MISTAKE.

"A burglar got into my house about 3 o'clock this morning when I was on my way home from the club," said Jones.
"Did he get anything?" asked Brown.
"I should say he did get something," replied Jones. "The poor devil is in the hospital. My wife thought it was me."

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Long-Suffering Employer—Good gracious, girl, I sent you to get me fifty postcards nearly an hour ago! What's kept you?
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FERGUSON PRESENTED WITH GAVEL

At the meeting of the Baltimore Federation of Labor, held on Wednesday, May 24, the president, John H. Ferguson, was presented with a handsome mahogany gavel, suitably inscribed on a silver band. The presentation speech was made by Miss Anna L. Neary, of the Women's Bindery Union, and the applause which greeted her remarks lasted for several minutes which showed the high esteem in which John Ferguson is held by the trades unionists of Baltimore. In a few well chosen words President Ferguson responded, showing his deep appreciation of the kind words of Miss Neary in her presentation speech. It was largely through the untiring efforts of John Ferguson at the San Francisco convention of the A. F. of L. that Baltimore was selected for the holding of the 1916 convention of the A. F. of L. for which great preparations are now being made by the Baltimore trades unionists.

"THE TRIBUTE THAT LABOR MUST PAY"

"Tribute That Labor Must Pay" is the title of a pamphlet of 16 pages, published by Geo. H. Nolte, which contains all the evidence adduced at the hearing of the men—employees of the Washington Terminal Company—together with their affidavits disclosing the fact that they have for a long number of years been compelled to pay tribute to their superiors in order to hold their jobs, and when they failed to dig as per request of these foremen they were very promptly reduced or fired bodily, as stated to the Department of Labor's conciliator, Mr. William Blackman, together with Solicitor J. B. Densmore of the same Department.

The statements of these men made under oath show that they have been compelled to furnish the men above them with chickens, tobacco, whiskey, money—more money perhaps than whiskey. And this alarming condition of affairs caused such widespread discontent, and in some quarters intense bitterness, and realizing that if justice was to be obtained, and obtained speedily, the workers submitted the case to the Department of Labor, and representatives of that department investigated thoroughly, with the result that all the charges made by the men were apparently sustained.

In the light of this fact Mr. Nolte addressed an ultimatum to the Superintendent of the Washington Terminal Company, Mr. A. M. Keppel as follows:

"Dear Sir: We, the undersigned committee, representing the Washington Terminal Company Car and Electrical department employees, have been directed to advise you, that unless the men recently discharged without cause are reinstated, that all foremen implicated in the EXTORTION of money from employees, are permanently removed and relieved from all official authority, and all existing grievances are adjusted satisfactory to the men, before 9 o'clock Tuesday morning May 30, 1916, there will be a peaceful suspension of work on the part of all employees in the above named departments.

"The employees' reasons for this action is herein clearly set forth in the enclosed pamphlet, entitled 'TRIBUTE THAT LABOR MUST PAY,' which discloses a thorough system of graft and discrimination, having for a long time been perpetrated by some of the Washington Terminal Company officials, and which on more than one occasion prior to this time, has been called to your full attention without due consideration and relief."

The foremen were not removed, therefore Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock the men were peaceably removed from their several stations only to have them promptly filled by strike-breakers which had been brought on several months ago, anticipating this very trouble.

OF COURSE, THE RAIROAD OFFICIALS KNEW NOTHING ABOUT EXTORTION AMONG ITS EMPLOYEES. THE IDEA OF SUCH A THING—SUSPECTING HONORABLE MEN TO HAVE KNOWLEDGE OF SUCH DISHONORABLE ACTS; BUT THEY KNEW ENOUGH TO HAVE MEN IMPORTED HERE TO TAKE THE PLACES OF THESE MEN AS FAST AS THEY WERE FIRED OR QUIT.

It is needless to say that this alarming state of affairs should be ended. Public sentiment can end it and will. And in order that the whole truth may be known that little pamphlet should be spread broadcast.

Lay one on the desk of every Senator and every Congressman for an appetizer when he starts in his daily grind in the mill that dispenses justice and let them have a say about it.

YET IN THE FACE OF THAT PAMPHLET, EVIDENCE OBTAINED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR'S OFFICIALS; IN THE FACE OF THE FACT THAT THEY IMPORTED MEN HERE TWO OR THREE MONTHS AGO TO TIDE THEM OVER THIS EXIGENCY WHICH THEY KNEW HAD TO COME, A DAMPHOOL PUBLIC WILL BELIEVE THE STATEMENT OF THE OFFICIALS OF THE ROAD THAT THEY DID NOT KNOW SUCH CONDITIONS EXISTED.

And we, the great American people, who boast so proudly of our "home of the brave, and land of the free" find far worse than involuntary servitude right beneath the dome of the nation's capitol. A monument almost, as far as labor is concerned, likened to a whited sepulchre.

GO TO IT, BOYS! THERE IS NO BETTER TIME THAN NOW TO UNEARTH SUCH ROTTENNESS. WHO KNOWS BUT THESE ARE FUNDS TO BE CONTRIBUTED TO A CAMPAIGN FUND TO PLACE A FAVORED SON AT THE HEAD OF THIS GOVERNMENT?

WHO KNOWS WHY THE MAN HIGHER UP IS AFRAID TO REMOVE THE MAN LOWER DOWN?

IS IT BECAUSE THE MAN LOWER DOWN HAS THE GOODS ON THE MAN HIGHER UP? LOOKS THAT WAY.

NO BETTER TIME THAN NOW TO RIGHT A WRONG. AND IT MAY NOT BE AS EASY TO MAKE A MAN VOTE AS IT IS TO MAKE HIM DIG BY NEXT NOVEMBER. Beware!

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The Trades Unionist

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

READ OUR ADVERTISEMENTS, PATRONIZE
OUR ADVERTISERS.



Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any man who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause.—President Gompers.

WITH A MISSION, WITHOUT
A MUZZLE.

VOLUME XX. NO. 50

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1916.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR



FRANK MORRISON
Secretary American Federation of Labor.

SECRETARY FRANK MORRISON RE-ELECTED I. T. U. DELEGATE

The re-election of Frank Morrison as a delegate from the International Typographical Union to the American Federation of Labor is a tribute to a man who for the past twenty years has been Secretary of the American Federation of Labor and loyal not only to the interests of all organized labor but especially to his own organization—the International Typographical Union. It must be said to the credit of the intelligence of the International Typographical Union members that they could not be swerved in their fealty to Frank Morrison by campaign circulars that were circulated without the sanction of any Union in an endeavor to defeat him, and the answer to that calumny is in the vote accorded him which reached approximately 30,000, fully two-thirds of the total vote.

It is to be regretted that the desire to aid in the election of some favored candidate should induce a group of men to conspire to defeat a man whose career as Secretary of the American Federation of Labor has not only reflected credit on himself but the great body of men who are associated with him in the International Typographical Union.

As Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Morrison has made a record to be proud of and the delegates to the American Federation of Labor have indorsed him year after year in his election without opposition. A keen observer of matters pertaining to the cause of organized labor he is ever alert to the needs of the hour and is always insistent in demanding justice for the workers in every walk of life.

DELEGATE-ELECT McDONOUGH THANKS THE MEMBERSHIP OF No. 101 FOR HIS ELECTION AS DELEGATE TO THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

Through the columns of The Trades Unionist I desire to thank the membership of No. 101, ladies and gentlemen, for the splendid vote I received for delegate to the I. T. U. Convention in Baltimore in August. Though incapacitated by illness for two weeks previous to the time of election, my friends stood loyally by me and made me a sure winner by close to 100 votes. I consider it quite an honor to represent such a splendid organization as Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, at the Baltimore Convention.

I shall strive to so conduct myself as a delegate to the Baltimore Convention as to merit the esteem of my fellow members of No. 101, ladies and gentlemen.

Respectfully and fraternally,
THOMAS J. McDONOUGH,
Monotype Hand Section, Night, G. P. O.

PRESIDENT GOMPERS SUGGESTS CONFERENCE WITH MEXICAN UNIONISTS

In an epoch-making letter to Mexican trade unionists (Casa del Obrero Mundial) President Gompers extends fraternal greetings to trade unionists of the southern republic and suggests that a conference at El Paso, Texas, be held between Mexican organized workers and representatives of the American Federation of Labor to devise a practical method of mutual co-operation and closer understanding between the organized workers of both countries.

"The future peace of the world rests in the hands of the wage earners," declares President Gompers, who also informs the Hon. V. Carranza, first chief of the constitutional government of Mexico, of the proposed meeting. The letter follows:

Secretary Casa del Obrero Mundial, City of Mexico:

Dear Sir and Brother—Permit me on behalf of the American Federation of Labor to send fraternal greetings to the Casa del Obrero Mundial to the entire labor movement of Mexico.

The labor movement of North America has seen with what splendid courage organized labor in Mexico has, from the time of the presidency of the late Francisco I. Madero, demanded and obtained recognition for the cause of labor and justice to our sister republic.

From time to time the American Federation of Labor has received confidential reports from delegates duly accredited by your organization and others who came to Washington in behalf of the Mexican labor movement and the Mexican cause. From these delegates the executive council of the American Federation of Labor has learned how deeply the spirit of international brotherhood has guided all your struggles in Mexico. We learned with intense interest of the historic agreement between the Casa del Obrero Mundial and the Constitutionalist government and signed on behalf of that government by Rafael Zubaran Capmany.

We have learned with what bravery and determination the Mexican miners in the state of Arizona organized and struck work with their brother Americans of the north and won advancement for themselves and the cause of international solidarity.

All these facts point to the necessity of a still closer understanding between the workers of all the Americas, particularly in this crisis in the world's history. To this end and to propose a practical method of mutual cooperation between organized labor in Mexico and in the United States, I suggest that, at a date to be agreed upon, representatives from the Casa del Obrero Mundial and as many other of the labor organizations in Mexico as possible meet for a conference in El Paso, Texas, with representatives of the American Federation of Labor. Matters for the mutual welfare of the sister republics could then be discussed and a future cooperative policy outlined.

With you I agree that the future peace of the world rests in the hands of the wage-earners, and this is most cogently expressed by the organized labor movement of each and all countries.

I hope to hear from you as soon as possible as to the actual conditions of the Mexican labor movement at the present time, and a reply to the suggestion I have made herein.

Fraternally yours,

(Signed.) SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President American Federation of Labor.

LABOR FAVORS REAPPOINTMENT OF PRESENT MEMBERS OF SCHOOL BOARD

The Central Labor Union at its last meeting, passed the following resolution indorsing the reappointment of present members of the School Board:

Whereas labor is vitally interested in the welfare of the public school system; and

Whereas the three locals affiliated with this body, whose members are employees of the public school system have separately indorsed Mr. Henry P. Blair, President of the Board of Education for reappointment as a member of the School Board; and

Whereas, Mr. Blair has rendered loyal and efficient service to the public school system; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Central Labor Union indorse Mr. Blair for reappointment as a member of the School Board; and be it

Further Resolved, That the Central Labor Union indorse for reappointment as board members, Mrs. Edith Kingman Kern and Dr. Fred W. Childs; and be it

Further Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the members of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and to Mr. Blair, Mrs. Kern, and Dr. Childs.



A. F. OF L. OFFICE BUILDING

WORK OF COMMITTEE ON DEDICATION OF A. F. OF L. BUILDING

The following organizations to date have agreed to parade on the 4th of July: Iron Molders, Plate Printers, Boilermakers, Federal Watchmen, Stationary Firemen, Bakers, Pattern Makers, Navy Yard Helpers, Brewery Workers, Printing Pressmen, Elevator Constructors, Machinists, Yeast Workers, together with several organizations that were not represented at the last meeting of the committee.

The Central Labor Union concurred in the suggestion of the General Committee and selected E. L. Tucker as grand marshal.

The parade will assemble at Peace Monument, proceed by way of Pennsylvania Avenue west to Fifteenth Street, Fifteenth street north to New York Avenue, New York Avenue east to Tenth street, Tenth street north to Massachusetts Avenue, Massachusetts Avenue east to Eighth street, where marchers will disperse.

A. F. of L. Organizer Eichelberger, of Baltimore, Md., feels very sanguine over the enthusiasm among the local organizations there, and expects to have a very creditable representation of Baltimore trades unionists in the line of march.

The committee decided that an eight-hour celluloid button with the American flag, would be the official emblem worn in the parade.

Some of the organizations are providing themselves with uniforms, but this matter is left to the discretion of the organization.

It was also decided to request each organization taking part in the parade and having an official banner to bring it with two American flags to be placed on either side of the banner.

Trades organizations should parade on July 4, not only to show their strength in numbers but to show their appreciation of the recognition given the trades union movement by the President of the United States, who has kindly consented to deliver the principal address on that day.

With the hundreds of International officers coming to Washington to attend the dedicatory exercises, together with presidents, officers and members of State branches and Central bodies, this will prove to be the largest gathering of representative laboring people the world ever witnessed, and it certainly behooves the organized of the District to fall in line, that those at interest may not feel that the effort expended in finally building a home for the American Federation of Labor has been in vain.

Let all get together on this patriotic occasion. Show the world that the trades union movement is a reality and the successes that have been ours came from a body of people that are at all times, to say the least, appreciative.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR
Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys Editor
Wm. H. Anglin Associate Editor

Official Organ Central Labor Union, Affiliated with the A. F. of L.,
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ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE - - - - ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of its correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 9, 1916.

DEDICATION PARADE.

We have all read and heard a great deal in the last few months about Preparedness and Americanism, and we in the labor movement know that trades unionism embodies the highest type of Americanism and that it also stands for the most sane method of Preparedness.

An opportunity will be given to the trades unionists of Washington on July 4, to show that they fully appreciate all of the finer things that trades unionism stands for, when the new office building of the American Federation of Labor will be formally dedicated for the "Service in the Cause of Labor, Justice, Freedom and Humanity," and it behooves every member of organized labor of the District to show his or her true Americanism by participating in the parade that is being arranged as the big feature of the dedication exercises. It should not be allowed to be said that the trades unionists of Washington are not alert to the opportunity that presents itself on this occasion, and from the preliminary reports that have been made, this day will go down in the history of Washington as a memorable one never to be forgotten.

Invitations have been extended to every International, State and City Central body throughout the country, asking that they be represented on this occasion, and they have been accepted.

Invitations have also been extended to men high in the positions of our country, and the President of the United States, Honorable Woodrow Wilson, has signified his intention of participating and will make the chief address on this day.

This in itself is an honor that every trades unionist should well feel proud, for, unless we are greatly mistaken, it is the first time that the Chief Magistrate of this country has so signally honored organized labor.

It is not the first time, however, that President Wilson has shown his interest in the cause of the toiling masses, for after years of effort on the part of organized labor, it has been during his administration that organized labor has been lifted from the oppression of unscrupulous judges—in the enactment of the Clayton Anti-Injunction Act; that Seamen have been removed from the slavish conditions under which they had to work—in the passage of the La Follette Seamen's Bill; and in the appointment of a member of his official family in the person of William B. Wilson, a member of organized labor, and who has served the cause of humanity, as embodied in trades unionism, faithfully and well.

We could go on giving reasons galore as to why each and every one should show his true colors on this day by being in the parade, but cannot give one excuse as to why he should not, so, if your organization has not acted as yet, see that they do so at once, and that you turn out a hundred per cent in number.

Show the people of the District on this day your true numerical strength, and let them see that the trades unionist movement of the District of Columbia is made up of the flower of its citizens, which you and we know to be a fact. Let every man and woman on this day do their duty and they will be found in this DEDICATION PARADE.

THE BALANCE OF POWER.

In Chicago Wednesday the Republican convention met to nominate a candidate for President of the United States.

It looks as if there are only two formidable candidates—Roosevelt and Hughes.

There is no discounting the fact that Roosevelt holds the balance of power in the Republican ranks.

To place another on the ticket simply means that the third ticket will be in the field for your consideration this fall the same as it was four years ago.

That makes assurance doubly sure for the Democrats, who have succeeded in subduing their nemesis—W. J. Bryan.

We shall not, however, be surprised if the Republican convention faces about and names Roosevelt.

It would be the means of letting him learn not only to his own satisfaction, but to the satisfaction of all that he is not wanted. Else, we'll have a third-term president.

The former calamity howlers are now the prosperity knockers.

Since 1912 the bank deposits of this country have increased 35 per cent.

Daily reports from Chicago sound very much like those from Verdun—loud and numerous, but not decisive.

T. R. says everything. Justice Hughes says nothing. The man in the District can't vote anyway, so what's the difference?

After the war is over, in Europe as in Chicago, the question will arise: "What principle were we fighting over, anyway?"

The \$240,000,000 navy voted by the Democrats leaves T. R. with only one issue unappropriated, and that is the recall of judicial opinions. And as Hughes refuses to express an opinion, even that issue does not count.

MILK WAGON DRIVER'S LOCAL UNION No. 110.

Corbin Thompson has been placed on the unfair list by the Washington Central Labor Union at the request of the Milk Wagon Driver's Local Union No. 110, and we earnestly request all the assistance that can be possibly given to us, on the part of our fellow trades unionists, in order that we may show Mr. Thompson that trades unionism is a factor to be reckoned with by the merchant seeking our patronage. The nature of the agreement which Mr. Thompson has been asked is so simple and the requests are so fair that we are at all times ready to put the matter up to a board of arbitration, and will willingly abide by their decision. But Mr. Thompson has no particular complaint as to the sections of the agreement, but claims the right to say that his men shall not enter into affiliation with any organization of labor which does not meet with his approval. He then goes further and claims that he will immediately, if possible, discharge any man in his employ who joins the union.

He says that as far as it is possible for him to do so, when he has any goods to purchase, he will patronize the nonunion man as against the union man every time. He says that he is unable to give the man in his employ any raise whatsoever, as the money is not in the milk business, and then we have positive proof that on the evening of June 5 and 6, there was thrown down a sewer on his premises over 600 gallons of milk.

This is done on account of having more milk on hand at this time than he needs, and if we use our purchasing power intelligently, he will have quite an addition to this amount to throw away. The only regret is that he cannot see his way clear to give this excess product to some of the deserving poor, of whom we have a great many. But to get back to the unfairness of Mr. Thompson, shall we allow him or any other merchant to continue with as little regard for the rights of his employes as has been the course pursued by Mr. Thompson, ever since he has been in business, and still patronize him? It would seem that now is the time to call a halt. Call it in the interest of Local Union No. 110.

In part 2 of the Superior Court of Maryland, during the past week, the suit of Mrs. Bessie Cohen, of South Charles Street, against the Ward Baking Co., on account of sustaining of an injury to the plaintiff, by reason of biting into a piece of Ward's cake, and finding a nail imbedded in the cake product, was withdrawn, and was entered "agreed and Settled." Isaac Rodman was also named in the suit, he being the confectioner from whom the cake was purchased.

It would seem then that in order to avoid dental bills and to lessen as far as possible the chance of eating hardware, that you should shun this scab cake, and patronize the local Union Bakers. Start thinking.

LARGE EARNINGS OF CHILDREN.

Harrisburg, Pa.—The reason for opposition to child labor legislation by large employers is shown in a report made public by the Pennsylvania bureau of statistics and information.

During the period covered by the statistics boys working in 20,571 establishments were paid \$2,723,000. Girls under 16 were paid \$2,719,500, making a total of \$5,442,500. Women employed in the 20,571 industries reporting drew \$72,669,100. They make an impressive industrial army numbering 216,299 in the comparatively few establishments that served as the basis of the figures given.

The children and the women were cheap labor. The investigations of the department show that in the vast majority of instances the earnings of the women and children were needed to maintain the family. The combined family income just about kept things going. In other words parents and children earned a sum equal to the amount the father would have been forced to demand if the youngsters had been in school, the mother at home and the father in the mill.

HORSESHOERS GAIN.

Boston, Mass.—Journeyman Horse-shoers' Union has comprised wage differences with the Master Horse-shoers' Association. The new rates are \$22 a week and a Saturday half-holiday for nine months in the year.

RAISE WAGES \$3 A WEEK.

Kansas City, Mo.—Bottle Sorters and Handlers' Union No. 11,759, affiliated to the A. F. of L., has secured a two years' agreement. Wages are raised \$3 a week—to be paid at the rate of \$1.50 each year.

SHEET METAL WORKERS GAIN.

Hamilton, Ontario.—The Sheet Metal Workers' Union has secured a three years' agreement and the union shop. The new wage rates are 40 cents an hour the first year and 42 1-2 cents the second and third years.

EIGHT HOURS TOO LONG.

Boston, Mass.—"Even eight hours work are too long for women, no matter whether they are in the higher professions or social workers, or in any other trade or business," said Dr. Richard Cabot in an address in this city.

Dr. Cabot stated that a woman's organism makes it impossible for her to stand as much hardship as a man. "I don't believe that I ever saw a physician who would say that a woman should work more than eight hours a day; if they work more than that they are not living a really human, normal life."

CEMENT WORKERS STRIKE.

Oglesby, Ill.—Seven hundred employees of the Marquette and Chicago Portland Cement companies are striking for a minimum wage of \$2.25 for an eight-hour day and the abolishment of contract work. The strike was precipitated by the discharge of employees who were attempting to organize a Cement Workers' Union.

CARPENTERS UNITE.

Laramie, Wyo.—A Carpenters' Union has been organized and chartered by the Brotherhood of Carpenters. These craftsmen maintained an "independent union"—for a short time—a few years ago, but the venture had the usual ending and the carpenters finally concluded to join the bona fide trade union movement.

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BROCKWELL'S BITS

BY W. N. BROCKWELL

Maurice W. Longfellow, for several years a member of Columbia Union, who spent a good while as a worker in the Government Printing Office, and also on this city's newspapers, is no more, having passed away in San Francisco, Cal., a few days since. Longfellow was known to a great many local craftsmen, notably those who were his comrades at the case on what was known as the night bill force at the Printery back in the days of setting type by hand.

The meetings of Government Printing Office Council of the National Union for the months of July, August, and September will be held on the second Monday of the month, instead of on the first Saturday, as heretofore. The hour of meeting will be 8 p. m., and the place, as usual, Typographical Temple. This change is made on account of the Saturday half holiday. Members of this popular printer insurance organization should keep the new meeting date in mind.

That ancient query, "Who struck Billy Patterson?" has little on the latest war question, "Who won the naval battle in the North Sea?"

Richard Powers, assistant foreman in the job room of the Government Printing Office, and one of this city's well-known printers, is wearing a double-leaded proud parent's smile these days. His son, Joseph R., is the happy cause thereof. He is a member of the Eastern High School Cadets, and during the recent competitive drill his company, F, was the prize winner, and young Powers won the handsome gold medal as the best-drilled cadet in that company. To be at the very top in such a field is indeed a fine achievement for a youngster who is only about 16 years of age. The Powers family is evidently much in favor of preparedness.

A recent visitor to this city was ex-Public Printer John S. Leech, and during his stay he mingled with many old friends at the National Printery. Mr. Leech, who is in excellent health, is this week one of the great body of Americans attending the Chicago convention—as a delegate, I hear.

I haven't seen my good friend "Old Fox" Goodkey since the election, but its rumored in the Swamp that Joe has added to the "crime at Providence" and the "crime at Minneapolis" another line to his criminal calendar—the "crime of May 24, 1916."

"Compositor, New York: I wrote 'virgin birth.' Why did you set it 'virgin's birth'?" Such is the despairing wail of a disgusted author in a metropolitan paper.

This, from the New York Evening Post, will be of much interest to printers from a historical point of view and also showing that the craft is one of much sentiment:

"The body of William Bradford, printer, who died May 23, 1752, lies in Trinity Churchyard, downtown. On Decoration Day this grave is often the only one left unmarked of all the Revolutionary and pre-Revolutionary mounds.

"It occurred to Mrs. Laura Dunlap, of the Globe, that it would be fitting for the employees of the Globe and the Evening Post, as the two oldest newspapers in the city, to contribute a little fund this year for flowers for this printer's grave. Some one hundred and fifty employees of the two newspapers contributed, and a suitable wreath is being placed to the memory of William Bradford.

"The inscription on the stone is as follows:

"Here lies the body of Mr. William Bradford, printer, who departed this life May 23, 1752; aged 92 years. He was born in Leicestershire, in Old England, in 1660 and came over to America in 1682 before the City of Philadelphia was laid out. He was printer to the government for upwards of fifty years, and being quite worn out with old age and labor, he left this mortal state in the lively hope of a blessed immortality.

"Reader reflect how soon you will quit this Stage. You'll find how few attain to such an Age. Life's full of Pain. Lo! Here's a place of Rest. Prepare to meet your God. Then you are Blest.

"Here also lies the body of Elizabeth, wife to the said William Bradford, who departed this life July 8, 1731, aged 68 years.

"Restored with the original inscription by the vestry of Trinity Church, May, 1863."

The Washington Union Printers Baseball Club keep right on playing a fine game, and Manager Love is enthusiastic over the aggregation he is getting together for the great printer baseball meet at Indianapolis next

August. The Rosedale League, to which the printers belong, will hereafter have its games at the park at Fifteenth and Florida avenue northeast. The excursion for the benefit of the club (under the management of the Entertainment Committee of Columbia Union) will take place on Saturday, July 15, 1916, and all printers, and printers' friends should "take out" liberally on the tickets.

CHANGES IN THE G. P. O.

Appointments.

Phalam J. Jordan, temporary skilled laborer.

Harry L. Staley, John F. O'Connor, Benjamin H. Houser, emergency plasterers.

Separations.

Edward T. Kliem, linotype machinist.

James T. Diggs, temporary skilled laborer, resigned.

Mrs. Alice A. Topley, temporary skilled laborer, resigned.

Neal D. O'Donnell, skilled laborer, resigned.

Peter P. Pealer, foreman.

Harry R. Henderson, probationary linotype operator, resigned.

Charles W. Smith, probationary messenger boy, resigned.

Transfers, Etc.

Archibald W. Shaw, skilled laborer, press division to forwarding and finishing section.

Edward W. Morcock, monotype keyboard operator, monotype section (night) to monotype section (day).

Charles D. Johnson, proof section (night) to proof section (day), proof reader.

Miss Helen Y. Boze and Mrs. Ada M. Mojonier, skilled laborers, State, War and Navy Section to Pamphlet Binding Section.

Miss Hattie D. Baird, Mrs. Mary J. Roach, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Vose, skilled laborers, State, War and Navy Section to ruling and sewing section.

William R. Johnson, Joseph E. Linzey, William Milligan, William G. Walde, bookbinders, State, War and Navy Section to forwarding and finishing section.

John White, temporary unskilled laborer, Engineer's section to buildings division.

Joseph J. Ganey, messenger boy 15 cents per hour, proof section (night) to skilled laborer 25 cents per hour, pamphlet binding section (day).

Miles J. Higgins, assistant foreman 48 cents per hour, sanitary section, to foreman 50 cents per hour, sanitary section.

Miss Dora L. Steele, folder 25 cents per hour, pamphlet binding section, to skilled laborer 25 cents per hour, ruling and sewing section.

WASHINGTON TERMINAL STRIKERS VICTORIOUS.

After being out on strike for a week, on Tuesday, June 6th, the striking Railway Carmen and Electricians returned to work for the Washington Terminal Co. The organizations were successful in having discharged from the service of the company the two grafting foremen, their union committee is to be recognized in the future, and the fifty men discharged have been returned to their original positions. This controversy fully demonstrates the fact that deplorable conditions such as existed in the Washington Terminal Co.'s Shops and Yards can only be eliminated by co-operative effort.

Mr. George Nolte, Vice-President of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America and organizer of the union, was mainly responsible for the victory. He was ably assisted by Mr. Godshall of the Electricians. Volunteer Organizer L. A. Sterne rendered good service during the controversy.

The Department of Labor, through its Conciliator, Mr. William Blackman, brought about the agreement with the Company. It's "Dollars to Doughnuts" that there will be no more graft by foremen in the employ of the Washington Terminal Co., and the officials are to be commended that they have dismissed those guilty of this dastardly practice.

ILL HEALTH OF WORKERS.

New York.—At a meeting called by the Women's City club to discuss the lock-out of 60,000 garment workers, Robert W. Bruere, well-known citizen, who is assisting the strikers, said that the average time of employment was 24 weeks out of 52, that the average annual pay was between \$300 and \$400, that more than 90 per cent were forced to borrow, and that 10 per cent were not in sound health.

"The manufacturers," he said, "have said to the workers, 'We have you where we want you, and we will crush you.'"

RAISE WAGES 25 CENTS A DAY.

Streator, Ill.—Unorganized employees at the Vulcan Detinning Works struck for better conditions. Later they organized and secured the union shop, wage increases of 25 cents a day, the check-off system and reduced the workday one-half an hour.

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WITH A MISSION, WITHOUT
A MUZZLE.

VOLUME XX. NO. 51

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1916.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

PREPAREDNESS PARADE A GRAND SUCCESS

With thousands of plain every-day folks lining the sidewalks and cheering, Washington today gave its unqualified indorsement to the nation-wide demand for adequate preparedness.

With Woodrow Wilson, plain American citizen, heading the line and on foot, followed by some 60,000 marchers, made their way up historic Pennsylvania avenue—a living army of arguments for Americanism.

It was a typical Washington demonstration—a demonstration of the patriotism of the National Capital—but because of the active part taken by the President and other high officials of the Government, the parade assumed a national character far beyond that of any similar parade in other cities, equalling if not excelling any inaugural parade ever held in Washington. And coming on Flag Day the parade took on deeper significance, for it became a great nation's tribute to the National Emblem.

Cabinet officers, high officials of the army and navy, justices of the courts, members of the House and Senate, tramped behind the President as plain citizens with over 60,000 of their brothers and sisters of the more humble walks of life.

President Wilson marched in the parade attired in a blue serge coat, white duck trousers, white shoes and straw hat. He also wore a low turn-over collar and white tie.

In the button hole of his left lapel he wore a small cluster of red, white, and blue flowers, a patriotic bouquet made for him by Mrs. Wilson.

An American flag of liberal proportions, being about a yard in length and two feet high, was carried on his shoulder.

His face was wreathed in smiles and his step was light and springy from the time the parade started until he "fell out" at the White House, his costume adding much to the youthful appearance of the President.

He was given round after round of cheers all along the line of march, and the continuous doffing of his headgear in acknowledgment of the applause rendered his hat almost superfluous, for he might as well have been bareheaded altogether.

He no doubt enjoyed the march, and his bearing was thoroughly indicative of the fact that he was very much in earnest about parading and that the pageant held a deep significance for him.

At the President's right marched William F. Gude, general chairman of the parade committee and on his left was Dudolph Kauffman, financial chairman of the parade.

Long before 9.30 o'clock, the hour set for the beginning of the mammoth pageant, the multitudes of marchers and those who intended participating by applause from the sidelines began to assemble.

From the east, north, west and south they came—men, women, and children—mothers with infants in their arms and little ones toddling at their sides, all anxious to select an advantageous place for the demonstration.

The parade was strictly a civilian affair, with the different militia organizations of the District, and the patriotic organizations, the boy scouts, the bands, the girls from the National Service School, printing office, bureau, and others, all attired as civilians.

It was an imposing spectacle to see the President of the United States, on foot, and heading this mammoth procession. It will be heralded and should go down to posterity how the Chief Executive of the greatest nation on the face of the earth, entered into the spirit of the occasion in observing the national emblem, and dressed in a very ordinary attire, walked at the head of those who were willing to give at least their mute approval of the program for preparedness advocated by a man who knows no foe, and as further evidence of his good will to all mankind laid himself at the mercy of any crank, fanatic, or assassin by taking a conspicuous part in a parade that had been heralded the world over for weeks.

LOCAL 132, U. B. OF C., ELECTS OFFICERS.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union 132, held their regular meeting last Friday night, at which time they elected the following well-known officers to serve for the ensuing year: President, J. G. O'Donnell; Vice-President, George Hatton; Recording Secretary, Thos. W. Woltz; Financial Secretary, L. W. Matter; Treasurer, G. H. F. Davis; Conductor, W. I. Stratton; Warden, Frank Marrisette. Delegates to the District Council, C. H. Adams, E. B. Byrne, R. H. Burdette, J. H. Ryan, and Robt. Reichert.

The election of delegates to the Central Labor Union and the Relief Committee was deferred until June 16.

The night was inclement but that did not deter this loyal band of faithful unionists from being on the job, which they are at all times when it comes to conserving the best interests of their organization.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES PASS RESOLUTIONS

TO ALL MEMBERS OF AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS OF
THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR—Greeting:

Dear Sir and Brother: The Federal Employees Union, composed of about five thousand Government workers in the District of Columbia and vicinity, at the regular meeting of its membership on May 19, 1916, adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, there are employed by the United States several thousand workers who have devoted their whole lives to the Government service and are now superannuated; these workers are unable, on account of their age, to render the degree of service which they formerly did and of which younger employees are capable; the salaries paid to these workers have been and are so low that they have been unable to accumulate any savings to sustain them in their old age; they are carried on the rolls for purely humanitarian reasons; few officials of the United States are so hard-hearted and inconsiderate of the welfare of people who have devoted their lives to the service as to discharge them; it has been estimated that these employees are costing the United States two million dollars each year; and

Whereas, the United States Government is one of the few in the world that makes no provision for the retirement of its aged civil service workers, resulting in this condition; men are heartlessly dismissed after years of faithful service on meager salaries, or they are retained on the payrolls when no longer able to render efficient service; and

Whereas, The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, in accordance with resolutions adopted at the last annual convention of the Federation, has referred the matter of the enactment of satisfactory retirement legislation for Government employees to the Legislative Committee of the Federation with request that it do all in its power to secure such legislation; and

Whereas, soldiers, sailors, and other groups of Government employees have already been provided with retired pay; many railroads and other industrial concerns have installed systems of retirement for their superannuated employees not only for humanitarian reasons but as good business; hundreds of millions of dollars are now being appropriated by the Congress of the United States for military and naval purposes; those millions may be absolutely wasted and will be if there is no war; the civil employees of the United States, on the other hand, are constantly performing useful service of a solid, substantial nature and the whole country is being benefited thereby; and

Whereas, Congress has been urged time and again by the President, by members of his Cabinet, numerous other administrative officials and others interested in the welfare of the civil branch of the United States Government to enact a satisfactory form of retirement legislation. The expense of such retirement in actual dollars and cents, will probably be less than the United States is now losing by the payment of salaries to superannuated employees; therefore, be it

Resolved, That all labor organizations and the members thereof be earnestly requested to urge the Members of Congress from their districts and the Senators from their States to enact at this session of Congress a satisfactory form of retirement legislation for Government employees which will not cause them to suffer a reduction of wages, in order to relieve conditions now existing in the Government workshops and offices, and to care for the aged employees who have devoted their lives to the service of their country at meager wages and are no longer able and should not be required to labor for their daily bread.

Yours fraternally,

H. A. SPILMAN,
Corresponding Secretary.

IMMIGRATION FIGURES.

The Federal Department of Labor reports that 36,999 immigrants were admitted during April of this year, against 31,755 during the same period last year, and 142,207 during April, 1914, which was prior to the European war.

Of the April, 1916, arrivals, Italy contributed the largest number, 4,708, followed by Greece, with 4,031. Out of the Balkan states—Bulgaria, Servia and Montenegro—came but 54, against 35 in April, 1915, and 2,433 in April, 1914.

During April, 1916, the laborers admitted were 6,195, and the farm laborers, 4,208.

New York state secured the largest number of these arrivals, 7,660; followed by Massachusetts with 3,572; Michigan, 2,581; Pennsylvania, 1,926, and California, 1,202.

Few of these immigrants were destined to the southern states. But 5 were ticketed to Tennessee, 6 to Kentucky, 7 to Arkansas, 14 to Mississippi, 17 to North Carolina, 24 each to Alabama and Georgia, and 13 to South Carolina.

PREPARE TO PARADE TUESDAY, JULY 4

President Wilson will deliver the principal address on that date. The officials of the American Federation of Labor will be present.

All officers of Internationals, State bodies and City Centrals have been extended invitations to be present.

People high in the labor world in foreign countries are expected. It is to be an occasion that calls for true patriotism for your organization.

It matters not that your union is small, let all who can join the procession—go along with some other organization and boost the crowd.

There will never be but one dedicatory service of a home for the American Federation of Labor in your time. Be on hand.

Remember, it has been through the work of this body that so much constructive legislation, giving recognition to labor, has been put into effect by the National House of Congress.

It is through the American Federation of Labor that the real strength of the wage-worker is mostly reckoned.

They have built a home. Its yours also, and from this temple erected and to be dedicated to you—to your betterment—is the service that takes place July 4.

To those in the ranks of a trades unionist it will be a monument to results achieved.

To those who toil and are yet unorganized it will be a beacon light to "Organize and relieve the oppression."

To the capitalist it will be a tocsin—the sounding of which makes for his rise or fall in a commercial world.

To the politician it will be a useful weapon with which we can "reward our friends, rebuke our enemies."

To the world it will be a monument to stand for time eternal pointing the way for those who strive to seek refuge beneath the influences that redound therefrom, democratic enough to consider the "injury of one the concern of all."

Trades unionists, its up to you. July 4 is the day. No more appropriate occasion could be found. No better day; no better deed.

There are many reasons why every organized worker in the District should be in line. There is not a single reason why he should not be in line, if physically able.

Indications now point to a mammoth parade on this date. We have seen what some organizations can do, and we know they will do better July 4. Work to put 30,000 people in line.

The committee on arrangements, consisting of President Gompers and Secretary Morrison and the executives of the various A. F. of L. departments, together with the Central Labor Union, are making preparations for a great time.

"It is realized," says President Gompers, "that where the distances are large, it may be impractical or impossible for all to come to Washington, but it is hoped that as many as can possibly arrange it will do so."

"It is urged, too, that the unions and central bodies located at no great distance from Washington shall make such arrangements for as large a number of unions and workers to personally come to Washington as possible and participate in the demonstration and ceremony."

"In cases where the officers of organizations are too far away to come to Washington, we ask that they may designate some union member of their trade, located at or near Washington to represent the body in the demonstration."

"It is also urged that every organization forward an American flag and the banner of the union, so that the emblem may carry the spirit of unity and fraternity in the demonstration and ceremony."

"Kindly advise me at the earliest possible date what action you can and will take regarding your attendance and request."

DEATHS IN MINES.

The United States bureau of mines reports that during the year 1915 the number killed per each 1,000 employed was 2.95. For the first time in the history of coal mining in the United States the average of fatalities per 1,000 employed is less than 3. The total number of killed was 2,266, against 2,454 during 1914. The number of workers employed in coal mining during 1915 was 767,554.

LABORERS WANT MORE.

Meriden, Conn.—Laborers employed in the building trades are on strike to enforce their increased wage demand of 25 cents a day and special rates for concrete work. The old scale was \$2.25 for an eight-hour day.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys
Wm. H. Anglin

Editor
Associate Editor

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ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE - - - ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and we will see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 16, 1916.

TRIBUTE TO A FRIEND OF LABOR.

In the death of John R. McLean organized labor has lost a friend that deserves more than passing notice.

As publisher of the Cincinnati Enquirer and in recent years interested in the Washington Post, the printers of this country can testify to his friendliness to the Typographical Union and its allied branches.

Coming into possession of the Cincinnati Enquirer as a young man in the middle 70's he inaugurated a system of journalism that was later followed by Pulitzer and Hearst in New York City. Calling to his aid the late John A. Cockerill, of St. Louis, he proceeded to make the Enquirer one of the leading newspapers of the country. The best talent available was secured in the conduct of the paper and it forged to the front and maintains the supremacy it gained in the Middle West to the present day.

In all this great venture inaugurated during a period of dullness following the panic of '73, and with his resources taxed at times to keep up the standard he had established for his newspaper, he was true to his word with the Typographical Union, and although urged to join with the other newspapers of the city in fighting the Union he remained steadfast through it all, though at great personal loss.

The Typographical Union in the late 70's and early 80's met many rebuffs from newspaper proprietors, but John R. McLean remained its friend through all that trying period.

The Enquirer was one of the last of the great daily newspapers to introduce machine composition, due to the fact that its owner rather desired to help his employees than to gain any advantage in the change of composition.

His philanthropies were many and varied, but he desired no publicity on that account. His newspaper was every ready to champion the cause of the needy and oppressed and he spared no effort to ameliorate the condition of the distressed in time of flood or other disaster.

He was a friend in need during the time that a friend counted as a friend, and while conditions have changed in late years, those who toiled in the years ago can appreciate the worth of such a friend.

THE LABOR GROUP.

A great writer says: "Those who are not virile enough to take public action are inevitably condemned to be its pawns."

Whether labor is to continue to be the pawn of politicians and the special interests that now control them is up to labor itself.

The eighteen union men forming the "labor group" in Congress have shown what can be done. Reactionary employers and exploiting interests have always recognized the importance of selecting Congressmen who will vote and fight for their interests.

There are not enough labor men in Congress. Today many bills to strengthen the power of the few over the many are before Congress, and in danger of being passed.

Those eighteen union men on the firing line in Congress need your help.

Organized labor in every district in the United States surely possesses one tried and true representative who is qualified to stand for nomination and election to Congress as a real spokesman of the people.

Will labor find such men, get them into the race, and stand behind them?

Or will it continue to play into the hands of any plausible politician who comes along?

If labor makes the most of its opportunities, there will be fifty men instead of eighteen in the labor group at the next session.—The Granite Cutters' Journal.

PREPARE TO PARADE.

It behooves every labor organization in the District to fall in line on the Fourth of July and show your real strength in the line of march to the A. F. of L. building which will be dedicated on that date.

Last Wednesday we had a practical demonstration of what can be done in the way of a parade, if all will bend their energies to the purpose, and there is certainly no good reason why Labor's parade on July 4 could not equal if not excel the procession that marched on Flag Day as a testimonial to the spirit of Preparedness.

We need no preparation aside from organization to protect the homes of the wage-worker, and an added impetus will be given to the tendency to organize among a great class of unorganized, if they can be shown it is worth while.

It is a duty you owe to your fellows, your family and yourself, as well as a mark of deep respect to the President of the United States who will deliver the principal address. PARADE!

PNEUMOGASTRICISMS



March has come
With breezes cool;
Instead of Spring
An April Fool.
May has passed
In its pride,
Marching ahead
Of June brides.
July begins
The other course;
August scenes
Bring remorse.
September skies
Rich and blue,
Seldom belie
The thing to do.
October rushes
In—all about
To find the fire
That's gone out.
November knows
But won't tell
When the fire's out
It's gone to—well,
December days
Are never blue;
That's when Santa
Comes to you.

Hughes to the line, let the votes fall where they may.

There are seasons for all things, except Spring this year.

The newspaper business is divided into two classes: Upper and lower.

Prereadiness seems to be the slogan of all men with regard to their wives.

The man who carries the key to the garden gate carries the key to the mint.

'Tis said citizen Hughes has the finest pair of whiskers ever seen on man or beast.

Despite his whiskers, Carranza had nothing to do with the discovery of the Pacific Ocean.

The time is just about ripe for Villa to breathe his last with considerable abruptness.

Who was it, Columbus or Cortez, that laid off the undiscovered portion of America into town lots?

A great many people are in love with the severe Gothic style of front elevation popularized by Mr. Hughes.

Illiterates will now begin to make enemies of their more learned friends by talking about the demonization of silver.

It's hard to tell where we'd rather be: in Europe on the firing line or crushing dynamite with a tack hammer.

We find so many people not built on the point system that we are almost in favor of a universal metric measurement.

If all money that stuck to our fingers belonged to us there would be fewer sleepless nights—for the other fellow at least.

We can't tell who is the worst, the hyphenated or the queried citizen, with apologies to the apostrophe—"America's first."

Since it only took our admiration to put Roosevelt out of politics, we are sorry that we did not start in about sixteen years ago.

The Bull Moose Party lulled to sleep in Chicago last week, and at last accounts was still wrapped in slumber and a pair of porous knit pajamas.

This currency legislation passed by the Democrats makes one wonder if the Republican party could tell a silver certificate from a laundry slip.

Villa's cruel temper seems to continue to follow him from place to place, while we have never seen the title page of Carranza illumined with a smile.

This prereadiness campaign is going to tap the U. S. Treasury with so much animation we are afraid that the dear old Democratic party may be retired from circulation.

We think the derelict Republicans should show their real spirit of manhood, now that they are licked, and not further attempt to open up crevices in the party's physique.

We believe that if any of the crowned heads of Europe, responsible for the continuation of the war, were within our grasp we could cause them to say "good-bye" to this old world

in a voice choked with emotion and a lamp rope.

We doff our cap to the lone Nut who assassinated the contents of a deaf and dumb asylum, and then admitted that nary a soul therein had ever said one unkind word to him or his'n.

Dem's not shooting stars,
Dem dere things yo' see;
Dat am de sign of sho' nuff Spring
Dat's done passed you and me.
Dese am de summer days—
Ain't all de craps laid by?
Is us got anything ter do?
Jes' live, lest we die.

FAVORS U. S. ARMY PLANT.

By a vote of 235 to 136 the house approved the \$11,000,000 in the naval appropriation bill for the construction of a government armor plate plant. This proposal has been accepted by the Senate.

The Bethlehem Steel Company has conducted an advertising campaign in the public press against a government owned plant.

POTTERY WORKERS ELECT.

East Liverpool, O.—It is announced that President Menge and Secretary-Treasurer Wood have been re-elected by a referendum election for officers of the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters. Seven vice-presidents and a delegate to the American Federation of Labor were also elected.

Special Rates for Union Men.

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Wire-bound Garden Hose, per ft., 15c	
Iron Hose Reels.....	\$3.25
Brass Hose Nozzles.....	40c
Steel Shovels.....	10c
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Pruning Shears.....	25c
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D. J. O'CONNOR

New Jersey Ave. and G Sts. N. W.

BROCKWELL'S BITS

BY W. N. BROCKWELL

Sunday next, at Typographical Temple, Columbia Union's June meeting will take place, the hour being 2.30 p. m. In addition to the regular business, the officers for the coming year will be installed. It will be an important and interesting meeting, and all members who can be on hand will be sure of spending the time profitably.

At the recent commencement of the George Washington University, in this city, one of the graduates in law was William E. Burchfield, a member of Columbia Typographical Union who has had a long service in many capacities in the Government Printing Office. To a man who has the nerve and industry to work at so exacting a calling as the printing business and at the same time acquire the knowledge requisite for a learned profession I always doff my hat, and so I congratulate Mr. Burchfield on his creditable achievement, and he has many friends who heartily join me.

One of the most companionable of men and one of this city's most sturdy unionists is J. H. D. Buckley, whose membership in Columbia Union runs back so far that he can be truly called one of No. 101's "old-timers." Meeting "Bucky" some days ago—and I have known him many years, to my great pleasure—he confided to me the fact that he would soon have a birthday; "and it's a great day in more ways than one," he said. "For I was born on July 4." On that date the veteran will be 71 years of age. It's a fine thing to be born on the Nation's natal day—and there are lots of fine things about "Bucky." Bravely, cheerfully, philosophically the fine old boy looks toward the sunset of life. That many more birthdays may come to him is the wish of this writer and of many other friends.

Often it has been here remarked that printers were patriotic. In Washington's great preparedness parade of Wednesday, June 14, 1916, this creditable fact was again fully demonstrated. The sections representing the Printery were not only among the largest in the great turnout, but were managed with much skill. From the Public Printer down all were interested and enthusiastic; the result being the best showing in all the line. Messrs Daniel V. Chisholm and T. Frank Morgan were the Public Printer's chief aids in the work, and their energy and capacity were well shown in the excellent results achieved. Probably 75 per cent of all the employees of the Office participated, this meaning at least 3,000. It was indeed an inspiring sight to view one thousand or more union printers marching up historic Pennsylvania Avenue with other thousands of their fellow-citizens in the great parade. The daily papers will give you the details of this wonderful affair, but the writer desires to impress on you that printers are pre-eminently patriotic—proudly proved by the preparedness parade.

One day last week I had just time to get to the Secretary's office to attend to some union business, and was hustling to get there when I was hailed by an old-time print, who said: "Hello, Brockwell; I see you have been reminiscing about the old job room of the Printery."

"Yes," I replied; "what of it?"

"Oh, nothing; only you'll get in the late Pard Bloomer's class first thing you know. But that ain't what I stopped you to hear. You've been writing about Bill Baum—"Doc" we always called him; and I wondered if you ever heard of the time he borrowed \$2 from J. Nat Steed—at least, I think it was Nat—for a couple of hours. Doc needed just \$2 to make up a required sum for some one on whom he was going to exercise his philanthropy at 10 per cent a month, and went to Nat in the morning, saying:

"Mr. Steed, could you let me have \$2 until I go home at dinner?"

"And Nat said he could—and did. Well, after dinner Baum came over and hands Nat a two-dollar bill with his sweetest smile and says: 'Thank you very much, Mr. Steed.'

"Now, Nat had been obliged, at sundry and various times, to avail himself of Baum's kindness—at 10 per cent a month or less—and he had apparently thought it all out during the time since he parted with his \$2; so he sings out, as Baum turns away, real loud and raucous-like:

"Say, haven't you forgotten something?"

"Well, Baum didn't tumble, and stood waiting, so Nat went on:

"You know, 10 per cent on \$2 will be 20 cents. Twenty cents, please."

"It seemed to take a full minute for the thing to leak through his skull, but it did at last, and he mumbled

something about having forgotten, and then he fished up a couple of dimes and passed them over.

"And I am ready to bet a week's wages that was the first and last time Baum ever paid 10 per cent a month or 'fraction thereof' in real money."

"If you had time to listen I could tell about how Bill Dewar didn't pay him \$50 he owed him; but I see you are in a hurry."

"Yes," I replied; "I am. But I will get it some other time."

LOCAL UNION No. 110, MILK WAGON DRIVERS.

Corbin Thompson is still unfair to our local and to organized labor in general. During the past week 3 more of his drivers came off the wagons, in support of the local.

Every driver of a milk wagon is on his toes and is working hard and we are meeting with great support from the local merchants, who have shown a disposition to be fair, and to help us show Corbin Thompson the error of his ways.

The time is not far distant, we hope, when we will tell you that Thompson has signed up. But as yet he is unfair.

Last Monday the Central Labor Union placed the Oyster dairy, known as Chestnut Farm Dairy, also on the unfair list. It is reported that the Glade Valley Dairy is run by the Oyster Dairy, in an effort to mislead the public as to who is the real proprietor. Anyhow, it is directly in the rear of Oyster's plant, and when we asked who was the manager we were told that Mr. Browner was that official. And we know without the shadow of a doubt that Mr. Browner is the manager of Oyster's Chestnut Farms Dairy, also Oyster's Dairy is unfair, so draw your own conclusions.

JAS. L. CONSIDINE,
Rep. Local Union No. 110.

CIGARMAKER TELLS WHY?

Washington, D. C., June 8, 1916.

Mr. JOHN B. COLPOYS,

Secretary Central Labor Union.

Sir: We received your letter in regard to parading on July 4. We are sorry to say that, while we most heartily agree with the movement, on account of conditions it is impossible for our organization to participate, as we have such a small membership, and over one-half of our members are out of work, and have been for the last year or two, it makes it impossible for us to make a decent showing, and we can only account for it through the neglect of organized labor in not giving the Cigarmakers the proper support that we think is due us by not patronizing and demanding the union label on the cigars that they use. Our organization numbered over one hundred members about two years ago, and through the non-support of organized labor we have dwindled down to less than one-half that number, and we feel that it is a disgrace to organized labor that we are not better supported than we are.

Remember, if organized labor would demand cigars made in our city bearing the union label of Union 110 they would build our organization up to its former standing and place our unemployed to work, which is about one-half of our present membership.

Hoping that the delegates to your honorable body will bring this matter before their locals and try to impress upon the minds of their respective bodies that we feel that it is their duty to lend a fraternal hand to the Cigarmakers, and try to build up our organization, which will cost them nothing more than to demand the union label on the box from which they purchase their cigars, and to refuse to take or smoke a cigar from a box which does not bear the union (blue) label. Hoping you will accept the above statement and use your best endeavors to help our union, as we feel it is the duty of our friends and brother organized members to do, we ask that you give this letter due consideration.

Fraternalty yours,
FRED. J. DAHLER,
Financial Secretary No. 110.
285 Q St. N. W.

GAINS IN NEW ROCHELLE.

New Rochelle, N. Y.—A large number of contractors have signed the new wage rate of painters and paper hangers.

Carpenters have increased wages from \$4.50 to \$4.80 for an eight-hour day.

The new scale of Plumbers' Union became effective the first of the month. Wages are increased 30 cents a day. Motormen and conductors employed by the Westchester Street Railway have secured the following schedule for a 10-hour day: First year \$2.60 a day; second year \$2.70; third year \$2.80; fourth year \$2.90; fifth year \$3; sixth year and over \$3.20. Overtime, 5 cents an hour, regardless of class.

LABORERS RAISE WAGES.

Whiting, Ind.—Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union announce that practically every contractor has signed its new wage scale, which increases wages 5 cents an hour.

New Full Dress and Tuxedo Suits for Hire

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LOAN OFFICE

"SPEEDING UP" SYSTEM DEFEATED BY UNIONISTS.

The House rejected an amendment to the naval appropriation bill which would permit the use of the "stop watch," "speeding up," and other unscientific and man-killing systems in the government navy yards. This amendment was introduced by Congressman Browne, of Wisconsin. As a member of the House Committee on labor, he recently signed a minority report in favor of the Taylor system.

Congressman Keating (Colorado) and Nolan (California), members of the House labor group, led the fight against the amendment. Both of the Congressmen are members of the Committee on Labor, which made a favorable report on the Tavenner (anti-"stop watch") bill.

Congressman Keating said that "it has been testified repeatedly that you can have an efficiency system without the 'stop watch,' the premium or the bonus system." He declared that the leader of the "stop watch" advocates before the Committee on Labor were James A. Emery, of the National Association of Manufacturers and General Crozier, chief of ordnance, United States army. Reference was made to the former's attempt to defeat the pending child labor bill and to his lobbying methods as shown by a congressional expose of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Congressman Nolan declared that Congressman Browne "was not present at most of the hearings and did not have the opportunity to hear the testimony of those in favor of the Tavenner bill." The California union iron molder further declared that while the Committee on Labor was taking testimony on this bill "not one of the gentlemen who appeared and represented himself as an efficiency expert and a scientific management engineer had ever had any practical shop experience." He insisted that "scientific management," as urged by friends of the Browne amendment, would merely develop a small group of "highly trained, time and motion study men" who would acquire all the knowledge in industry with American laborers and artisans trained in one simple operation.

WORKERS "DONE UP" THROUGH LONG HOURS.

In the current issue of the Monthly Review, published by the United States bureau of labor statistics, extended reference is made to the findings of a committee appointed by the British government to investigate conditions of workers in English munitions plants.

These three systems are in vogue in munitions factories: One shift of 13 and 14 hours (the overtime system); two shifts of 12 hours and three shifts of eight hours. It is stated that the last system appears to yield the best results in the long run, for "the strain of night work, indeed strain generally, is sensibly diminished, great vigor and work is maintained throughout the shift, less time is lost by unpunctuality or illness, and there is less liability to accident." The committee recommends the adoption of the three-shift system, without overtime, wherever a sufficient supply of labor is available.

The committee found that the reason why workers felt "done up" is because of persistent long hours and an absence of their weekly rest. It is declared that this "staleness" is becoming increasingly common, and that "for the avoidance of staleness in conditions of strenuous labor it is not enough to treat workmen in the bulk and to regulate daily and weekly rests upon a physiological basis devised for the average."

Night work is vigorously condemned on the theory that it is uneconomical, that supervision is unsatisfactory, and that workers not only find it difficult to sleep during the day but their unusual meal hours make it difficult to consume substantial food and deranged digestion results.

The committee says that the true sign of fatigue is diminished capacity and that measurement of output in work will give the most direct test of fatigue.

A feature of this report is the absence of any charge that workers are willful "slackers." The public press in England and America gave much publicity to this charge several months ago, but the committee makes flat declaration that it is a physical impossibility for men to avoid "growing stale" where they are compelled to work long hours.

It is stated that, as a whole, munitions workers have been allowed to reach a state of reduced efficiency and lowered health which might have been avoided without reduction in output.

The report is a complete vindication of organized labor's position on the shorter workday.

LABOR INJUNCTIONS TO BE LEADING ISSUE.

Chicago, Ill.—At a conference of nearly 350 organized workers from every section of the state, called by the State Federation of Labor to discuss the increasing number of labor injunctions, it was unanimously agreed that this question be made the paramount legislative measure and that from now on everything else be subordinated to the supreme effort of securing the enactment of legislation that will regulate the issuance of injunctions in strike times, similar to that contained in the Clayton law.

The conference declared that through strained constructions of the law voluntary organizations of workers, formed for mutual protection and not for profit, are placed in the same category as unlawful combinations, and that equity courts have extended their powers until now they issue injunctions denying workers the constitutional rights of free assemblage, free speech and the freedom of the press.

In an address to the conference President Gompers referred to the growing revolt of workers everywhere against labor injunctions and in his plea for harmony and determination, said:

"Politicians nor statesmen—call them by any name that you will—they will not give heed unless they know and are made to feel and understand that you are in earnest, and that no matter what the man may be, or what the party may be, that unless it is used as an opportunity to enact these declarations into the laws of the state, that you are going after them—men or party—that you are going to be true, to stand by your friends, defeat your enemies, no matter what their party, what their color, and what their protestations upon any other subject may be."

25,000 trades unionists in line on the Fourth of July would be a spectacle that would live long in the breasts of admirers of the labor movement, and there's no reason why there can't be.

ROSTER OF CENTRAL LABOR UNION

(Where not otherwise specified, meetings are held at night.)

Central Labor Union: Meets every Monday night at Typographical Temple.

Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month; first Saturday at 1:30; third at 4 p. m., Building Trades Hall, Secretary, C. F. Reichel, 24 Myrtle St. N. E.

Bakery Salesmen's Union, No. 33: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. L. Condit, 297 First St. N. W.

Barbers Union, No. 239: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Hammel's Hall, No. 921 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, Joseph Handlos, 666 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E.

Barbers Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Thursdays of each month, Cadet Armory, 706 O St. N. W. Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman; Financial Secretary, Chas. Walker, 624 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.

Bartenders, No. 428: Meets second and fourth Sunday in each month, Painter's Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, J. R. Tavenner, 1238 Eighth St. N. W.

Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at New Masonic Temple, Eighth and F Sts. N. E. Secretary, Wm. F. Kilroy, 517 North Capitol St.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Edward Fuhrman, 24 Quincy Place.

Boot and Shoe Workers Union, No. 489: Meets every Sunday, 3 p. m., Jonathan Hall, 628 Louisiana avenue northwest. Secretary, A. Messino, 1404 B street n. w.

Brewers Local Union, No. 48: Meets second Sunday of each month, Building Trades Hall, at 10.00 a. m. Secretary, W. H. Schaefer, 1404 B street n. w.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5: Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, C. W. Scherer, 48 Seaton Place.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132: Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple. Secretary, E. B. Byrne, 425 G Street N. W.

Carpet Mechanics, Local 65: Meets third Friday of each month, Sixth and E Sts. N. W. Secretary, Chas. T. Krause, 1424 W St. N. W.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets first Thursday in each month, Costello's Hall, 6th and G Sts. n. w. Secretary, Wm. H. Umhan, 727 10th St. n. e.

Cigar makers Union, No. 110: Meets every Saturday, 705 Seventh St. N. W. (Wasserman's). Secretary, Edwin Tilton, 242 8th St. N. E.

Electric Workers, International Brotherhood of: Secretary, Edw. Northage, 110 R St. N. E.

Electrotype Molders and Finishers, No. 17: Meets every Tuesday night at Lodge Hall, 188 E. L. Ave. N. W.

Elevator Conductors Protective Union, No. 1110: Meets every Tuesday night at 8:15, 1110 Sixth St. n. w. Secretary, E. E. Nickelson, 2880 G ave. n. w.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10: Meets first and third Fridays of each month, 419 Tenth St. N. W. Secretary, J. F. Herriy, Box 62, Arlington, Va.

Engineers, Holston No. 77: Meets every Friday, 100 P St. N. W. Secretary, Cor. Tenth and Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, F. J. Nichols, 616 Fourth street northeast.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 59: Meets Typographical Temple every Friday night. Secretary, A. W. Locke, Twelfth and B Sts. N. W.

Engraved Steel and Plate Finishers, No. 846: Secretary, C. W. Hale, 1016 Eleventh St. N. E.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12776: Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Gertrude M. McNally, 1242 Jackson St. N. E.

Federal Watchmen's Union, No. 14954: Secretary, Jas. H. Reed, Cor. Soc., 1223 B street southwest.

Firemen, Stationary, No. 65: Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Secretary, A. James, Hyattsville, Md.

Garment Workers, United, No. 11: Meets first and third Tuesdays, 618 Seventh street n. w. (Korner's). E. Gentz, president; Miss R. Lyons, Recording Secretary.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Thursday of each month, Building Trades Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Albert Beer, 126 Todd Pl. N. E.

International Molders Union: Meets every second and fourth Wednesdays, Washington Hall, Third and Pennsylvania Avenue S. E. Secretary, C. W. McCaffery, 408 Twelfth St. N. E.

Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth St. and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, Wm. W. Keeler, 148 Eleventh St. S. E.

Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193: Meets every Thursday at 1204 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, E. H. Fulton, 1120 E St. S. E.

Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 5: Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Edward Hauser, 120 First St. N. W.

Milk Wagon Drivers Union, No. 110: Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, H. Gundertsch, 728 Columbia Road.

Moving Picture Operators Protective Union, Local 224: Meets first and third Mondays each month, Gayety Theatre, 2805 Secretary, G. King, or E. A. Spellman, 519 S. E.

Musicians, No. 181: Headquarters, Kenosia Building, Eleventh and G Sts. N. W., Room 411. Meets first Sunday in each month, 422 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Phone 2446. Secretary, John E. Birdsell, Kenosia Building.

Navy Yard Helpers: Meets second Sunday and fourth Friday in each month. Secretary, Albert Bridges, 210 L St. a. e.

Painters, No. 368: Meets every Friday, North-west Corner Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Wm. Zell, 306 Tenth St. N. E.

Paperhangers Local, No. 420: Meets every Friday, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. A. Maidens, Paperhangers Hall, Ninth St. N. W.

Pattern Makers Association: Meets first Friday of each month, Third and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, John H. Brown, 911 R St. N. W.

Photo-Engravers Union, No. 17: Meets first Monday in every month, Typographical Temple, 8 p. m. Secretary, J. A. Whitecar, 2209 Minnesota Ave. S. E.

Plate Printers, No. 2: Meets fourth Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Chas. B. Cameron, Bethesda, Md.

Plumbers, No. 54: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Paperhangers Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, W. H. Amis, 1008 Monroe St. N. W.

Press Readers and Assistants, No. 42: Meets Typographical Temple on the Fourth Wednesday of each month. Secretary, Harry Cuppitt, 820 Sixth St. S. W.

Printing Pressmen, No. 15: Meets fourth Saturday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Thos. E. Blakely, 827 O St. N. W.

Retail Clerks, No. 262: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Typographical Temple, 428-426 G St. N. W. Secretary, J. A. Geller, 619 F St. N. E.

School Custodian and Janitor, 14596: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, W. P. Cannon, 408 Twelfth St. S. E.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 1021: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Charles T. Thorpe, 928 Ninth St. S. E.

Steam Fitters and Helpers, No. 602: Meets first and third Wednesdays at Paperhangers Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. F. Hilt, 618 Sixth St. a. e.

Stone and Building Laborers Union, Local 46: Meets first and third Friday nights at Cadets Armory Hall, 708 O street northwest. Secretary, F. Holmes, 1101 I Street S. W.

Stone and Marble Cutters: Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at Jonathan Hall.

Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants, Association, No. 11778: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, 1008 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Mrs. E. E. Trippe, 1787 Willard street N. W., Apt. 20.

Street Car Men's Union, Division 689: Meets Typographical Temple first and third Thursdays at 10.30 a. m. and 8.30 p. m. Secretary, G. W. Calender, Oursy Building, Room 312.

Theatrical Stage Employees International Alliance, Local 22: Meets third Sunday of each month, at the Eagle Club House. Secretary, T. I. Trundie, 1082 Jefferson St. N. W.

Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 101: Meets on the third Sunday of each month, 2:30 p. m. Typographical Temple. Secretary, Geo. G. Seibold, Typographical Temple.

Upholsterers Union, No. 58: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, Moose Hall, Seventh and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, E. P. Richardson, 760 Gresham Place N. W.

Wood Finishers, Local No. 1052: Secretary, H. Baumgarten, 414 Tenth st. s. w.

Washington Building Trades Council: Meets every Tuesday night, 440 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Stover D. Zea.

Yeast Workers' Union, No. 14659: Meets first and third Friday, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Chas. P. Glover, Twentieth and Bryant Sts. N. E.

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Plate Printers of North America (International Steel and Copper): Headquarters, International Secretary-Treasurer, Chas. T. Smith, Room 414 Washington Loan and Trust Building.

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Ladies Auxiliary, Carpenters: Meets Tuesday nights, Hutchins Building, Tenth and D Sts. N. W.

Woman's Auxiliary, No. 13, of Columbia Typographical Union: No. 101: Meets at Typographical Temple, fourth Monday in each month.

Allied Printing Trades Council: Meets third Thursday in the month at Typographical Temple. Secretary, C. H. Evans, 820 Fourth St. N. E.

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The Casino, Frank Farenkamp (Chesapeake Beach).
Victor Buffet Co., Inc. 7th and G n. w.
Wassman, Henry, 705 Seventh st. n. w.
Wiedeman, Joseph, 629 E st. n. w.
William J. O'Leary, 733 North Cap. st.
Wininger, Harry 631 Pa. ave. s. e.

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Angelo, 14th & Q Sts. N. W.
Apollo, H St. bet. 6 & 7, N. E.
Aragon Airdome, Md. Ave. 8 & 9, N. E.
Arcade (Theatre and Park, 14th and Park Road.
Auditorium, 13th st. and N. Y. ave. n. w.
Avenue Grand, Pa. Ave. bet. 6 & 7, S. E.
Carolina, 11th & N. Carolina Ave. S. E.
Central Park, 9th St. G & H N. W.
Circle, 2105 Pa. Ave. N. W.
Crandall, 9th & E Sts. N. W.
Dixie, 8th & E Sts. N. E.
Dumbarton, 82nd & O Sts. N. E.
Eastern, 8th St. bet. F & G Sts. E.
Elite Theatre, 14th and R. I. ave. n. w.
Echo Park, 14th and Spring Rd.
Empire, 910 H St. N. E.
Empire Park, H. bet. 12 and 13 N. E.
Favorite, H St. North Capitol & First Garden Theatre - 423 9th st. n. w.
Garden Theatre, Hopewell, Va.
Gayety Theatre, 513 9th st. n. w.
Georgia - Ga. Ave. & Park Rd. N. W.
Home Theatre, C bet. 12th & 13th n. e.
Idle Hr. Park, N. bet. 32 and 33 N. W.
Leader, 509 Ninth St. N. W.
Liberty Theatre, N. Capitol & P St.
"M" Street Theatre, M St. near 32nd
Mayeroff Park, H St. bet. 6 & 7, N. E.
Meaders, 8th & G Sts. S. E.
Mid-City, 7th & N Sts. N. W.
Navy, 8th St. bet. D & E, S. E.
Olympic, U St. bet. 14 & 15, N. W.
Orpheum, - 4th and C st. n. e.
Plaza Theatre - 434 9th st. n. w.
Pleasant Hrr. Park, 12 and C N. E.
Princess, 1112 H Sts. N. E.
Proctor Park, - Anacostia, D. C.
Randolph Park, 1st and Randolph n. w.
Raphael, 9th St. bet. N & O, N. W.
Revere, - Ga. Ave. & Park Rd. N. W.
R. I. Theatre, 7th and R. I. Ave. N. W.
Savoy, - 14th and Col. Road.
Senate, Pa. Ave. bet. 3d & 4th, S. E.
Standard Park, Bates, near N. Cap. St.
Stanton, - 6th & C Sts. N. E.
Stanton Park, - 219 4th N. E.
Starlight Park, 4 1-2 and K st. n. w.
Strand Theatre - 9th and D st. n. w.
Tango Park - 14th and V N. W.
The Grand, - Hopewell, Va.
The Richmond, - Alexandria, Va.
Truxton Park, N. Capitol & Fla. Ave.
Twilight Park, Pa. Ave. 13 & 14, S. E.
Victoria Theatre, 7th & E Sts. S. W.
Welcome, - 4 1-2 and K st. s. e.
Zenith, - 8th St. bet. G & H, S. E.

Surprise Theatre - Alexandria, Va.

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The Trades Unionist

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

READ OUR ADVERTISEMENTS, PATRONIZE
OUR ADVERTISERS.



Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any man who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause.—President Gompers.

WITH A MISSION, WITHOUT
A MUZZLE.

VOLUME XX. NO. 52

WASHINGTON, D. C. FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1916.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

EXPLOITERS BLAMED FOR MEXICO'S TROUBLES

New York.—Carlos Loveira and Baltasar Pages, representatives of Yucatan (Mexico) organized workers, have arrived in this city and have made public an appeal to American workers for peace between Mexico and the United States signed by officers of the following Yucatan unions:

Electricians, carpenters, seamen, bakers, masons, hotel and restaurant clerks and cooks, commercial clerks, smeltermen, hackmen, railroad men and machinists, blacksmiths and boilermakers.

This week the Mexicans will visit Washington and present a copy of the proclamation to President Gompers—who is now in the middle west—and also discuss with the A. F. of L. executive his proposal that a conference be held at El Paso, Texas, between representatives of the American Federation of Labor and the Mexican trade union movement.

The proclamation signed by the Mexican unionists is a stirring appeal for fraternity and peace between the two countries.

"Until the day on which our social revolution broke out," says this spirited document, "Mexico was, despite its wonderful resources, a land of desolation and misery for the real producer, for the proletarians, because sheltered by the government—represented first by Porfirio Diaz, the dictator, generally known as the czar of the Americas, and later by Victoriano Huerto—ignorance, religious intolerance, alcoholism and proletarian slavery in its most terrible form prevailed in the country.

"In shops, mines and manufacturing centers the condition of the toilers, although not so bad as in the 'haciendas,' were still terrible; 12 or 14 hours daily, poorly paid labor was exacted without the hope of any progressive legislation at all being enacted that would secure their condition as free citizens; at the mercy of their 'owners,' Mexican or foreigners, who—while the real producers howled, bore the yoke of servilism and suffered starvation—drove through the brilliant streets of the city of Mexico in luxurious automobiles, and built in every corner of the same 'villas' and palaces that gave the capital of the republic universal renown.

"Public instruction, especially in the large rural districts, was entirely abandoned, because it was the dictatorial policy, in this respect, to drive the poor people to the great 'haciendas,' great mine and factory regions, where they could be more easily controlled by the 'rurales' and the soldiers, instead of allowing them to go to school and get an education to become real citizens deserving of such a title.

"Workingmen in Mexico were killed if they attempted to unionize or to strike; the peasants were slaughtered in order to secure their property; the Yaqui Indians were deported or sold as slaves in Yucatan, so that the great landowners of the state of Sonora could sell their lands to American syndicates. Anybody who protested, orally or in writing, was thrown into jail, where imprisonment was worse than death.

"We want to say, very frankly, to the American toilers that the Mexican people do not hate the real American people, the people who still have in their heart the principles of Washington and Franklin; we do not have any hostile sentiment of any kind against you, American laborers. In the United States we only hate the monopolists, the great oil and railroad kings, all those who have utilized the richness of our land for their personal benefit; impudently stealing from us the fruits of our labor; the same as they do with you in your country, those very same compatriots of yours, whose only interests are their bank accounts, have no love of country, honor, or high ideals of life.

"Be on your guard, workers of the United States. The Columbus raid, all the anti-Mexican agitation of the mercenary press of North America, all the meetings, lectures and publications of our foes in the great American cities, are only for the purpose of crowning in blood the desires of a brother people who have had the courage and the strength to rebel against their oppressors, of giving the workers of the world an example of the only social revolution that honestly deserves such a name.

"Be on watch, North American comrades. Do not allow any one to fool you with the lies of those who, as long as they can make money, do not care very much about the killing of thousands of laborers. Help us to secure that, once and forever, the United States troops be recalled, avoiding the great danger that there is and must be while a khaki uniform remains in Mexican territory."

SAFETY BRAKE LAW ENLARGED.

The United States Supreme Court has ruled that the Federal safety appliance regulations relating to brakes apply to electric as well as steam railroads operating in interstate commerce. The court affirmed a judgment of \$7,500 in favor of Edgar E. Campbell, motorman, who was injured in a collision between Spokane, Wash., and Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, in which 18 persons were killed.

LABOR'S DEMANDS PRESENTED TO REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

President Gompers, Vice-President O'Connell and Secretary Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor, appeared before the platform committee of the Republican convention and presented a series of planks in the interest of the men and women of toil.

These included:

Pledge to maintain the Federal Clayton law which assures workers the legal right of voluntary association and guarantees the right of trial by jury in alleged contempt cases committed outside the presence of courts.

Vigorous enforcement of the seamen's act and the most liberal interpretations of its provisions. Opposition to weakening any section intended to protect seamen and traveling public. It is declared that "American seamen will constitute a trained reserve force in time of national peril," and that conditions should be such as to "induce resourceful, capable, liberty-loving Americans to follow that vocation."

Demand that the immigration and contract labor laws be enforced and so extended as to debar from the United States all persons who cannot read some language.

Industrial education and vocational training in addition to cultural education, on the theory that "national industrial efficiency is not a hap-hazard occurrence but is the result of carefully considered methods and policies."

The enactment and rigid enforcement of a Federal child labor law.

The faithful observance and enforcement of all Federal eight-hour laws and their extension to all departments of government.

The enactment of a Federal workmen's compensation law.

Laws excluding from interstate commerce the products of convict labor.

Legislation to abolish preventable loss of life and injury to workers in industry and transportation. The creation of a bureau of safety under the department of labor to collect data relative to industrial hazards and devise methods to decrease deaths and injuries in industry.

Opposition to "scientific management" and other speeding up systems in industry.

Extension of the powers and functions of the federal bureau of mines.

Full rights of American citizenship to the people of Porto Rico.

Adequate compensation for all civil service employees and a reasonable minimum wage for all such employees.

A tribunal to which all employees in the competitive civil service may appeal for redress of grievances.

A federal compensation law to apply to all civil service employees.

An equitable retirement law providing for the retirement of superannuated and disabled employees of the civil service.

Employment in the civil service must not impair the employees' right of petition.

Government ownership of telegraphs and telephones.

Equal suffrage.

The platform committee substituted the following, which was adopted by the convention:

"LABOR LAWS

"We pledge the Republican party to the faithful enforcement of all Federal laws passed for the protection of labor. We favor vocational education; the enactment and rigid enforcement of a Federal child labor law; the enactment of a generous and comprehensive workmen's compensation law within the commerce power of Congress and an accident compensation law covering all government employees. We favor the collection and collation, under the direction of the department of labor, of complete data, relating to industrial hazards for the information of Congress, to the end that such legislation may be adopted as may be calculated to secure the safety, conservation and protection of labor from the dangers incident to industry and transportation.

"SUFFRAGE

"The Republican party, reaffirming its faith in government of the people, by the people, for the people, as a measure of justice to one-half the adult people of this country, favors the extension of the suffrage to women, but recognizes the right of each state to settle this question for itself."

DEMAND EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Rochester, N. Y.—About 250 machinists and other craftsmen employed by the American Laundry Machinery company are on strike for an eight-hour day.

Employees of this Company's Toronto, Chicago and Cincinnati branches are also striking for the same reason.

A. F. OF L. DEDICATION TUESDAY, JULY 4

If there is dependence in the old saw "Coming events cast their shadows before," Washington will certainly have another mammoth parade on July Fourth.

The committee on arrangement has about concluded their duties and all will be in readiness for the services promptly on above date. Last Sunday Columbia Typographical Union No. 101 appointed a parade committee of 50 and appropriated \$500 for the same.

The great number of organizations that will take part in the parade, and the President of the United States addressing the workers on that day, bids fair to make this Fourth a memorable occasion.

Next week we will print in full the organizations that will participate, also the formation.

WANT TO "INVESTIGATE."

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has made public the result of its referendum on the question of asking Congress to direct the interstate commerce commission to investigate the eight-hour demand of the four railroad brotherhoods.

The referendum methods of the chamber are peculiarly their own and differ from those employed by trade unions. The chamber appointed a committee to consider the question of asking Congress to take action. The committee reported favorably and the question was submitted to the various affiliates, 981 organizations voting for and 30 against. There was no attempt made to present the negative side of the question, or to show that this plan means an indefinite postponement of the employees' claims.

The resolutions provide that both the railroad managers and employees "defer pending controversies" until the interstate commerce commission is able to complete its investigations and make its report—a suggestion that will be eminently satisfactory to the railroads, as the commission would be instructed to "go thoroughly into the question of minimum, maximum, and average wage paid, with hours of service to each class of railroad employees in the United States, and so far as they are comparable, the minimum, maximum, and average with hours of service paid in other industries where similar skill and risk are involved, the relation of wages to railroad revenues, the question of whether railroad revenues based on existing rates for transportation will admit of equally favorable terms of all classes of railroad employees, and any other matter in this connection that the commission may deem relevant."

FEDERAL UNIONS URGED.

A. F. of L. Secretary, Frank Morrison, has issued a circular to all organizers to take advantage to the fullest extent of the increasing sentiment for unionism among unorganized.

"In order that there shall be opportunity," he says, "for persons employed at unorganized crafts and callings to take care of their interests pending the time when they can join the separate union of their trade, the laws of the American Federation of Labor make provision for the formation of a Federal Labor Union, or union of mixed crafts and callings, in which those who are not members of a union already in existence or eligible to membership in a trade union can hold membership. When there is a sufficient number of members of any particular craft or calling in a Federal Labor Union the officers are required to form a trade union and affiliate it to its national or international body."

EXPRESS COMPANIES GAIN.

The interstate commerce commission has made public reports from eight express companies doing an interstate business operating over 295,000 miles of lines. The American Express company has changed a \$418,000 deficit into a \$2,060,000 balance. The other companies made similar gains, despite former fears that the parcel post "would destroy their business."

PAINTERS WIN STRIKE.

Rock Island, Ill.—Painters' Union No. 502, has won its strike, which started May 1 last. Employers have signed a two years' contract at 55 cents an hour, Saturday half holiday, time and one-half for overtime, and double time for Sundays and holidays.

FREIGHT HANDLERS QUIT WORK.

Boston, Mass.—Freight handlers employed by the Eastern Steamship Corporation are on strike to raise wages from 32 to 40 cents an hour for day work, from 40 to 60 cents an hour for overtime, and from 40 to 80 cents an hour for Sundays and holidays.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR
Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys - - - - - Editor
Wm. H. Anglin - - - - - Associate Editor

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Office: 604-606 Fifth Street Northwest. - - Tel. Main 3915.

ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE - - - - - ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of its correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 23, 1916.

NATIONAL GUARD FOR BORDER PATROL.

Recruiting of the National Guard up to war strength is now going on in every city of the United States, and the number that is responding bespeaks too well the loyalty of Americans for that emblem that floats the breeze, known as "Old Glory."

Without commenting upon those things that makes possible intervention in Mexico, whether it be the greed of monopolistic American capital or a condition fomented by foreign countries, the fact remains that the young manhood of America is making that sacrifice decreed seemingly by the cruelty of fate and which comes once to every generation.

And we are mindful of the distress of mothers, the anxiety of fathers, the love of sisters, brothers, and other kindred for the one who has placed his life upon that altar of sacrifice which has been since the world began and will ever be to the end.

Yet, while we note the trend of events from the viewpoint of a sentimentalist, we draw a striking parallel to the prostrate grief of a mother for her boy which may never leave the state nor see a day of actual service, in comparison to the mental aberration of those who live upon and beyond the border—who for years have never closed their eyes in slumber knowing that they may see the morrow.

Mothers in Mexico, or along the border, are no different to mothers here. But there they are and have been in imminent danger of assassination and massacre—have been raided and ravished by an alien element, and as a part of the organization that makes for the biggest and best Republic on earth, they are due, and the people demand they be protected. That protection must come through the universal law of compensation—and your boy.

Thus far the Mexicans have had things their own way. To justify that statement we only call you to mind that the bullet that robs an American soldier of his life, is an American-made bullet, perhaps. And we say this not to censure but to condone with border citizens seeking relief, and who seek relief through that flag to which they owe their allegiance.

That flag has always protected its citizens in whatever clime, and while there has been seemingly a long period of watchful waiting, and an apparent unnecessary sacrifice of men, women, and children along the Rio Grande, let's hope that it has been for the best, however meaningless those words may be to the grief-stricken—victims of a foreign foe or to you, the parent of a boy in khaki.

To us we see the only REAL SACRIFICE, made in the home bereft of its only dependent by being called to the colors. The wife and little children that has been left to eke out a miserable existence, due to the indiscretion of a husband and father. There are hundreds of homes in this sad plight, and we pray that Congress may soon have it brought to their attention that these men may be released.

Send these men back to care for their families and compel a vast horde of dance hall wall flowers and cigarette fiends to be men—inject honor hyperdermically—and the ranks will be closed without little children suffering for the necessities of life.

Fireworks looks fine to the well fed.

Defending your country depends greatly on the condition of your ammunition.

Parade on the Fourth and let the President see the fathers of the boys who so promptly answered his call of last Sunday night.

It will be a soul-stirring Fourth for the trades unionists of Washington. There's so much to be said in behalf of the man who toils. Let us hope he will be given his due.

We would suggest to Mr. Newman to donate that fireworks fund to the families of Guardsmen—men who had to leave helpless families, and it will prove a far worthier patriotic effort than the burning of powder for pomp and display when in a few days little children, perhaps, will be practically uncared for, save through the efforts of defenseless women.

Go in the ranks now, see the boys who have donned the kakki, then go in the homes and see where these young men came from. Of necessity you will find that the great majority are registered from the homes of humble parents—men who have had to fight in trades organizations for every cent increased in wage and for every hour reduced in length of employment. To the man who toils it is to fight, work or play, and the only victory he achieves is through the struggle of rearing to young manhood a child to donate to his country.

CHANGES IN THE G. P. O.

Appointments.

Mrs. Ellen C. Watkins, clerk.

Separations.

Preston S. Williams, probational skilled laborer, resigned.

Transfers, Etc.

William W. Wallace, pressman, press division (night) to (day).

Andrew R. Gill, pressman, press division (intermediate) to (night).

Joseph A. Lynch, pressman, press division (day) to (intermediate).

Harry J. Sherwood, pressman, press division (night) to (intermediate).

BUTTE WORKERS LOCKED OUT.

Butte, Mont.—The Employers' Association of this city has forced a lock-out of the building trades, the electrical workers, street car men, and other employees. Unionists declare this move was made in the hope that the workers would retaliate by calling a general strike and precipitating a local civil war. The Free Lance, organ of the unionists, says:

"The labor unions of this community fully understand the importance and significance of the fight. They understand what the outcome of it means to the people of this community. They know that current rumor has it that members of the Silver Bow Employers' Association have made the statement that they were going to make a Bingham, Utah (where the wages of the members are \$2.50 or \$2.75 a day), out of Butte.

"They are going to make Butte a cheap town, with the alien and others of cheap and like calibre, predominating as workmen, while the American and other English-speaking people must leave here because they had American ideas of independence and intelligent conception of American standards of living."

BAD LIGHT CAUSES ACCIDENTS.

Madison, Wis.—In a "service letter" to manufacturers in this state the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin says:

"The investigations of the commission reveal the fact that many accidents which have been attributed to carelessness of workmen were really caused by the absence of proper light; the workman could not see what he was doing."

The commission quotes the findings of a well-known insurance company, which made a study of 90,000 accidents occurring in industries, and found that 23.8 per cent. or nearly one-quarter, were directly or indirectly caused by inadequate light.

"Apply this experience to Wisconsin," says the commission, "and about 3,000 accidents would be prevented each year if adequate light were provided in factories. This would mean a saving of \$300,000."

STETSON HAT STRIKE ENDS.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Striking employees of the Stetson Hat Company have voted to return to work, accepting the agreement made possible by Robert McWade, representing the Federal department of labor. The strike started March 16 and was the culmination of continued dissatisfaction because of working conditions. About 1,000 employees are directly involved. The company agrees to improve conditions and receive committees to adjust grievances.

As an indication of conditions that formerly existed, President Cummings of the company says "the men will not be required to pass the usual physical examination."

PAINTERS REJECT OFFER.

Johnstown, Pa.—The Painters' Union has rejected their employers' offer to return to work on a basis of eight hours for eight hours' pay. These workers are striking for eight hours with no wage reduction. They suspended work a month ago, and a large number of non-unionists have joined with them.

Brewery workers have organized all plants in this city but one—the Geoner Brewing company. The Bartenders' Union is co-operating with the brewery workers to make Johnstown 100 per cent organized in this industry.

EASTERN UNIONISTS UNITE.

Boston, Mass.—At a meeting of delegates of the various state branches and central labor bodies in this city, a elected and a constitution and by-laws New England States Federation of Labor was organized, permanent officers adopted. The eight-hour day was favored and Edward S. Alden, of Holyoke, Mass., chosen president, and John J. Coyne, of Manchester, N. H., secretary-treasurer.

SECURE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Mobile, Ala.—River front machinists, boiler-makers and blacksmiths have secured the eight-hour day without resorting to strike. Nine-hour wages will prevail.

NOTICE!

The Frank Manning employed at Headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, and who represents the Retail Clerks Union in the Central body IS NOT the Frank E. Manning referred to in the daily press as having been indorsed as a candidate for Congress on the Socialist ticket from the Eighth District of Virginia. One of the name but not the same.

"MOVIE OPERATORS.

The second regular meeting of June, held the night of Monday the 20th, was the liveliest Local 224 has experienced for a long time, and a good deal of important business was disposed of.

One of the hottest discussions was with regard to the Labor Parade to be held on July 4th. Oh, we will be there all right—and you will know us when you see us, too.

STREET CAR MEN ADVANCE.

Rock Island, Ill.—After conferences that extended over three weeks the Tri-City Railway Company has signed a three years' agreement with the Amalgamated Street Car Men's Union. Wage increases average 10 per cent for over 500 employees. Arbitration provisions are included in the contract.

UNIONISTS GETS RESULTS.

Springfield, Ill.—Organized labor's representative on the board of education, R. E. Woodmansee, has secured a pledge from the contractor that the \$400,000 high school building will be erected by union labor. Mr. Woodmansee has been a member of the board for eight years and has served as secretary of the Springfield federation of labor for the past 14 years. Through his efforts public school teachers have secured salary increases on three different occasions.

PLUMBERS RAISE WAGES.

Fair Haven, N. J.—Plumbers have secured the 44-hour work week and raised wages from \$4 to \$4.40 per day.

Special Rates for Union Men.

The National Garage
New Jersey Ave. and D Street N. W.
NEAR UNION STATION
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STORAGE REPAIRS SUPPLIES
THE GOLDEN RULE APPLIES
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7th & H Street N. E.

726 7th St. N. W.

2002-2004 Ga. Ave. N. W.

1111 H Street N. E.

1632 N. Capitol Street

3418-20 Ga. Ave. N. W.

14th & U Streets N. W.

7th and B Streets N. E.

3113 14th Street, N. W.

1440 P St. N. W.

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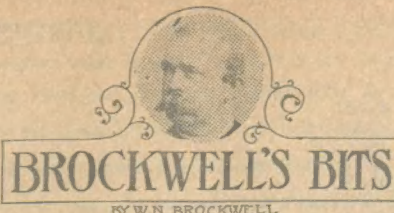
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BROCKWELL'S BITS

BY W. N. BROCKWELL

The following resolutions—presented by a committee consisting of Miss Teresa McDonald, Francis Benzler, and Francis M. Riedel—on the death of Mr. John R. McLean, were adopted by The Washington Post Chapel at its June meeting:

"Whereas in the passing of Mr. John R. McLean to the Great Beyond, a consistent employer of union labor has gone to his eternal rest; be it

"Resolved, That we, the members of The Washington Post Chapel, of which paper he was editor and proprietor, do hereby express our regret for his departure and pay this last tribute of respect to his memory.

"A man of vast wealth and varied interests, he recognized the rights of the toilers, and to those whom he employed he gave a just wage and questioned not their right to organization. With little personal knowledge of Mr. McLean, we gladly acclaim the benefits he freely and unostentatiously bestowed upon union printers, not only here in Washington, but in Cincinnati, Ohio, where as owner and editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, for many years, he employed only union labor; therefore, be it further

"Resolved, That, whereas the world may mourn the loss of an able financier and a captain of industry, and many will miss his unobtrusive charities, we, who knew him principally through his attitude toward organized labor, by his deeds and not by words, do keenly regret his passing. It is further

"Resolved, That we extend our humble and sincere sympathy to his family, believing that on occasions of this kind such expressions of condolence are not amiss; and be it finally,

"Resolved, That these resolutions be entered in the minutes of The Washington Post Chapel, and that they be printed in the Typographical Journal and in The Trades Unionist.

Columbia Union's June meeting was an interesting one. For the Fourth of July parade a committee of 50 was authorized and \$500 appropriated. The proposition to entertain the delegates and visitors to the Baltimore session of the I. T. U. one day of convention week was indorsed, and a committee of 35, in addition to the executive committee, put in charge of the matter. The day of entertainment will probably be Tuesday, and is estimated that the members coming over from Baltimore will number about a thousand. Several new members were admitted.

The following officers and committees were installed for the coming year:

Edward W. Morcock, president; Frank D. Seiffert, vice-president; George G. Seibold, secretary; Jerome V. Johnson, treasurer; William C. Fechtig, sergeant-at-arms; Nulen C. Stoops, doorkeeper.

Trustees—Joseph C. Whyte, chairman; William H. Cornish and Harry B. Goodrell.

Auditors—Charles W. Radley, chairman; Ernest J. Elwood and Louis C. Vogt.

Delegates to I. T. U.—John O. Cole, Frank H. Hambricht, Thomas J. McDonough and Howard A. Harrison.

Alternates to I. T. U.—Charles F. Bauers, Robert E. Bragg, and George B. Wood.

Delegates to Central Labor Union—Hubert Newsom, chairman; James H. Mullen, Edward F. Oyster, Sam De Nedrey, and William G. Jones.

Delegates to Allied Printing Trades Council—Frank D. Seiffert, chairman; Alphus Sholl and Timothy M. Ring.

Executive Committee—Frank D. Seiffert, chairman; Edward W. Morcock, George G. Seibold, Jerome V. Johnson, Marsh A. Bodenhamer, Emmert M. Miller, Arthur F. Tucker, George G. Wilson, Frank A. Hughes, Edgar T. Brown, Royal E. Corwin, Percy P. Sutton, Wilson H. Cook, William R. Love and Gurnon R. Scott.

Membership—William N. Brockwell, chairman; Vincent S. Marion, Arthur T. Leith, Frank B. Smith and Hugh Reid.

Business—Howard A. Harrison, chairman; John T. Herbert, John J. O'Connell, M. C. Casebeer and Gover M. Kockoge.

Laws—Stephen Smith, chairman; Eugene H. Andrew and Ira P. Madden.

Relief—John T. Maddox, chairman; John E. Hogan and Miss Ella M. Wallace.

Finance—Zachary T. Jenkins, chairman; John H. Koebitz and John C. Proctor.

Grievances—John A. Onyun, chairman; Timothy McCarthy, Harry F. Montgomery, T. Doran McCarty and Frank S. Lerch.

Entertainment—Maurice Jarvis, chairman; George C. Furbushaw, Lester S. Martin, Edward McCormick, Ernest A. Hurdle, John F. Luitich and Miss Mary A. Connolly.

Memorials—Robert E. Bragg, chairman; Benjamin E. Harrison, Joseph

L. Holland, Miss E. Catherine Heyler and Alexander M. Forrester.

Book and Job—Timothy M. Ring, chairman; Henry S. Miller, James B. Sullivan, William Fleming and George D. Johnstone.

Newspaper—Hugh L. Peden, chairman; Howard A. Harrison, Harry C. Simpson, and Charles D. Deming.

Civil Service—Frank A. Everts, chairman; Fred S. Walker, Clarence Williams, John E. Rastall and Henry P. Slaughter.

Eight-hour—William H. Rowe, chairman; Robert A. Martin, Frank M. Roller, Lester Farr and Altamont M. Rogers.

Label campaign—Charles B. Huse, chairman; John H. Davis, E. F. Morse, George B. Wood and William H. Gilliland.

Sanitation—Dr. Lyman J. Clements, chairman; Dr. Benjamin H. Swain, Dr. James R. Armstrong, Charles E. Castle, and Alfred D. Calvert.

Apprentice—Dexter S. Hussey, chairman; Ralph G. Stocker, Walter L. Menaugh, Unger C. Murnan, Joseph F. Smith, Howard S. Fleming and Joseph B. Skelly.

A PENITENTIARY "HARMONY."

Trinidad, Col.—At meetings of officials of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and delegates representing the Rockefeller "union," held at Rouse and later at Sopris, it was reported that there was not a single complaint of any kind, and that "the men seemed to be entirely satisfied with conditions." One newspaper gleefully announced: "The fact that the men have nothing to object to and are inclined to feel that things are working out in good shape is a victory for the Rockefeller plan in all its aspects."

This is the ironical comment of Editor O'Neill of the Trinidad Free Press:

"There is harmony behind the walls of a penitentiary, and there are few complaints or protests in institutions where men wear the stripes of the convict.

"There was harmony at Rouse and Sopris, but it was the harmony of the slave who is powerless to rebel until he and his associates come together under the flag of real unionism and into the sanctuary of the labor movement, where that democracy prevails which clothes every member with the right and authority to express his honest convictions."

GAINS IN POUGHKEEPSIE.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Because of thorough organization painters and sheet metal workers secured betterment without resorting to strike. The former raised wages from \$3 to \$3.28 per day and the sheet metal workers increased wages 25 cents a day. Both crafts secured the Saturday half holiday, also.

After a two weeks' strike the Plumbers' Union has established a wage rate of \$4.28 a day and secured the Saturday half holiday.

BREWERS INCREASE WAGES.

Sheridan, Wyo.—The Brewery Workers' Union has signed new contracts which provide for increased wages and better working conditions. Binghamton, N. Y.—Increased wages and a shorter workday are features of the new contract secured by brewery workers in this city.

PUSHING THE UNION LABEL.

Portsmouth, Ohio.—Trade unionists in this city are actively engaged in a "label forward" movement and the demand for labeled goods has increased. The organization of a Women's Union Label League has resulted in additional agitation.

INDUSTRY'S TERRIBLE TOLL.

Harrisburg, Pa.—From January 1 to June 1 of this year 62 men were killed in industrial establishments in this state. As a result of this slaughter, 537 women were made widows, 1,109 children were robbed of a father and 37 dependent parents lost a bread winner. Of the 862 men killed, 315 were unmarried. The total compensation awarded is \$742,962.75.

LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN MEET.

Denver, Col.—The triennial convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen convened in this city last week. President Carter stated that the organization is in a most flourishing condition and that its finances now reach the high water mark, \$4,685,938.67.

WHY MACHINISTS STRUCK.

Hamilton, Ohio.—Machinists employed at the Black & Clawson shop struck because their shop committee-man was discharged. With a loud flourish the company announced that the machinist was discharged because he "shirked on the job." The machinists replied that if the time sheets of the company would sustain this position the strike would be called off immediately.

The machinists are still out.

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BRICKLAYERS' UNION No. 1 Washington, D. C.

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J. J. BROSNAN, Financial Secretary.....	835 11 St. N.E.
J. F. VEIHMEYER, Cor. Secretary.....	623 K St. N. E.
W. R. GODDARD, Treasurer.....	1336 Fairmont St. N. W.
J. GLEASON, Sergeant-at-Arms.....	424 E St. N. W.
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William Turner.....	63 Elliott St. N. E.
Thos. L. Nevins.....	504 Maine Avenue S. W.
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J. McElfresh.....	418 F Street N.E.
D. O'Brien.....	139 11 St. N. E.
A. Tenley.....	964 Florida Ave. N. W.
M. Sullivan.....	5631-2 15 St. S. E.
INTERNATIONAL DEPUTY.	
Fred Negus.....	30 L St. N. W.
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M. A. Wolfe.....	418 F Street N.E.
Frank Murphy.....	63 N. Y. Ave. N. E.
Joseph Harding.....	210 13 St. S. W.
M. J. McNulty.....	467 L S. S. W.
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R. Pumphrey.....	223 Q St. N. W.
J. F. Murlough.....	1229 33d St. N. W.
Frank Miller.....	50 K St. N. E.
Frank Murphy.....	63 N. Y. Ave. N. W.
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Robert McMakin.....	1202 N. Cap. St.
M. J. McNulty.....	467 L St. S. W.
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William Pollard.....	522 14 St. N. E.
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Fred Negus.....	30 L St. N. W.

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A cold bath every morning is the best complexion remedy?

The death rate from typhoid fever in the United States has been cut in half since 1900?

The United States Public Health Service has reduced malaria 60 per cent in some localities?

CARPENTERS CONTINUE GAINS.

Indianapolis, Ind.—General Secretary Frank Duffy, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, reports that the following gains have been made by locals of this craft since last week's statement:

Lawrence, Mass.—Wage increases for mill men after a two weeks' strike; under \$12 a week, increased 15 per cent; from \$12 to \$15, increased to 10 per cent; from \$15 to \$18, 5 per cent increase.

Binghamton, N. Y.—Increase from 40 to 45 cents an hour.

Clarks Summit, Pa.—From 37 1-2 to 40 cents, first year; 40 to 42 1-2 cents, second year; 42 1-2 to 45 cents, third year.

Staten Island, Bayonne and Elizabethport, N. J.—Ship carpenters secured a general increase of 25 cents a day and the eight-hour day.

Franklin, Mass.—Increase from 40 to 45 cents an hour.

Greenfield, Mass.—Increase from \$3 to \$3.25 a day; starting September 1 the Saturday half holiday with no wage reduction, will be enforced.

Bisbee, Ariz.—Increase from \$5 to \$6 a day.

Worcester, Mass.—Increase from 47 1-2 to 52 cents an hour, first year; 52 to 54 cents, second year; 54 to 56 cents, third year.

Denver, Col.—Union Carpenters have signed a contract with the General Carpenter Contractors' Association, to take effect the first of next month. Wages are increased from \$4.80 to \$5.20 for an eight-hour day. The Saturday half holiday is agreed to, as in price and one-half for overtime and double time for holidays.

SECESSION VS. REVOLUTION.

New York.—Seceders from the United Garment Workers' Union point to the American Revolutionists of 1776 to justify their action, and are answered as follows by the Garment Worker, official organ of the bona fide union:

"The basic difference between revolution and secession is that in one instance an attempt is made to establish a form of government wherein all are assured of equal rights and opportunities, while in the other an attempt is made to withdraw from a form of government in which all who participated in it enjoyed equal rights and opportunities, and an attempt made to establish a dual or opposition form of government.

"This being true, it naturally follows that when a revolution is successful, all who participated in it are benefited, as the people are united for a common purpose and ideals, while a secession movement, successful or otherwise, is bound, to have the opposite effect, as the contending parties, instead of acting in union, are antagonistic to each other, and disruption, disorder and chaos is the best that can be hoped for while the seceders persist in their mistaken ideas."

BRICKMAKERS DECLARE TRUCE.

Chicago, Ill.—At a conference attended by President Gompers and representatives of the International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance and the United Brick and Clay Workers of America it was agreed that all hostilities between the two organizations cease and that a meeting of both parties be held prior to the Baltimore convention of the American Federation of Labor "for the purpose of drafting a definite plan of amalgamation and for the further purpose of carrying same into effect."

The conference in this city was held in compliance with instructions of the San Francisco convention of the A. F. of L. At the present time the United Brick and Clay Workers of America are not affiliated with the A. F. of L.

RECOGNIZE BOILERMAKERS.

Neodesha, Kans.—Superintendent Black of the Standard Oil Company, of Kansas, has notified a committee representing Boiler-makers' Union No. 418, that wages will be increased 5 cents an hour for mechanics and 7 1-2 cents an hour for helpers, and that "when we are in need of boiler-makers we will be pleased to give your organization preference when you can supply competent men and supply them quickly." The company agrees to investigate whenever it is claimed that a member of the union is wrongfully suspended or dismissed. If the claim is sustained the employee will be reinstated with pay for time lost. An eight-hour day shall prevail and the company agrees that any committee of its employees selected to confer with officials shall not be discriminated against.

This is the first recognition this company has accorded the Boiler-makers' Union.

OPPOSE OUSTING NEARING.

Toledo, Ohio.—Influences that are opposing Prof. Scott Nearing are wrathful over the action of the Toledo municipal university in retaining Prof. Nearing for another year, and attempts are being made to have the common council reject the university tax levy.

The Central Labor Union has diplomatically notified the city lawmakers that "something will drop" is this plan is followed.

ROSTER OF CENTRAL LABOR UNION

[Where not otherwise specified, meetings are held at night.]
Central Labor Union: Meets every Monday night at Typographical Temple.

Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month; first Saturday at 7:30; third at 4 p. m., Building Trades Hall, Secretary, C. F. Reichel, 24 Myrtle St. N. E.

Bakery Salesmen's Union, No. 33: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. L. Condit, 907 First St. N. W.

Barbers Union, No. 239: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Hammel's Hall, No. 923 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, Joseph Handlos, 665 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E.

Barbers Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Thursdays of each month, Cadet Armory, 706 O St. N. W. Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman; Financial Secretary, Chas. Walker, 624 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.

Barbers Union, No. 428: Meets second and fourth Sunday in each month, Painter's Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, J. R. Tavenner, 1228 Eighth St. N. W.

Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at New Masonic Temple, Eighth and F Sts. N. E. Secretary, Wm. F. Kilroy, 817 North Capitol St.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Edward Fuhrman, 24 Quincy Place, 20 G Street N. W.

Boot and Shoe Workers Union, No. 489: Meets every Sunday, 3 p. m., Jonadab Hall, 623 Louisiana avenue northwest. Secretary, A. Messino, 614 Tenth street n. w.

Brewery Workers Local Union, No. 48: Meets second Sunday of each month, Building Trades Hall, at 10:00 a. m. Secretary, W. H. Schaeffer, 614 Tenth street n. w.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5: Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, C. W. Scherier, 48 Seaton Place, 425 G Street N. W.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132: Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple. Secretary, E. B. Byrne, 425 G Street N. W.

Carpet Mechanics, Local 85: Meets third Friday of each month, Sixth and E Sts. N. W. Secretary, Chas. T. Krause, 1424 W St. N. W.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets first Thursday in each month, Costello's Hall, 6th and G Sts. n. w. Secretary, Wm. H. Umhan, 787 10th St. n. e.

Cigar-makers Union, No. 118: Meets every Saturday, 705 Seventh St. N. W. (Wasserman's). Secretary, Edwin Tullou, 242 8th St. N. E.

Electric Workers, International Brotherhood of, Secretary, Edw. Northage, 110 R St. N. E.

Electrotype Molders and Finishers, No. 17: Meets first Thursday night, at 8:15, 1110 Sixth St. n. w. Secretary, E. E. Nickolson, 2800 G ave. n. w.

Elevator Constructors, No. 16: Meets 419 Tenth St. N. W. Meets first and third Fridays. Secretary, J. F. Herrity, Box 62, Arlington, Va.

Engineers, Holston No. 77: Meets every Friday, 100 N. E. Cor. 7th and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, F. J. Nichols, 616 Fourth street northeast.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 99: Meets Typographical Temple, every Friday night. Secretary, A. W. Lecke, Twelfth and E Sts. N. W.

Engraved Steel and Plate Finishers, No. 846: Secretary, C. W. Hiale, 1016 Eleventh St. N. E.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12776: Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Gertrude M. McNally, 1242 Jackson St. N. E.

Federal Watchmen's Union No. 14964: Secretary, Jas. H. Reed, Cor. Sec., 1228 E street southwest.

Firemen, Stationary, No. 63: Meets every Wednesday night at Navy Hall, Secretary, N. A. James, Hyattsville, Md.

Garment Workers, United, No. 11: Meets first and third Tuesdays, 618 Seventh street n. w., (fourth floor) E. Genet, president; Miss E. Lyons, Recording Secretary.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Thursday of each month, Building Trades Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Albert Beer, 126 Todd Pl. N. E.

International Molders Union: Meets every second and fourth Wednesdays, Washington Hall, Third and Pennsylvania Avenue S. E. Secretary, C. W. McCaffery, 403 Twelfth St. N. E.

Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets every Wednesday at Navy Hall, 14th and Fourth Sts. and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, Wm. W. Keeler, 148 Eleventh St. S. E.

Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193: Meets every Thursday at 1204 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, E. H. Fulton, 1120 E St. S. E.

Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 81: Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Edward Hauser, 1729 First St. N. W.

Milk Wagon Drivers Union No. 110: Meets second and fourth Thursday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, H. Gunderson, 728 Columbia Road.

Moving Picture Machine Operators Protective Union Local 224: Meets first and third Mondays each month, Gayety Theatre, third 2665. Secretary, G. King, or B. A. Spellings, Bus. Ass. S. E.

Musicians, No. 161: Headquarters Kenosia Building, Eleventh and G Sts. N. W., Room 411. Meets first Sunday in each month, 922 E. M. Beville, Brentwood, Md.

Navy Yard Helpers. Meets second Sunday and fourth Friday in each month. Secretary, Albert Bridges 210 L st. s. e.

Painters, No. 368: Meets every Friday, Northwest Corner Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Wm. Zell, 886 Tenth St. N. E.

Paperhangers Local, No. 420: Meets every Friday, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. A. Maidens, Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W.

Pattern Makers Association: Meets first Friday of each month, Third and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, John H. Brown, 911 K St. S. E.

Photo-Engravers Union, No. 17: Meets first Monday in every month, Typographical Temple, 5 p. m. Secretary, J. A. Whitecar, 2209 Minnesota Ave. S. E.

Plate Printers, No. 2: Meets fourth Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Chas. H. Cameron, Bethesda, Md.

Plumbers, No. 5: Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary W. H. Amis, 1008 Monroe St. N. W.

Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 42: Meets Typographical Temple on the Fourth Wednesday of each month. Secretary, Harry Cuppett, 820 Sixth St. S. W.

Printing Pressmen, No. 1: Meets fourth Saturday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Thos. E. Blakely, 3527 O St. N. W.

Retail Clerks, No. 252: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Typographical Temple, 428-426 G St. N. W. Secretary, J. A. Gier, 619 F St. N. E.

School Custodian and Janitor, 14596: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, W. P. Cannon, 408 Twelfth St. S. E.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 182: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Charles T. Thorpe, 826 Ninth St. S. E.

Steam Fitters and Helpers, No. 692: Meets first and third Wednesdays at Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, C. F. Hickman, 618 Sixth St. N. W.

Stone and Building Laborers Union, Local 46: Meets first and third Friday nights at Cadets Armory Hall, 708 O street northwest. Secretary, F. Holmes, 1101 I Street S. W.

Stone and Marble Cutters: Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at Jonadab Hall.

Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants Association, No. 1573: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, 1008 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Mrs. H. B. Tritipo, 1737 Willard street N. W. Adv.

Street Car Men's Union, Division 689: Meets Typographical Temple first and third Thursdays at 10:30 a. m. and 8:30 p. m. Secretary, G. W. Calderhead, Curry Building, Room 312.

Theatrical Stage Employees International Alliance, Local 221: Meets third Sunday of each month, at the Eagle Club House. Secretary, T. A. Trundie, 1052 Jefferson St. N. W.

Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 191: Meets on the third Sunday of each month, 2:30 p. m. Secretary, Geo. G. Seabold, Typographical Temple.

Upholsterers Union, No. 58: Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month, Muehs Hall, Seventh and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, E. F. Richardson, 750 Graham Place N. W.

Wood Finishers, Local No. 1053: Secretary, H. Baumgarten, 414 Tenth st. s. w.

Washington Building Trades Council: Meets every Tuesday night, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Stover D. Zea.

Yeast Workers' Union, No. 14639: Meets first and third Friday, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Chas. F. Glover, Twentieth and Bryant Sts. N. E.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.
Presbyterian Ministerial Association.
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LOCAL AUXILIARIES.
Bakers Union, No. 118: Meets second and fourth Saturdays, at 7:30 p. m., in Costello's Hall, 610 G St. N. W. Secretary, John G. Schmidt, 624 Sixth St. N. W.

Ladies' Auxiliary, Carpenters: Meets Tuesday nights, Hutchins Building, Tenth and D Sts. N. W.

Woman's Auxiliary, No. 13, of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 191: Meets first and third Thursday in the month at Typographical Temple. Secretary, C. H. Evans, 820 Fourth St. N. E.

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